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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 554

H. R. 11177

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 11177

May 11, 1956 House Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11177. House Report No. 2148. Print of bill as reported and report. Also committee print of bill before it was actually reported. Digest of report.

May 14, 1956 House passed without amendment H. R. 11177.

May 15, 1956 H. R. 11177 referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations.

May 16, 1956 Senate Appropriations Subcommittee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 11177.

May 18, 1956 Senate committee reported with amendments H. R. 11177. Senate Report No. 2023. Print of bill as reported and report. Summary of committee actions.

May 21, 1956 Sen. Holland submitted and commented on his proposed amendment which would provide \$1,500,000 to combat the Mediterranean fruitfly.

May 22, 1956 Senate passed with amendments H. R. 11177. Print of bill with Senate amendments numbered. Senate conferees appointed.

May 23, 1956 House conferees appointed.

May 24, 1956 Conferees received permission to file a conference report. Speech in the House of Rep. Andersen.

May 25, 1956 Conferees filed report on H. R. 11177. Statement on the actions of the conferees.

May 28, 1956 House received conference report on H. R. 11177. House Report No. 2214. Print of report. (Actually was reported on May 25, 1956).

May 29, 1956 Both Houses agreed to the conference report.

June 4, 1956 Approved; Public Law 554, 84th Congress

Compensation Act for disease or injury. Insurance coverage would continue so long as the employee is held by the Department of Labor to be unable to return to duty. The amendment made by this Act becomes effective retroactively as of August 29, 1954.

Public Law 545 (H. R. 7036) AMENDMENTS TO THE SUGAR ACT OF 1948 (approved May 29, 1956). Extends this Act for 4 years, until December 31, 1960. Restores to domestic areas the right to supply 55 percent of the market growth in consumption of sugar, as compared with 45 percent for foreign areas. Assigns the first 165,000 tons of increase in domestic sugar quotas on the basis of 51.5 percent to the domestic beet area and 48.5 percent to the mainland cane area, with the next 20,000 tons of increase apportioned to Puerto Rico, the next 3,000 tons of increase to the Virgin Islands, and with further increases in domestic quotas prorated among the five domestic areas. Allocates the 45 percent of market growth assigned to foreign countries during the next 4 years on the basis of 29.6 percent for Cuba and 15.4 percent for other foreign countries. Retains the present sugar quota of 980,000 tons for the Philippines for the next 4 years. Other changes effected by the act are principally of an administrative or technical nature.

Public Law 554 (H.R. 11177) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION ACT, 1957 (approved June 4, 1956). Provides annual appropriations for regular activities for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1957 in the amount of \$793,294,108 plus \$271,163,682 under Title III -- Special Activities. The Act also provides for borrowings from the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$523,500,000, and under Title II of the Act, provides for a CCC corporate administrative expense limitation of \$31,000,000 (which, as in 1956, includes \$1,000,000 to be used only for expanding and strengthening the Corporation's sales program), and the restoration of the capital impairment of Commodity Credit Corporation in the amount of \$929,287,178. Permanent appropriations are available in the estimated amount of \$202,947,603. Title IV of the Act provides limitations on administrative expenses totaling not to exceed \$6,356,000 for the Farm Credit Administration. (At the end of this digest is a table reflecting appropriations for fiscal year 1957, including all supplemental appropriations to date, and for 1955 and 1956.)

Items of major significance contained in the Act for the Department of Agriculture, including amounts of increase or decrease as compared with fiscal year 1956, are as follows:

AGRICULTURE RESEARCH SERVICE: \$124,919,708 appropriated (net increase of \$22,293,925). Significant changes include: Salaries and expenses - increase of \$16,238,925 (including \$10,316,845 to strengthen agricultural research activities of the Department, and \$5,641,080 primarily for plant disease and pest control of which \$1,250,000 was immediately available for the control and eradication of Mediterranean fruitfly); Payments to States - increase of \$4,750,000 to strengthen and expand research programs of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations as authorized by the Hatch Act, as amended: Diseases of animals and poultry - increase of \$1,555,000 for research on foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry.

EXTENSION SERVICE (principally Payments to States) - \$53,515,000 appropriated (increase of \$4,410,000, primarily to provide for additional State and county extension workers to carry out an expanded extension program, and for assistance in low income areas under the Rural Development Program).

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE: \$550,000 appropriated (increase of \$123,000 to strengthen research and technical assistance for farmers' cooperatives).

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE: Conservation operations - \$67,500,000 appropriated (increase of \$4,557,255 for additional soil survey, planning, and application assistance to soil conservation districts); Watershed protection - \$17,500,000 appropriated (increase of \$5,505,935); Flood prevention - \$12,000,000 appropriated (increase of \$2,000,000); Water conservation and utilization projects - \$232,000 appropriated for work on Eden Valley Project in Wyoming (no funds appropriated in 1956 since prior-year balances were available).

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE: \$227,500,000 appropriated which, together with balances available under the 1954 program, will provide the full \$250,000,000 authorized for the 1956 program. Of the amount appropriated, not to exceed \$24,698,000 is for administrative expenses. The Act also provides for a program authorization of \$250,000,000 for the 1957 crop-year, of which \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation practices, and \$1,000,000 for conservation practices related directly to flood prevention work in approved watersheds.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE: Marketing research and agricultural estimates - \$13,200,000 appropriated (increase of \$1,547,370 primarily for increased marketing research work and to improve the crop and livestock reporting service. Act also provides that not less than \$350,000 shall be available to continue studies on the price spread between the farmer and the consumer -- 1956 Act provided \$250,000 for this purpose); Marketing services - \$13,020,000 appropriated (increase of \$345,490); Payments to States - \$1,160,000 appropriated (increase of \$160,000); School lunch program - \$100,000,000 appropriated (increase of \$16,764,788, primarily for increasing cash payments to States).

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE: \$3,750,000 appropriated (increase of \$307,000 to expand studies of foreign competition with American agricultural products and to strengthen the efforts to expand American export markets for U. S. agricultural products. Act also provides that not less than \$400,000 shall be available for special studies of foreign production and competition -- 1956 Act provided \$250,000 for this purpose).

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY: \$787,400 appropriated (increase of \$12,000).

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE: Agricultural adjustment programs - \$41,200,000 appropriated (increase of \$2,050,000 primarily for increased rates of pay for county committee employees); Sugar Act program - \$67,600,000 appropriated (increase of \$8,000,000 primarily for mandatory payments to sugar producers).

FEDERAL CROP INCREASE CORPORATION: \$6,210,000 appropriated (increase of \$15 to round-off appropriation). Act also provides that not to exceed \$2,000,000 of administrative and operating expenses may be paid from premium income (increase of \$500,000).

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION: Loan Authorizations - \$314,000,000 consisting of \$214,000,000 for electrification loans (increase of \$54,000,000 including a reserve of \$25,000,000), and \$100,000,000 for telephone loans (increase of \$25,000,000 including a reserve of \$20,000,000); Salaries and expenses - \$8,600,000 appropriated (increase of \$464,215).

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION: Loan Authorizations - \$209,500,000 consisting of \$24,000,000 for farm ownership loans (increase of \$5,000,000); \$180,000,000 for production and subsistence loans including a reserve authorization of \$15,000,000 (increase of \$42,500,000); \$5,500,000 for soil and water conservation loans (decrease of \$6,000,000); Salaries and expenses - \$26,750,000 appropriated (increase of \$410,520).

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL: \$2,740,000 appropriated (increase of \$83,000).

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: \$2,500,000 appropriated (increase of \$10,195).

OFFICE OF INFORMATION: \$1,352,000 appropriated (increase of \$26,400).

LIBRARY: \$735,000 appropriated (increase of \$35,050).

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES: Research on Strategic and Critical Agricultural Materials - \$314,000 appropriated (no change over 1956). The Act also provides the following appropriations for repayment to Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized programs in 1955: Advances for eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry - \$1,269,330 appropriated; Advances for Eradication of brucellosis in cattle - \$11,791,624 appropriated; Advances for Inspecting and grading tobacco and classing cotton - \$367,740 appropriated; International Wheat Agreement - \$101,130,155 appropriated; Emergency famine relief to friendly peoples - \$88,628,927 appropriated; Sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies - \$67,477,228 appropriated; and Transfer of hay and pasture seeds - \$184,678 appropriated.

Public Law 556 (S. 3315) AMENDMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT (approved June 4, 1956). Amends Sec. 5 of this Act to exempt cases of death in service from the provision which requires that, for an employee to be entitled to an annuity on separation, he must have served at least 1 year within the 2-year period immediately preceding separation in a position covered by the Retirement Act. Provides that this exemption will operate retroactively to August 31, 1954.

Public Law 559 (H. R. 1779) WAPINITIA RECLAMATION PROJECT (approved June 4, 1956). Authorizes the Interior Department to construct, operate, and maintain the Juniper division of the Wapinitia Federal reclamation project, Oreg.

Public Law 573 (H. R. 9390) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1957 (approved June 13, 1956). Provides funds for the Department of Interior and related agencies.

FOREST SERVICE: This Act provides annual appropriations of \$101,670,750 for regular activities for the fiscal year 1957 (net increase of \$2,399,236 compared with fiscal year 1956). Permanent appropriations are also available in the estimated amount of \$41,527,200. (At the end of this Digest is a table which includes appropriations made for fiscal year 1957 and for 1955 and 1956.) Items of major significance contained in the Act for the Forest Service, including changes over 1956, are as follows: Salaries and expenses - \$64,670,750 appropriated (net increase of \$1,679,200), consisting of increases of \$6,318,000 for national forest protection and management, and \$1,762,700 for forest research; and decreases of \$5,250,000 for fighting forest fires and \$1,151,500 for control of forest pests.

The Act provides that of the \$5,250,000 provided for fighting forest fires

\$1,750,000 shall constitute a contingency fund for use only to the extent necessary to meet emergency forest fire situations. The Act also provides that of the \$5,120,000 provided for control of forest pests \$1,751,000 shall be used only to the extent necessary for control activities under the Forest Pest Control Act. Forest roads and trails - \$24,000,000 appropriated (increase of \$2,165, to round-off appropriation); State and private forestry cooperation - \$12,190,000 appropriated (increase of \$807,871); Cooperative range improvements - \$700,000 (no change over 1956); Acquisition of lands (Weeks Act) - \$100,000 appropriated (decrease of \$90,000).

The Act also includes appropriations for research in utilization of saline water, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Virgin Islands Corporation.

Public Law 575 (H. R. 6268) CONSTRUCTION OF RECLAMATION PROJECTS (approved June 13, 1956). Authorizes the Interior Department to contract with water users' organizations for the completion of drainage systems and other minor work on authorized reclamation projects, or to accomplish such work by force account with Government employees.

Public Law 578 (H. R. 9536) GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION ACT, 1957 (approved June 13, 1956). Includes funds for the Budget Bureau, Council of Economic Advisers, Office of Defense Mobilization, President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions, and Subversive Activities Control Board.

Public Law 591 (S. 3332) AMENDMENT OF EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1946 (approved June 18, 1956). Extends until Jan. 20 of each year the time for filing the President's Economic Report (previously the report was required at the beginning of each regular session). Changes the name of the "Joint Committee on the Economic Report" to the "Joint Economic Committee."

Public Law 594 (H. R. 3255) AMENDMENT OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949 (approved June 18, 1956). Preserves under certain conditions the basic pay of classified employees (except for grades GS-16, 17, and 18) whose positions are reclassified, or have been reclassified since July 1, 1954, to a lower grade.

Public Law 596 (H. R. 9822) FISH HATCHERY IN PISGAH FOREST (approved June 18, 1956). Requires the Interior Department, after consulting with the Agriculture Department, to establish, construct, equip, operate, and maintain a trout hatchery in the Pisgah National Forest, N. C.

Public Law 597 (H. R. 2840) LIBRARY SERVICES ACT (approved June 19, 1956). Authorizes annual appropriations of \$7,500,000 for 5 years, for payments by the Office of Education to the States for public library services in rural areas which have no library service or which have inadequate service.

Public Law 603 (H. R. 10721) DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1957 (approved June 20, 1956). Includes funds for international organizations (including the Food and Agriculture Organization, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, International Sugar Council, and International Wheat Council), the Passamaquoddy tidal power survey, international educational exchange, and Immigration and Naturalization Service (including enforcement activities relating to Mexican farm labor).

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from the farm where the poultry was raised to a dressing plant for processing; and (2) livestock (other than poultry) sold on account of drought, which was held by a taxpayer for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes in excess of the number the taxpayer would sell if he followed his usual business practices, shall be treated as an involuntary conversion for tax purposes if the President determines that a major disaster exists because of drought and the Secretary of Agriculture finds the area eligible for emergency assistance, and the livestock are sold solely on account of such drought.

HOUSE

3. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 11177.

Representatives of the Department agencies have been advised in detail of the Committee's actions on the estimates for the Department. Copies of the bill, committee report, and hearings will be distributed directly to the agency budget offices, as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has been worked out with the Department agencies. The agencies will receive the material at the same time this office will receive it. The material will not be distributed from this office. In general, copies should be obtained from the agency budget offices rather than from this office.

At the end of this Digest is a summary comparison of the Committee actions with the 1957 estimates and with total anticipated funds available in 1956.

4. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. The conferees reported H. R. 10004, the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956 (Report No. 2149).

Action on the items for this Department is indicated in the attached table.

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE.

5. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957. Agricultural Subcommittee of House Appropriations Committee, Part 4: Statement of the Secretary, Application of Atomic Energy to Rural Electrification Program, Agriculture Research Service (Amendments to the Budget), Commodity Stabilization Service, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Conservation Program Service, Language Changes and General Provisions, and Statements of Members of Congress. (Copies of these hearings have been distributed to the budget officers of the various agencies of the Department, pursuant to a distribution list that was prepared in cooperation with the agencies. Copies are not available from the Legislative Reporting Staff. A small reserve supply, to meet emergency needs, is available in the Division of Estimates and Allotments, Ext. 5901.)

EXCERPTS FROM THE COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM
CREDIT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

"... This deterioration of the farm situation is striking. The Committee has no authority to take direct action with respect to the level of price supports or the size of the farmer's income, nor to legislate to prevent increasing farm costs. It has tried in this bill, however, to provide funds to strengthen those programs of the Department which may help in some small degree.

"This year the President and the Secretary of Agriculture apparently have recognized the serious situation facing American Agriculture. After recommending drastic reductions in funds for the Department's operating programs for three straight years, most of which reductions the Congress restored on recommendations of this Committee, the budget for 1957 provides for quite an increase in funds above the requests of the past few years.

"In 1953, the budget provided for some 64,000 employees with 2 assistant secretaries. This year's request provides for over 70,000 employees and 8 assistants. The first budget prepared after the present Secretary took office--for the fiscal year 1954--included \$639 million for the Department's regular activities. The 1957 budget includes \$787 million for these same programs.

"The present situation in Agriculture justifies such a change.

FALLING FARM INCOME

"Since 1952, net farm income has dropped over 24 percent, from \$14 billion in 1952 to \$10.6 billion in 1955. During this same period, the income of the rest of the Nation increased 14 percent.

"During the period from December 1952 to December 1955, the prices of many commodities have declined. For three of the major crops, the reductions have been as follows: Wheat, from \$2.12 to \$1.95 per bushel; corn, from \$1.50 to \$1.16 per bushel; and cotton, from 32 cents to 31 cents per pound.

"Farm prices averaged 96 percent of parity in 1952 as compared with 80 percent in 1955. During this period, the price index fell 17 percent, from 269 to 223, and the farmers' share of the national income dropped from 7 percent to 5 percent. Since January 1953, the total farm mortgage debt has increased from \$7.1 to \$9 billion.

"Last year, the Committee provided separate funds for a study of the spread between what the farmer receives for his products and what the consumer pays for such products. Under that provision the Department has undertaken some valuable studies on this subject. In the belief that the Congress and the Department must have the basic facts before corrective action can be taken, the Committee has again set aside separate funds for this purpose in the bill for next year.

CCC INVENTORIES--ACREAGE REDUCTIONS

"One of the major problems facing the American farmer is the fact that his acreage has been severely curtailed in recent years. This is due to a combination of factors, such as increasing Commodity Credit Corporation inventories, failure to maintain United States export markets, and competition from increased foreign agricultural production.

"In December 1952, CCC inventories totaled a little over \$1 billion. In December 1955, these holdings had increased to over \$6 billion--and they are still increasing. With respect to a few of the major commodities, the increases are as follows:

[In millions]

	: : Dec. 31, 1952 :	: : Dec. 31, 1955 :
Corn	: 447.0	: 1,300.0
Cotton, upland	: 32.5	: 1,437.0
Rice	: .2	: 175.9
Wheat	: 352.4	: 2,399.0
Dairy Products	: 8.4	: 281.3
Nonbasics	: 198.9	: 270.7
	: :	: :

"Since, under present law, quantities of commodities in CCC inventories must be considered in determining acreage allotments, these increases have resulted in substantial reductions in crop acreage each year in the United States.

"Between 1952 and 1955, total planted acreage has been reduced about 2 percent. Cotton acreage has been cut by nearly 10 million acres, a reduction of over 35 percent. Similarly, wheat acreage has been cut 20 million acres during this period, a decrease of over 25 percent. In 1955 alone, reductions in cotton acreage in the South put 55,000 farmers out of production and off their farms.

INCREASED FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

"While the United States farmer's acreage has been severely curtailed each year, agricultural production in other parts of the world has increased in about the same amount as United States production has decreased. While United States commodities have been held off world markets at competitive prices, foreign production has been increased to supplant reductions in United States production. As a result, world supplies have increased despite reductions by United States farmers.

"During the 4-year period ending with the crop year 1955, foreign countries increased production of all the basic commodities over 1951 levels. Based on the most recent information available for the crop year 1955, the increase was approximately as follows: Cotton, 5.1 million bales, 28 percent; wheat, 329 million bushels, 6 percent; corn, 403 million bushels, 19 percent; rice, 29 billion pounds, 13 percent; tobacco, 457 million pounds, 9 percent; and peanuts, 1,360,000 tons; 14 percent. These increases are substantial. The increase of 28 percent in cotton production is particularly significant when it is realized that production in the United States declined 16 percent during the past two years.

"While it is impossible at this time to accurately forecast the world's 1956 crops, such information as is available indicates a further substantial increase over 1955 for at least two of the major basic commodities--cotton and wheat. This increase may possibly be as much as 1.5 million bales of cotton (6 percent) and 440 million bushels of wheat (7 percent). Land devoted to production of these two commodities in 1956 is expected to be substantially more than in 1955, nearly 2 million acres for cotton and 15 million acres for wheat. This is in addition to the increase in world production of almost 10 million acres of cotton and 46 million acres of wheat in the past four years, during which time United States acreage has been reduced for both commodities.

COMPETITIVE SALES ABROAD

"This shifting of American production abroad is largely the result of the failure to keep United States commodities offered competitively in foreign markets. This Committee has been urging the Department for three years to sell its commodities in world trade through normal channels for dollars. Until 1954, the Department would not take such action, despite the fact that the CCC Charter Act authorizes and contemplates such sales.

"In its report last year, the Committee noted again that such authority existed. It pointed out the fact that the CCC, then a \$10 billion corporation, had no sales manager or sales organization. It also concluded that the Department had insufficient information on foreign agriculture to know what other countries were doing to expand production and increase exports.

"Accordingly, the Committee set aside funds in last year's bill to develop such information and to establish an aggressive sales program in the Department. Congress supported such action and the Committee is pleased to note that the Department has taken some action along these lines.

"In 1954, the Department offered a few commodities in world trade and sold them for dollars. These included small amounts of peanuts, cottonseed oil, linseed oil and flaxseed. In 1955, limited amounts of other commodities were added to competitive export sales, including: Butter, dried milk, whey, corn, rice, wheat, barley, grain sorghums, oats, rye, and soybeans. These were all sold for dollars.

"On January 1, 1956, for the first time, 1 million bales of short staple cotton were offered for sale in foreign trade. In the month of January, 600,000 bales were sold. By the end of February, the balance was sold. While it was expected that seven months would be required to complete the sale, the entire amount was sold in 60 days.

"It appears that the Committee's persistence in this matter is finally bringing results. While the Department's efforts along this line thus far represent only a beginning, the Committee hopes that more aggressive efforts in the coming year will have a significant effect on regaining normal United States markets abroad and restoring United States farmers' acreage at home. The Committee firmly believes that a sound competitive sales program can save the United States farmers' right to farm and will reduce CCC inventories substantially.

"To encourage continued efforts in this field, the Committee has again earmarked funds for a CCC sales organization next year. It also has set aside funds to continue studies of foreign agricultural production during the coming year.

"The Committee considered including a limitation on the use of funds in this bill for disposing of commodities under Public Law 480 prior to offering them for sale in competitive channels for dollars. Upon assurances received from Department officials that they will keep United States commodities in the markets of the world on a competitive basis through normal channels, the Committee has not included such a limitation in the bill. Should the Department fail in those assurances, further attention should be given by Congress to such a provision as well as to the possibility of preventing enforcement of acreage restrictions for commodities held off world markets.

SOIL CONSERVATION

"The Committee has resisted efforts for the past three years to curtail the soil conservation programs of the Department. Each year it has restored budget cuts in these activities.

"In this bill, the Committee has exceeded the budget for the Soil Conservation Service by \$5 million, to assure adequate technical assistance to an increasing number of soil conservation districts, and to accelerate the watershed protection

and flood prevention programs of the Department. Further, it has again included \$250 million in the bill for the advance Agricultural Conservation Program announcement for next year.

"This action appears to be particularly appropriate in view of the need for increased attention to diverted acres and soil reserves. It is entirely consistent with the actions of the Congress and the Administration in adopting the soil bank plan, which had its genesis with certain members of this Committee in January 1954. The organizations now operating the soil conservation programs of the Department should be given adequate financial support in this bill to carry out any new programs of this type which might be undertaken. The Committee feels that the amounts it has recommended for the next fiscal year will help these agencies to meet this additional responsibility."

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

"... The budget for 1957 included funds for three new major construction projects: \$810,000 to build a new research laboratory at Winter Haven, Florida; 225,000 for a modern poultry brooder house at Beltsville, Maryland; and 450,000 for a national seed storage facility. Of the amounts requested, the Committee has approved 500,000 for the Winter Haven Laboratory, 150,000 for the poultry brooder house at Beltsville, and 300,000 for the national seed storage facility. Also, the Committee has included 100,000 of the 330,000 requested for research on assistance to low-income farm families.

"The Committee recommends that the savings thus developed be used to strengthen other activities which also urgently need attention. It proposes that 200,000 be allocated to initiate construction of a horticultural, soil, and water research laboratory in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. It also recommends that the funds for the National Arboretum be increased from the budget estimate of 372,570 to 500,000, to speed up work on buildings, roads, and other physical facilities needed to make the Arboretum available to the public. The balance of the saving will be used to intensify soil and water conservation research work, particularly with reference to the Department's programs on the 11 major watersheds.

"The Committee is pleased to note the budget increase for the coming fiscal year of \$675,000 for additional research on pastures and rangeland. It feels that additional work in this field is essential to meet the new problems involved in the use of diverted acres as contemplated in the soil bank program.

"A need for additional research on honey is apparent. Some confusion seems to exist as to the proper agency of the Department to carry out this work. It is the Committee's recommendation that the Secretary place the responsibility for this work in a single agency so that it can be effectively carried on in the future.

"Of the funds recommended in the bill for the coming fiscal year, the Committee feels that not less than \$300,000 should be used for production, breeding, disease, and quality research on barley.

"During the hearings on the bill, numerous members and other witnesses made what appears to be a good case for special research projects costing limited amounts of money. One of these is the problem of controlling star grass, which is particularly acute in the southern part of the country. The Committee is anxious that at least the amount set aside in the budget for this purpose be used to study this problem. Another problem has to do with the effects of air pollution from industrial plants on cattle. Another has to do with the need for further research on colloidal sediments for sealing irrigation canals. The Committee has not dealt separately with each of these because the Department, within the large amounts provided in this bill for research, has ample authority and funds to meet these and other similar research problems."

"Plant and animal disease and pest control... The amount recommended includes the following increases: \$500,000 for the contingency fund for emergency outbreaks of insects; \$500,000 to be transferred to the Bureau of Customs for increased baggage checks to prevent importation of dangerous insects; \$110,300 for increased inspection at ports of entry; \$53,000 to strengthen inspection and quarantine work along the Mexican border; and \$1,750,000 for eradication of the gypsy moth.

"The Committee is cognizant of the serious threat of the gypsy moth in the New England area and the need to take precautions to prevent its spread to the rest of the country. It had a great deal of testimony presented to it on this subject, most of which, however, was in support of an increase of only \$1,500,000. The increase provided, together with the sum of \$545,200 already included in the budget will provide a total of \$2,295,200 to meet this problem during the coming fiscal year.

"In working out the program for the use of the additional \$500,000 to be transferred to the Bureau of Customs, the Department is directed to develop a program which will prevent passengers from embarking at foreign ports on carriers destined for the United States with dangerous articles and materials in their luggage. It is recommended that all customs notices and declaration forms be revised to include adequate notice to travelers as to what items are not permitted to enter this country. It is also suggested that prominent signs and notices be posted at foreign points of embarkation to bring this matter to the attention of those destined for American ports. The Committee also believes that, as far as practicable, arrangements should be made for preinspection at foreign ports to reduce to a minimum the inspection required upon arrival in the United States. The Committee is of the opinion that the great majority of travelers will cooperate fully and will be anxious to avoid carrying prohibited articles in their luggage if given adequate advance notice.

"The Committee is concerned about the recent discovery of the Mediterranean fruitfly in southern Florida. It feels that every necessary action must be taken immediately to control and eliminate this threat to the citrus industry of the country. It is of the opinion that the contingency funds available for the current fiscal year and provided for the coming fiscal year, are adequate to permit the Department to initiate action on this problem.

"Meat inspection.--The Committee recommends the sum of \$15,500,000 for 1957, an increase of \$131,000 over the appropriation for 1956 and a decrease of \$245,000 in the budget estimate. The Committee feels that efficient operation of this service will permit it to meet its workload during the coming fiscal year within the amount provided.

"Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.--The full budget estimate of \$29,503,708 is recommended for this purpose for 1957. This is an increase of \$4,750,000 over funds provided for fiscal year 1956. It represents an increase of nearly \$17,000,000 in the funds of this program since 1953, an increase of 133 per cent."

"These funds are provided for the operation of the foot-and-mouth disease laboratory at Plum Island. Research officials of the Department estimate that this laboratory will be completed and in full operation in July 1956.

"Animal disease laboratory facilities.--House Document No. 383, dated April 18, 1956, included a supplemental budget estimate of \$18,915,000 for the construction of an animal disease laboratory at Beltsville, Maryland. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the coming fiscal year for this purpose."

"The Committee is not fully satisfied with the proposed plans. It is particularly concerned with the proposal to locate these facilities at Beltsville. The former laboratory facilities were closed because of hazards to human and animal health. The location of the new facility at a research station where numerous

persons and animals are located in connection with other types of activities, would present the same problem. The Committee also questions the advisability of locating a facility of this type in an area where it could become a threat to the health of millions of people in the event of attack by hostile forces."

EXTENSION SERVICE

"Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico... The budget estimates included an increase of \$890,000 to expand educational work in low-income areas under the rural development program. The Committee recommends a reduction of \$500,000 in this amount in the belief that this program should be handled within the regular functions of the Extension Service. Since the purpose of the Extension Service is to work with farmers of all income levels to assist them in carrying out their farming activities, the Committee believes that the problem can be met more adequately through added emphasis by regular personnel."

FARMERS COOPERATIVE SERVICE

"...The bill includes \$550,000 for the fiscal year 1957, an increase of \$123,000 over the appropriation for 1956 and a decrease of \$27,000 in the budget estimate.

"While the Committee realizes the value of this program to the farmer cooperatives of the country, it is not satisfied that the program is making an effective contribution to those organizations. The testimony presented to the Committee on this item did not support the funds requested. The Committee urges the Service to review its programs and operations and to develop a better basis for future budget requests."

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

"Conservation operations... The Committee has substantially increased funds for soil conservation technicians to enable this organization to meet the additional responsibilities which will result from the new soil bank program. In the opinion of the Committee, most of these additional responsibilities should be handled by this organization to assure satisfactory results. It is apparent that this organization must be strengthened to handle this additional responsibility.

"It has come to the Committee's attention that the soil technicians in this agency are frequently required to devote a considerable amount of time to routine clerical duties. The Committee recommends that a portion of the increase provided for the next year be used to employ clerical personnel to relieve these technicians of clerical work so as to better use their technical training and abilities.

"In view of the terrific demand for vegetative covering and seedlings which will develop from the new soil bank program, the Soil Conservation Service should take proper steps to see that this need is met. Since the total supply of such seedlings apparently will be far short of that necessary to meet the full demand which will grow out of the expanded program, it is apparent that the combined efforts of the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, state and local agencies, and private nurseries will be called upon to the fullest extent. Therefore, the Committee feels that this organization should review its conservation nursery program to make certain that all of the nurseries formerly operated by this Service are available to meet this need. These nurseries should either be operated directly by the Soil Conservation Service, or should be handled on a cooperative or contract basis with state, local, or private organizations.

"The Committee is not entirely satisfied with the soil conservation research program of the Department. It has some doubts that the transfer of this responsibility to the Agricultural Research Service was a wise action. There is some

question whether this type of research can ever be conducted satisfactorily and effectively outside of the direct jurisdiction of the Soil Conservation Service. The Committee has taken no action to transfer the funds back to this appropriation heading, recognizing that the primary responsibility for organizational matters rests with the Secretary. It feels, however, that the Secretary should give this matter his personal attention to be certain that the most satisfactory and effective results are obtained.

"The Committee has provided a substantial increase in soil and water conservation research funds appropriated under the Agricultural Research Service, in view of the urgent need to expand soil conservation programs and to speed up the watershed protection and flood prevention activities. It expects the Soil Conservation Service to take an active part in determining how these funds can be most effectively used to improve research findings in this field. It feels that particular emphasis should be given to research within the 11 existing major watersheds. In view of the long delay and slow progress being made with respect to the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchee Watersheds, the Committee feels that some increased attention to research in this area is essential.

"Watershed protection and flood prevention... As was pointed out last year, construction on the 11 major watersheds authorized in 1936 is only about 25 percent complete after 20 years of work. Testimony from Department witnesses indicates that, on the basis of the amounts included in the 1957 budget, it will take up to 35 years to complete most of these projects. In view of the urgent need to complete these projects as rapidly as possible to conserve the soil, and in view of the additional cost which will result from stretching out the period of construction, the Committee has exceeded the budget estimates for these programs. The Committee urges that action be taken by the Department to push ahead the completion date of these projects. Particular attention should be given to accelerating progress where local conditions will permit and where local financial support is available."

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

"...For the fiscal year 1957, an appropriation of \$217,500,000 is recommended, an increase of \$3,000,000 over funds appropriated for 1956. It is expected that the amount recommended will provide adequate funds to meet all commitments made to participants under the 1956 program authorization. The Committee recognizes the obligation of the Government under the program announced last year. If the amount provided proves insufficient, the Committee will recommend additional funds when needed.

"An advance authorization of \$250 million for the 1957 program is included in the bill. This is the same amount as was provided for the 1956 program.

The Committee is of the opinion that this well-established program of the Department should supplement whatever soil bank or diverted acreage program may be put into effect. For many years, this program has met a definite need for a long-range conservation, and the Committee feels that it should be continued in the future, regardless of any other conservation and acreage reserve program which may be adopted.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

"Marketing research and service. - ...

"The increase of \$1,347,370 for research and agricultural estimates provides additional funds to expand and improve the crop and livestock reporting service and to increase marketing research work. The Committee has not approved the proposed increase for research on problems of low-income farmers under the rural development program. The Committee feels that there is no real difference between the regular program designed to aid and assist all the farmers of the Nation, and those proposed for low-income farm families.

"For marketing services, the Committee has approved an increase of \$325,490 over funds provided for 1956. The amount recommended includes an increase of \$150,000 to expand and improve marketing news services in various areas of the country. The balance of the increase will strengthen grain and tobacco inspection services, supervision of federally licensed warehouses, and administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

"The Committee has increased the budget by \$50,000 for several new market news services where local interests indicate the need for and support of these facilities. Strong support appears to exist for such additional facilities on a cooperative Federal and local financing arrangement at several points, including Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Also, this increase will cover a rice and grain reporting service in Mississippi, where matching funds have already been made available by local interests.

"...School-lunch program. - The Committee recommends the sum of \$100,000,000 for this program for the fiscal year 1957. This is an increase of \$16,764,788 over funds provided for 1956.

"Much evidence has come to the Committee of very strong support throughout the country for an increase in this program. Numerous Members of Congress as well as individuals representing organizations interested in this program have urged the Committee to provide a sizeable increase for this appropriation.

"Even before the passage of legislation establishing this program, this Committee strongly supported it. Year after year, it has recommended the maximum possible appropriations for this purpose and has encouraged the use of surplus commodities of the Department to supplement such funds. For each of the past three years, it has restored large cuts proposed in the annual budgets, and has resisted all efforts to curtail this program.

"The Committee recognizes that, while Federal appropriations have remained approximately the same during recent years, the needs of the schools for funds under this program have continued to increase in view of steadily increasing school enrollments, in view of the larger number of schools participating each year, and in view of the increased costs of serving lunches. It believes that the need has reached the point where a rather substantial increase in funds for this purpose is necessary. Therefore, it has gone above the budget by \$16,764,000 to provide the sum of \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1957.

"It is realized that there are many who feel that a larger sum is justified. However, in view of the new school milk program which will make another \$75,000,000 available during fiscal year 1957, and in view of the definite assurances of the Department that increased amounts of surplus agricultural commodities will be made available to the school-lunch program during the coming year, the Committee feels that the amount proposed is the maximum which it shall recommend for the coming year.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

.. .. .
"...For the fiscal year 1957, the Committee recommends \$3,600,000 for this program, an increase of \$157,000 over appropriations for 1956, and a reduction of \$290,000 in the budget estimate. In view of large increases granted to this activity during the past several years, the Committee feels that the amount recommended for the coming year is ample. The increase will permit the Service to expand studies of foreign competition with American agricultural products, and will permit the strengthening of efforts to expand American export markets for United States agricultural products.

"At various times the Committee has received reports and charts showing the volume of agricultural exports during recent years. It has noted that such releases reflect such information in terms of total disposals of United States commodities, including donations, barter exchanges, grants, relief shipments, and sales for foreign currency under Public Law 480. Since they do not provide sufficient breakdown to indicate the quantity sold for dollars, the Committee considers such releases to be misleading. Therefore, the Committee urges that all future releases of this type clearly differentiate between sales for dollars through normal channels and exports made under various other categories of disposal.

"The Committee is not opposed to disposals through all channels available. It believes, however, that every effort should be made to sell United States commodities in world trade for dollars, prior to giving them away or exporting them under relief or grant programs. Also, it feels that the American public is entitled to know to what extent total exports result in sales for dollars.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

Agricultural adjustment programs. - ...

"In its report last year, the Committee recommended that the regular full-time employees of the ASC county offices be required to meet Civil Service qualifications for their work and be paid on a basis comparable to other Federal agencies. This

recommendation was based on a need to strengthen the personnel policies in the county offices, so as to hold such personnel fully responsible for performance of their duties, reduce turnover, and increase employee efficiency.

"Pursuant to this directive, the Department has developed a three-year program to increase the rates of pay for county committee employees to a level comparable to those paid by Federal agencies and private employers in the same areas. The increase recommended for this appropriation item will enable the Department to undertake this program.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

"..In the light of recent experience in certain areas of the country, the Committee believes that the crop insurance program should be tried on an experimental basis on peaches and other fruit crops. The Committee directs that within the funds provided in the bill for 1957 such an experimental program be initiated.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

...Loan authorizations. - In view of strong representations from the REA co-ops throughout the country that total funds of \$214,000,000 will be required for rural electrification loans, instead of the \$170,300,000 included in the budget, the Committee has increased the contingency fund by the sum of \$43,700,000. Also, in view of indications that \$100,000,000 may be required for the rural telephone programs, in lieu of the sum of \$49,500,000 included in the budget, the Committee has included a contingency fund of \$50,500,000 for loans under that program.

"...The Committee feels that providing the additional sums in the contingency fund to be drawn upon if needed, will give assurance that all sound and justified loans may be approved if they meet REA requirements.

"Salaries and expenses. - For administrative expenses, the Committee recommends the sum of \$8,500,000, an increase of \$364,215 over 1956 appropriations and a decrease of \$200,000 in the budget estimate. The increase recommended will enable the administration to meet the increased workload involved in processing telephone loans and handling the construction program. It also will enable the administration to give closer attention to the protection of the government's investment through its loan security work.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

"... Loans authorizations. - The Committee recommends the full budget estimates for loan authorizations administered by this agency as follows: Farm ownership loans, \$19,000,000; production and subsistence loans, \$140,000,000; and soil and water conservation loans, \$5,500,000. In addition, the Committee has, for the first time, provided a contingency fund of \$50,000,000 to meet unforeseeable needs for loans during the coming fiscal year. This contingency fund is similar to the one which has been carried in the REA portion of the bill for a number of years and is based on the same underlying considerations.

"The amount recommended for farm ownership loans is \$5,000,000 less than the funds available during the current fiscal year. The amount for the current fiscal year includes \$5,000,000 for farm housing loans which is included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1956. No such funds are provided in the bill for next year in view of the lack of basic legislative authority. The present authority expires June 30, 1956.

"The Committee recognizes the importance of the production and subsistence loan program to the farmers of the Nation. It recognizes, also, that amounts provided

for this purpose in recent years have not been sufficient to cover all demands for this type of loan. Testimony before the Committee indicates that these loan funds are usually exhausted in the early spring each year, leaving many urgent needs unsatisfied toward the end of each fiscal year.

"In providing the contingency of \$50,000,000, the Committee hopes that the full need for production and subsistence loans can be met in the coming year. It also expects that this contingency fund will be used in part to provide funds for farm housing loans, in the event basic authorizing legislation is enacted subsequent to the enactment of this appropriation bill.

"Salaries and expenses. - The full budget estimate of \$26,405,000 is included in the bill for the coming fiscal year, an increase of \$215,520 over the appropriation for 1956.

"In the opinion of the Committee, attention should be given to a through study of the organization and programs of this agency. Recent reports concerning the administration of this organization have been a source of concern to the Committee. The Committee recognizes that the farm is a unit that requires the most effective balance between farm and home management. It believes that the programs of this agency are vitally needed, particularly under present agricultural conditions. The Committee has approved the increases in the budget recommendations so that the organization can restore the program of home supervisors, in part at least, which was discontinued several years ago. In the opinion of the Committee, this can be one of the most vital programs to meet the needs of low-income farmers in these critical times.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

"...For the coming year, the Committee recommends \$1,325,000, an increase of \$26,400 over funds available for 1956 and a decrease of \$23,100 in the budget estimate. The increase will permit this office to conduct a special review of all Department publications. Such a study will cover the distribution, format, readability, and use of bulletins and publications. It is expected that such a study will improve the usefulness of these releases and it is hoped that it will result in a saving of funds in the future.

LIBRARY

"...The bill includes \$725,000 for this activity during 1957, an increase of \$25,050 over 1956 and a decrease of \$48,000 in the budget estimate. The increase will enable the library to meet the increased needs of the research personnel of the Department for scientific information resulting from expanding research programs of the Department.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

"...The Committee wishes to direct attention to the fact that nearly half of the amount is required for mandatory nonbasic commodities, which includes principally butter and milk. It also calls attention to the fact that only \$194.5 million of the total is chargeable to basic commodities.

"In order to determine exactly how much of this appropriation might be considered as additional income to the farmer, the Committee had a special analysis made to show amounts required for such items as transportation, interest, warehousing and storage, and administration. A breakdown of the total figure on this basis follows:

Loss on commodity transactions.....	\$490,268,325
Storage and handling charges.....	250,951,000
Transportation and related costs	107,550,000
Administrative and related expenses	32,632,409
Interest expense.....	47,885,444

Total..... \$929,287,178

"From these figures, it is apparent that only a portion of this cost can be charged to the price-support programs.

"Limitation on administrative expenses. - The Committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$31,000,000 for the administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation during the coming fiscal year. The small increase over funds available for the current fiscal year will enable the Corporation to meet its responsibilities under price-support programs, in the coming year and will cover any additional responsibilities resulting from the new soil bank program. Under the bill recently passed by the House, the financing of the soil bank program during the next year will be handled through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

"...The amounts recommended include \$2,230,000 for the parent organization, the Farm Credit Administration, \$550,000 for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$1,932,000 for the Federal intermediate credit banks, and \$1,644,000 for the production credit corporations. These amounts represent limitations on the amount of corporate funds of these organizations which may be used for administrative expenses and are not direct appropriations from the Treasury of the United States.

"The small increases provided for the Federal intermediate credit banks and the production credit corporations are necessary to handle an increased volume of loans and discounts growing out of the adverse conditions which have affected agriculture in recent years. These institutions are faced with increasingly difficult credit problems as a result of the cost-price squeeze on farmers and stockmen and the effects of drought and other adverse weather conditions which have affected extensive areas of the country for several years.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

House Committee Bill, 1957, Compared with Appropriations and REA and FHA Loan Authorizations, 1956, and Budget Estimates, 1957

[Note.--Amounts for 1956 include all supplemental appropriations to date and proposed supplementals included in House Documents 330 and 341 and Senate Document 112, and are adjusted for comparability with appropriation structure proposed in the 1957 Committee Bill.]

Agency or Item	Appropriations and Loan Authorizations, 1956	Budget Estimates, 1957	House Committee Bill, 1957	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), House Committee Bill, 1957, Compared With
				Appropriations and Loan Authorizations, 1957
				Estimates, 1957
				1956
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR REGULAR ACTIVITIES:				
Agricultural Research Service:				
Research, including research on				
foot-and-mouth disease	\$42,100,155:	\$53,965,000:	\$53,472,000:	+\$11,371,845:
Plant and animal disease and pest				
control, and meat inspection	36,049,700:	39,445,000:	38,094,000:	-1,351,000
Payments to State Experiment				
Stations	24,753,708:	29,503,708:	29,503,708:	+4,750,000:
Animal disease laboratory facilities:	250,000:	18,915,000:	10,000,000:	+9,750,000:
Extension Service (principally pay-				
ments to States)	49,105,000:	53,830,000:	53,265,000:	-565,000
Soil Conservation Service	84,936,810:	92,147,000:	97,232,000:	+5,085,000
Agricultural Conservation Program				
Service	214,500,000:	225,000,000:	217,500,000:	-7,500,000
Agricultural Marketing Service:				
Marketing research and service	25,327,140:	27,781,000:	27,100,000:	-681,000
School lunch program	83,235,212:	83,236,000:	100,000,000:	+16,764,788:
Foreign Agricultural Service	3,443,000:	3,890,000:	3,600,000:	+157,000:
Commodity Stabilization Service:				
Agricultural adjustment programs ..	39,150,000:	41,463,000:	41,000,000:	-463,000
Sugar Act program	59,600,000:	67,600,000:	62,600,000:	-5,000,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation ..	6,209,985:	6,210,000:	6,210,000:	-
Rural Electrification Administration				
(Salaries and expenses)	8,135,785:	8,700,000:	8,500,000:	+364,215:

	26,459,480:	26,405,000:	26,405,000:	26,405,000:	-54,480:	-178,700
Farmers' Home Administration (Salaries and expenses)	8,347,355:	8,758,700:	8,580,000:	8,580,000:	+232,645:	
Deduct amounts included in above figures transferred for pay act costs	-985,000:	- - -	- - -	- - -	+985,000:	
Total, Annual Appropriations for: Regular Activities	710,618,330:	786,849,408:	783,061,708:	783,061,708:	+72,443,378:	-3,787,700
RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT, COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION	1,634,659:	929,287,178:	929,287,178:	929,287,178:	+927,652,519:	
CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION: COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION	30,964,000:	31,000,000:	31,000,000:	31,000,000:	+36,000:	
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES:						
Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials	314,000:	316,000:	314,000:	314,000:	- - -	-2,000
Appropriations for repayment to Com- modity Credit Corporation for au- thorized programs in 1954 and 1955:						
Agricultural Research Service:						
For advances for eradication of foot-and-mouth and other conta- gious diseases of animals and poultry	5,788,897:	1,269,330:	1,269,330:	1,269,330:	-4,519,567:	
For advances for eradication of brucellosis in cattle	- - -	11,791,624:	11,791,624:	11,791,624:	+11,791,624:	
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
For advances for costs incurred for inspecting and grading tobacco and classing cotton ...	- - -	367,740:	367,740:	367,740:	+367,740:	
Commodity Stabilization Service:						
For special commodity disposal programs:						
International Wheat Agreement	57,378,551:	101,130,155:	101,130,155:	101,130,155:	+43,751,604:	
Emergency famine relief to friendly peoples	9,545,830:	88,628,927:	88,628,927:	88,628,927:	+79,083,097:	
Sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign cur- rencies (P.L. 480 appvd 7-10-54)	- - -	67,477,228:	67,477,228:	67,477,228:	+67,477,228:	

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES -- Continued	:	:	:	:	:	:
Transfer of hay and pasture seeds (P.L. 524, appvd 7-26-54)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Emergency feed assistance in disaster areas	:	:	:	:	:	:
Transfer of wheat to Pakistan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total, Special Activities ..	:	:	:	:	:	:
	- -	184,678:	184,678:	184,678:	184,678:	+184,678:
	42,100,000:	- -	- -	- -	- -	-42,100,000:
	69,385,831:	- -	- -	- -	- -	-69,385,831:
	184,513,109:	271,165,682:	271,163,682:	271,163,682:	271,163,682:	+86,650,573:

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (30 percent of customs receipts):	:	:	:	:	:	:
All other permanent appropriations	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total, Permanent appropriations	:	:	:	:	:	:
	166,761,959:	199,525,000:	199,525,000:	199,525,000:	199,525,000:	+32,763,041:
	647,684:	25,850,728:	25,850,728:	25,850,728:	25,850,728:	+25,203,044:
	167,409,643:	225,375,728:	225,375,728:	225,375,728:	225,375,728:	+57,966,085:

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rural Electrification Administration loans	:	:	:	:	:	:
Farmers' Home Administration loans	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total, Loan Authorizations	:	:	:	:	:	:
	235,000,000:c/194,800,000:d/194,800,000:	194,800,000:d/194,800,000:	194,800,000:d/194,800,000:	194,800,000:d/194,800,000:	194,800,000:d/194,800,000:	-40,200,000:
	173,000,000:	164,500,000:e/164,500,000:	164,500,000:e/164,500,000:	164,500,000:e/164,500,000:	164,500,000:e/164,500,000:	-8,500,000:
	408,000,000:	359,300,000:	359,300,000:	359,300,000:	359,300,000:	-48,700,000:

a/ House Committee Bill authorizes the formulation of a 1957 crop year program amounting to \$250,000,000, same as the Budget Estimates.

b/ In addition, Act provides a reserve authorization of \$100,000,000 for rural electrification loans. Including the carry-over of funds from prior years, it is estimated that loans totaling \$265,000,000 will be made in fiscal year 1956, as follows: Rural electrification, \$185,000,000; rural telephone, \$80,000,000.

c/ In addition, reserve authorization of \$25,000,000 proposed for rural electrification loans. Including the carry-over of funds from prior years, it is estimated that loans totaling \$265,000,000 will be made in fiscal year 1957, as follows: Rural electrification, \$185,000,000; rural telephone, \$80,000,000.

d/ In addition, House Committee Bill provides reserve authorization totaling \$119,200,000, as follows: Rural electrification, \$68,700,000; rural telephone, \$50,500,000.

e/ In addition, House Committee Bill provides a reserve authorization of \$50,000,000 to meet unforeseeable needs for loans.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Supplemental Estimates, 1956, Appropriated in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956
(Amounts in brackets [] are not included in totals.)

Agency or Item	Budget Estimates	House Bill	Senate Bill	Appropriation Act
<u>Agricultural Research Service:</u>				
<u>Research:</u>				
For pay act costs.....	\$2,217,530	\$1,217,530	\$2,217,530	\$1,717,530
Plant and animal disease and pest control:				
For contingency fund for emergency out-				
breaks of insects and plant disease.....	500,000	500,000	b/ 725,000	b/ 650,000
For gypsy moth control.....	500,000	a/ 500,000	500,000	322,220
For pay act costs.....	1,027,780	1,027,780	1,027,780	1,027,780
Meat inspection:				
For pay act costs.....	1,048,690	1,048,690	1,048,690	1,048,690
Total, Salaries and expenses, ARS.....	5,294,000	3,794,000	5,519,000	4,766,220
<u>Forest Service:</u>				
<u>National forest protection and management:</u>				
For increased timber sales.....	500,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
For pay act costs.....	1,978,500	1,978,500	1,978,500	1,978,500
Fighting forest fires.....	5,250,000	5,250,000	5,250,000	5,250,000
Control of forest pests:				
For pay act costs.....	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Forest research:				
For pay act costs.....	455,000	455,000	455,000	455,000
Total, Salaries and expenses, FS.....	8,213,500	7,913,500	7,913,500	7,913,500
<u>Agricultural Conservation Program Service</u>				
<u>Language extending availability to</u>				
December 31, 1956 of funds for cost-sharing				
assistance to farmers to restore farmlands				
damaged by hurricanes and floods, for				
emergency wind erosion control measures, and				
to reimburse the President's Disaster				
Relief Fund.....	Proposed	Approved	Approved	Approved

Agency or Item	Budget Estimates	House Bill	Senate Bill	Appropriation Act
Agricultural Marketing Service:				
School lunch program.....			10,000,000	
Farmers' Home Administration:				
Loan authorization:				
For farm housing loans.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Salaries and expenses:				
To administer the proposed increase in farm				
housing loans.....	150,000	--	150,000) 1,500,000
For pay act costs.....	1,470,000	1,350,000	1,470,000)
Total, Salaries and expenses, FHA.....	1,620,000	1,350,000	1,620,000	1,500,000
Commodity Credit Corporation:				
Corporate administrative expense limitation:				
To handle increased workload and for pay				
act costs.....	4,964,000	4,500,000	4,964,000	4,750,000
Pay Act Costs pursuant to Public Law 94:				
For appropriations not enumerated above.....	5,433,700	5,433,700	5,433,700	5,433,700
Total, Department of Agriculture:				
Direct appropriations.....	20,561,200	18,491,200	20,486,200	19,613,420
Loan authorization (FHA).....	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000

a/ Submitted to the Senate on April 10, 1956.

b/ Increase by Senate Committee of \$225,000 above Budget Estimate to enable Department to provide for the total costs of the Khapra beetle eradication program. Conferees provided \$283,000 for eradication of the Khapra beetle.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM CREDIT
ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

MAY 11, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 11177]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year 1957. The bill covers all estimates contained in the 1957 Budget, pages 190, 191, 196 through 207, and 350 through 440. The committee also considered estimates contained in House Document No. 326, dated February 2, 1956, and House Document No. 383, dated April 18, 1956.

The bill includes direct annual appropriations for regular activities of \$783,061,708 (Title I of bill); loan authorizations for the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farmers' Home Administration of \$359,300,000 (Title I of bill); an administrative expense authorization for the Commodity Credit Corporation of \$31,000,000, together with an appropriation of \$929,287,178 for restoration of capital impairment (Title II of bill); an appropriation of \$271,163,682 for special activities, most of which covers reimbursement to the Commodity Credit Corporation for funds advanced to finance programs authorized by Congress to meet special and emergency conditions (Title III of bill); and administrative expense limitations for the Farm Credit

Administration and member institutions of \$6,356,000 (Title IV of bill).

The following summary sets forth the Committee action with respect to the various categories of funds in the bill. A tabulation will be found at the end of this report containing the figures for each agency and appropriation.

Item	Approved 1956	Budget 1957	Recom- mended 1957	Bill compared with—	
				Approved 1956	Budget 1957
Regular activities.....	\$708, 848, 330	\$786, 849, 408	\$783, 061, 708	+\$74, 213, 378	—\$3, 787, 700
Loan authorizations.....	(408, 000, 000)	(359, 300, 000)	(359, 300, 000)	(—48, 700, 000)	-----
Corporate expenses.....	1, 634, 659	929, 287, 178	929, 287, 178	+927, 652, 519	-----
Special activities.....	184, 513, 109	271, 165, 682	271, 163, 682	+86, 650, 573	—2, 000
Farm Credit Administration....	(6, 290, 000)	(5, 806, 000)	(6, 356, 000)	(+66, 000)	(+550, 000)

The Committee has prepared the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the next fiscal year in a period of trying times for American Agriculture. Farm costs are high, farm acreage is reduced, and farm income is low.

This deterioration of the farm situation is striking. The Committee has no authority to take direct action with respect to the level of price supports or the size of the farmer's income, nor to legislate to prevent increasing farm costs. It has tried in this bill, however, to provide funds to strengthen those programs of the Department which may help in some small degree.

This year the President and the Secretary of Agriculture apparently have recognized the serious situation facing American Agriculture. After recommending drastic reductions in funds for the Department's operating programs for three straight years, most of which reductions the Congress restored on recommendations of this Committee, the budget for 1957 provides for quite an increase in funds above the requests of the past few years.

In 1953, the budget provided for some 64,000 employees with 2 assistant secretaries. This year's request provides for over 70,000 employees and 8 assistants. The first budget prepared after the present Secretary took office—for the fiscal year 1954—included \$639 million for the Department's regular activities. The 1957 budget includes \$787 million for these same programs.

The present situation in Agriculture justifies such a change.

FALLING FARM INCOME

Since 1952, net farm income has dropped over 24 percent, from \$14 billion in 1952 to \$10.6 billion in 1955. During this same period, the income of the rest of the Nation increased 14 percent.

During the period from December 1952 to December 1955, the prices of many commodities have declined. For three of the major crops, the reductions have been as follows: Wheat, from \$2.12 to \$1.95 per bushel; corn, from \$1.50 to \$1.16 per bushel; and cotton, from 32 cents to 31 cents per pound.

Farm prices averaged 96 percent of parity in 1952 as compared with 80 percent in 1955. During this period, the price index fell 17 percent,

from 269 to 223, and the farmers' share of the national income dropped from 7 percent to 5 percent. Since January 1953, the total farm mortgage debt has increased from \$7.1 to \$9 billion.

Last year, the Committee provided separate funds for a study of the spread between what the farmer receives for his products and what the consumer pays for such products. Under that provision the Department has undertaken some valuable studies on this subject. In the belief that the Congress and the Department must have the basic facts before corrective action can be taken, the Committee has again set aside separate funds for this purpose in the bill for next year.

CCC INVENTORIES—ACREAGE REDUCTIONS

One of the major problems facing the American farmer is the fact that his acreage has been severely curtailed in recent years. This is due to a combination of factors, such as increasing Commodity Credit Corporation inventories, failure to maintain United States export markets, and competition from increased foreign agricultural production.

In December 1952, CCC inventories totaled a little over \$1 billion. In December 1955, these holdings had increased to over \$6 billion—and they are still increasing. With respect to a few of the major commodities, the increases are as follows:

[In millions]

	Dec. 31, 1952	Dec. 31, 1955
Corn.....	\$447.0	\$1,300.0
Cotton, upland.....	32.5	1,437.0
Rice.....	.2	175.9
Wheat.....	352.4	2,399.0
Dairy Products.....	8.4	281.3
Nonbasics.....	198.9	270.7

Since, under present law, quantities of commodities in CCC inventories must be considered in determining acreage allotments, these increases have resulted in substantial reductions in crop acreage each year in the United States.

Between 1952 and 1955, total planted acreage has been reduced about 2 percent. Cotton acreage has been cut by nearly 10 million acres, a reduction of over 35 percent. Similarly, wheat acreage has been cut 20 million acres during this period, a decrease of over 25 percent. In 1955 alone, reductions in cotton acreage in the South put 55,000 farmers out of production and off their farms.

INCREASED FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

While the United States farmer's acreage has been severely curtailed each year, agricultural production in other parts of the world has increased in about the same amount as United States production has decreased. While United States commodities have been held off world markets at competitive prices, foreign production has been increased to supplant reductions in United States production. As a result, world supplies have increased despite reductions by United States farmers.

During the 4-year period ending with the crop year 1955, foreign countries increased production of all the basic commodities over 1951

levels. Based on the most recent information available for the crop year 1955, the increase was approximately as follows: Cotton, 5.1 million bales, 28 percent; wheat, 329 million bushels, 6 percent; corn, 403 million bushels, 19 percent; rice, 29 billion pounds, 13 percent; tobacco, 457 million pounds, 9 percent; and peanuts, 1,360,000 tons, 14 percent. These increases are substantial. The increase of 28 percent in cotton production is particularly significant when it is realized that production in the United States declined 16 percent during the past two years.

While it is impossible at this time to accurately forecast the world's 1956 crops, such information as is available indicates a further substantial increase over 1955 for at least two of the major basic commodities—cotton and wheat. This increase may possibly be as much as 1.5 million bales of cotton (6 percent) and 440 million bushels of wheat (7 percent). Land devoted to production of these two commodities in 1956 is expected to be substantially more than in 1955, nearly 2 million acres for cotton and 15 million acres for wheat. This is in addition to the increase in world production of almost 10 million acres of cotton and 46 million acres of wheat in the past four years, during which time United States acreage has been reduced for both commodities.

COMPETITIVE SALES ABROAD

This shifting of American production abroad is largely the result of the failure to keep United States commodities offered competitively in foreign markets. This Committee has been urging the Department for three years to sell its commodities in world trade through normal channels for dollars. Until 1954, the Department would not take such action, despite the fact that the CCC Charter Act authorizes and contemplates such sales.

In its report last year, the Committee noted again that such authority existed. It pointed out the fact that the CCC, then a \$10 billion corporation, had no sales manager or sales organization. It also concluded that the Department had insufficient information on foreign agriculture to know what other countries were doing to expand production and increase exports.

Accordingly, the Committee set aside funds in last year's bill to develop such information and to establish an aggressive sales program in the Department. Congress supported such action and the Committee is pleased to note that the Department has taken some action along these lines.

In 1954, the Department offered a few commodities in world trade and sold them for dollars. These included small amounts of peanuts, cottonseed oil, linseed oil and flaxseed. In 1955, limited amounts of other commodities were added to competitive export sales, including: Butter, dried milk, whey, corn, rice, wheat, barley, grain sorghums, oats, rye, and soybeans. These were all sold for dollars.

On January 1, 1956, for the first time, 1 million bales of short staple cotton were offered for sale in foreign trade. In the month of January, 600,000 bales were sold. By the end of February, the balance was sold. While it was expected that seven months would be required to complete the sale, the entire amount was sold in 60 days.

It appears that the Committee's persistence in this matter is finally bringing results. While the Department's efforts along this line thus far represent only a beginning, the Committee hopes that more

aggressive efforts in the coming year will have a significant effect on regaining normal United States markets abroad and restoring United States farmers' acreage at home. The Committee firmly believes that a sound competitive sales program can save the United States farmers' right to farm and will reduce CCC inventories substantially.

To encourage continued efforts in this field, the Committee has again earmarked funds for a CCC sales organization next year. It also has set aside funds to continue studies of foreign agricultural production during the coming year.

The Committee considered including a limitation on the use of funds in this bill for disposing of commodities under Public Law 480 prior to offering them for sale in competitive channels for dollars. Upon assurances received from Department officials that they will keep United States commodities in the markets of the world on a competitive basis through normal channels, the Committee has not included such a limitation in the bill. Should the Department fail in those assurances, further attention should be given by Congress to such a provision, as well as to the possibility of preventing enforcement of acreage restrictions for commodities held off world markets.

SOIL CONSERVATION

The Committee has resisted efforts for the past three years to curtail the soil conservation programs of the Department. Each year it has restored budget cuts in these activities.

In this bill, the Committee has exceeded the budget for the Soil Conservation Service by \$5 million, to assure adequate technical assistance to an increasing number of soil conservation districts, and to accelerate the watershed protection and flood prevention programs of the Department. Further, it has again included \$250 million in the bill for the advance Agricultural Conservation Program announcement for next year.

This action appears to be particularly appropriate in view of the need for increased attention to diverted acres and soil reserves. It is entirely consistent with the actions of the Congress and the Administration in adopting the soil bank plan, which had its genesis with certain members of this Committee in January 1954. The organizations now operating the soil conservation programs of the Department should be given adequate financial support in this bill to carry out any new programs of this type which might be undertaken. The Committee feels that the amounts it has recommended for the next fiscal year will help these agencies to meet this additional responsibility.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The Agricultural Research Service conducts all of the production and utilization research of the Department (except forestry research), and the inspection, disease and pest control, and eradication work associated with this research. The Administrator of this service is responsible for the coordination of all research in the Department.

Research.—The Committee recommends a total of \$49,972,000 for 1957, an increase of \$10,816,845 over funds available for 1956. The increase will provide additional funds for nearly every phase of research activity conducted under this appropriation. It is in addition to over \$8,000,000 of increases granted for this purpose since 1953, and is an increase of 56 per cent in the past four years.

The budget for 1957 included funds for three new major construction projects: \$810,000 to build a new research laboratory at Winter Haven, Florida; \$225,000 for a modern poultry brooder house at Beltsville, Maryland; and \$450,000 for a national seed storage facility. Of the amounts requested, the Committee has approved \$500,000 for the Winter Haven Laboratory, \$150,000 for the poultry brooder house at Beltsville, and \$300,000 for the national seed storage facility. Also, the Committee has included \$100,000 of the \$330,000 requested for research on assistance to low-income farm families.

The Committee recommends that the savings thus developed be used to strengthen other activities which also urgently need attention. It proposes that \$200,000 be allocated to initiate construction of a horticultural, soil, and water research laboratory in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. It also recommends that the funds for the National Arboretum be increased from the budget estimate of \$372,570 to \$500,000, to speed up work on buildings, roads, and other physical facilities needed to make the Arboretum available to the public. The balance of the saving will be used to intensify soil and water conservation research work, particularly with reference to the Department's programs on the 11 major watersheds.

The Committee is pleased to note the budget increase for the coming fiscal year of \$675,000 for additional research on pastures and rangeland. It feels that additional work in this field is essential to meet the new problems involved in the use of diverted acres as contemplated in the soil bank program.

A need for additional research on honey is apparent. Some confusion seems to exist as to the proper agency of the Department to carry out this work. It is the Committee's recommendation that the Secretary place the responsibility for this work in a single agency so that it can be effectively carried on in the future.

Of the funds recommended in the bill for the coming fiscal year, the Committee feels that not less than \$300,000 should be used for production, breeding, disease, and quality research on barley.

During the hearings on the bill, numerous members and other witnesses made what appears to be a good case for special research projects costing limited amounts of money. One of these is the problem of controlling star grass, which is particularly acute in the southern part of the country. The Committee is anxious that at least the amount set aside in the budget for this purpose be used to study this problem. Another problem has to do with the effects of air pollution from industrial plants on cattle. Another has to do with the need for further research on colloidal sediments for sealing irrigation canals. The Committee has not dealt separately with each of these because the Department, within the large amounts provided in this bill for research, has ample authority and funds to meet these and other similar research problems.

Plant and animal disease and pest control.—A total of \$22,594,000 is recommended for the coming fiscal year. This is an increase of \$2,413,300 over funds available for 1956 and is a decrease of \$1,106,000 in the budget estimate.

The amount recommended includes the following increases: \$500,000 for the contingency fund for emergency outbreaks of insects; \$500,000 to be transferred to the Bureau of Customs for increased baggage checks to prevent importation of dangerous insects; \$110,300

for increased inspection at ports of entry; \$53,000 to strengthen inspection and quarantine work along the Mexican border; and \$1,750,000 for eradication of the gypsy moth.

The Committee is cognizant of the serious threat of the gypsy moth in the New England area and the need to take precautions to prevent its spread to the rest of the country. It had a great deal of testimony presented to it on this subject, most of which, however, was in support of an increase of only \$1,500,000. The increase provided, together with the sum of \$545,200 already included in the budget will provide a total of \$2,295,200 to meet this problem during the coming fiscal year.

In working out the program for the use of the additional \$500,000 to be transferred to the Bureau of Customs, the Department is directed to develop a program which will prevent passengers from embarking at foreign ports on carriers destined for the United States with dangerous articles and materials in their luggage. It is recommended that all customs notices and declaration forms be revised to include adequate notice to travelers as to what items are not permitted to enter this country. It is also suggested that prominent signs and notices be posted at foreign points of embarkation to bring this matter to the attention of those destined for American ports. The Committee also believes that, as far as practicable, arrangements should be made for preinspection at foreign ports to reduce to a minimum the inspection required upon arrival in the United States. The Committee is of the opinion that the great majority of travelers will cooperate fully and will be anxious to avoid carrying prohibited articles in their luggage if given adequate advance notice.

The Committee is concerned about the recent discovery of the Mediterranean fruitfly in southern Florida. It feels that every necessary action must be taken immediately to control and eliminate this threat to the citrus industry of the country. It is of the opinion that the contingency funds available for the current fiscal year and provided for the coming fiscal year, are adequate to permit the Department to initiate action on this problem.

Meat inspection.—The Committee recommends the sum of \$15,500,000 for 1957, an increase of \$131,000 over the appropriation for 1956 and a decrease of \$245,000 in the budget estimate. The Committee feels that efficient operation of this service will permit it to meet its workload during the coming fiscal year within the amount provided.

Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.—The full budget estimate of \$29,503,708 is recommended for this purpose for 1957. This is an increase of \$4,750,000 over funds provided for fiscal year 1956. It represents an increase of nearly \$17,000,000 in the funds of this program since 1953, an increase of 133 per cent.

Diseases of animals and poultry—Research.—For the fiscal year 1957, the sum of \$3,500,000 is recommended for this activity. This is an increase of \$1,555,000 over funds appropriated for 1956 and is a decrease of \$493,000 in the budget estimate.

These funds are provided for the operation of the foot-and-mouth disease laboratory at Plum Island. Research officials of the Department estimate that this laboratory will be completed and in full operation in July 1956.

Animal disease laboratory facilities.—House Document No. 383, dated April 18, 1956, included a supplemental budget estimate of

\$18,915,000 for the construction of an animal disease laboratory at Beltsville, Maryland. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the coming fiscal year for this purpose.

In June 1955, the major animal disease research laboratories in Washington, D. C., Auburn, Alabama, and Denver, Colorado, were closed due to the lack of adequate safeguards to protect the health of laboratory workers. An appropriation of \$250,000 was included in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956, for plans and surveys for new laboratory facilities. Preliminary plans have been completed and form the basis for the estimate considered by the Committee.

The Committee is not fully satisfied with the proposed plans. It is particularly concerned with the proposal to locate these facilities at Beltsville. The former laboratory facilities were closed because of hazards to human and animal health. The location of the new facility at a research station where numerous persons and animals are located in connection with other types of activities, would present the same problem. The Committee also questions the advisability of locating a facility of this type in an area where it could become a threat to the health of millions of people in the event of attack by hostile forces.

EXTENSION SERVICE

The function of the Extension Service is to take research results and other agricultural information to rural people to provide the means by which they can meet their farm and home problems. The cooperative extensive service is financed from Federal, state, county, and local sources. The funds are used within the states for the employment of county agents, home demonstration agents, 4-H Club agents, state specialists, and others who conduct the educational programs of the Department.

Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.—The sum of \$49,615,000 is included in the bill for the coming fiscal year. This is an increase of \$5,125,000 over funds available for 1956 and is a decrease of \$500,000 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended represents an increase of over \$17 million above the appropriations for the fiscal year 1953, an increase of 54 per cent.

The budget estimates included an increase of \$890,000 to expand educational work in low-income areas under the rural development program. The Committee recommends a reduction of \$500,000 in this amount in the belief that this program should be handled within the regular functions of the Extension Service. Since the purpose of the Extension Service is to work with farmers of all income levels to assist them in carrying out their farming activities, the Committee believes that the problem can be met more adequately through added emphasis by regular personnel.

Federal Extension Service.—The Committee recommends the sum of \$3,650,000 for the coming year, an increase of \$20,000 over appropriations for 1956, and a decrease of \$65,000 in the budget estimate. This amount includes \$2,000,000 for administration and coordination and \$1,650,000 for penalty mail. The amounts recommended appear adequate to meet the needs of this Service during the coming fiscal year in view of sums expended during the past several years for this purpose.

FARMERS COOPERATIVE SERVICE

This Service was established by the Farm Credit Act of 1953, which transferred the research and technical assistance work for farmers' marketing, purchasing, and service cooperatives from the Farm Credit Administration to the Secretary of Agriculture. The Service conducts research and carries on related service and educational activities on various problems of cooperatives. It works closely with cooperatives throughout the country to help such organizations to improve the operation of their businesses. It also advises other Federal agencies on problems relating to agricultural cooperations.

The bill includes \$550,000 for the fiscal year 1957, an increase of \$123,000 over the appropriation for 1956 and a decrease of \$27,000 in the budget estimate.

While the Committee realizes the value of this program to the farmer cooperatives of the country, it is not satisfied that the program is making an effective contribution to those organizations. The testimony presented to the Committee on this item did not support the funds requested. The Committee urges the Service to review its programs and operations and to develop a better basis for future budget requests.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Soil Conservation Service assists soil conservation districts and other cooperators in bringing about physical adjustments in land use that will conserve soil and water resources, provide economic production on a sustained basis, and reduce damages from floods and sedimentation. The Service also develops and carries out special drainage, irrigation, flood prevention, and watershed protection programs in cooperation with soil conservation districts, watershed groups, and other Federal and State agencies having related responsibility. It is expected that the new soil bank legislation will increase the work of this agency in these fields.

Conservation operations.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$67,500,000 for 1957, an increase of \$4,557,255 over the 1956 appropriation and an increase of \$2,285,000 in the budget estimate.

The Committee has substantially increased funds for soil conservation technicians to enable this organization to meet the additional responsibilities which will result from the new soil bank program. In the opinion of the Committee, most of these additional responsibilities should be handled by this organization to assure satisfactory results. It is apparent that this organization must be strengthened to handle this additional responsibility.

It has come to the Committee's attention that the soil technicians in this agency are frequently required to devote a considerable amount of time to routine clerical duties. The Committee recommends that a portion of the increase provided for the next year be used to employ clerical personnel to relieve these technicians of clerical work so as to better use their technical training and abilities.

In view of the terrific demand for vegetative covering and seedlings which will develop from the new soil bank program, the Soil Conservation Service should take proper steps to see that this need is met.

Since the total supply of such seedlings apparently will be far short of that necessary to meet the full demand which will grow out of the expanded program, it is apparent that the combined efforts of the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, state and local agencies, and private nurseries will be called upon to the fullest extent. Therefore, the Committee feels that this organization should review its conservation nursery program to make certain that all of the nurseries formerly operated by this Service are available to meet this need. These nurseries should either be operated directly by the Soil Conservation Service, or should be handled on a cooperative or contract basis with state, local, or private organizations.

The Committee is not entirely satisfied with the soil conservation research program of the Department. It has some doubts that the transfer of this responsibility to the Agricultural Research Service was a wise action. There is some question whether this type of research can ever be conducted satisfactorily and effectively outside of the direct jurisdiction of the Soil Conservation Service. The Committee has taken no action to transfer the funds back to this appropriation heading, recognizing that the primary responsibility for organizational matters rests with the Secretary. It feels, however, that the Secretary should give this matter his personal attention to be certain that the most satisfactory and effective results are obtained.

The Committee has provided a substantial increase in soil and water conservation research funds appropriated under the Agricultural Research Service, in view of the urgent need to expand soil conservation programs and to speed up the watershed protection and flood prevention activities. It expects the Soil Conservation Service to take an active part in determining how these funds can be most effectively used to improve research findings in this field. It feels that particular emphasis should be given to research within the 11 existing major watersheds. In view of the long delay and slow progress being made with respect to the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchee Watersheds, the Committee feels that some increased attention to research in this area is essential.

Watershed protection and flood prevention.—The appropriations recommended for the coming fiscal year for these two programs are \$17,500,000 for watershed protection and \$12,000,000 for flood prevention. The amount recommended for watershed protection is an increase of \$5,505,935 over 1956 and an increase of \$1,500,000 over the budget estimate. The appropriation included for flood prevention is an increase of \$2,000,000 over 1956 and an increase of \$1,300,000 over the budget estimate.

As was pointed out last year, construction on the 11 major watersheds authorized in 1936 is only about 25 percent complete after 20 years of work. Testimony from Department witnesses indicates that, on the basis of the amounts included in the 1957 budget, it will take up to 35 years to complete most of these projects. In view of the urgent need to complete these projects as rapidly as possible to conserve the soil, and in view of the additional cost which will result from stretching out the period of construction, the Committee has exceeded the budget estimates for these programs. The Committee urges that action be taken by the Department to push ahead the completion date of these projects. Particular attention should be given to accelerating progress where local conditions will permit and where local financial support is available.

Water conservation and utilization projects.—The sum of \$232,000 is recommended for 1957 for the Eden Valley Project in Wyoming. In view of a delay due to construction difficulties, no funds were appropriated for this purpose in 1956. It is expected that this project will be completed in 1962.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

The purposes of this program include restoring and improving soil fertility, reducing erosion caused by water and wind, and conserving water on the land. To effectuate these purposes, the Agricultural Conservation Program offers cost-sharing assistance to individual farmers and ranchers for carrying out approved soil building and soil and water conserving practices on their farms.

For the fiscal year 1957, an appropriation of \$217,500,000 is recommended, an increase of \$3,000,000 over funds appropriated for 1956. It is expected that the amount recommended will provide adequate funds to meet all commitments made to participants under the 1956 program authorization. The Committee recognizes the obligation of the Government under the program announced last year. If the amount provided proves insufficient, the Committee will recommend additional funds when needed.

An advance authorization of \$250 million for the 1957 program is included in the bill. This is the same amount as was provided for the 1956 program.

The Committee is of the opinion that this well-established program of the Department should supplement whatever soil bank or diverted acreage program may be put into effect. For many years, this program has met a definite need for a long-range conservation, and the Committee feels that it should be continued in the future, regardless of any other conservation and acreage reserve program which may be adopted.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The Agricultural Marketing Service is organized to aid in the orderly and efficient marketing and the effective distribution of products from the Nation's farms. The marketing and distributing functions of the Department, which are centered in this Service, include research and development of agricultural marketing and distribution; analyses relating to farm prices, income and population, and demand for farm products; crop and livestock estimates and related statistical and economic research; market news service; inspection, grading and classing of farm products; freight rate assistance; marketing and regulatory acts; cooperative programs in marketing; the national school lunch program; surplus removal programs under Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; and food trade activities.

Marketing research and service.—A total of \$26,000,000 is recommended for 1957, an increase of \$1,672,860 over 1956 and a reduction of \$581,000 in the budget estimate. This amount includes \$13,000,000 for marketing research and agricultural estimates and an equal amount for marketing services.

The increase of \$1,347,370 for research and agricultural estimates provides additional funds to expand and improve the crop and livestock reporting service and to increase marketing research work. The

Committee has not approved the proposed increase for research on problems of low-income farmers under the rural development program. The Committee feels that there is no real difference between the regular program designed to aid and assist all the farmers of the Nation, and those proposed for low-income farm families.

For marketing services, the Committee has approved an increase of \$325,490 over funds provided for 1956. The amount recommended includes an increase of \$150,000 to expand and improve marketing news services in various areas of the country. The balance of the increase will strengthen grain and tobacco inspection services, supervision of federally licensed warehouses, and administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

The Committee has increased the budget by \$50,000 for several new market news services where local interests indicate the need for and support of these facilities. Strong support appears to exist for such additional facilities on a cooperative Federal and local financing arrangement at several points, including Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Also, this increase will cover a rice and grain reporting service in Mississippi, where matching funds have already been made available by local interests.

Payments to States, Territories and possessions.—The sum of \$1,100,000 is recommended in the bill for this program, an increase of \$100,000 over funds available for 1956 and a decrease of \$100,000 in the budget estimate.

Payments are made on a matched-fund basis to state and territorial marketing agencies for projects aimed at getting into use, in the marketing of farm products, improved methods and practices developed in the marketing research program. The additional funds provided will cover increased work designed to reduce spoilage, increase marketing outlets, reduce marketing costs, and improve quality of products.

School-lunch program.—The Committee recommends the sum of \$100,000,000 for this program for the fiscal year 1957. This is an increase of \$16,764,788 over funds provided for 1956.

Much evidence has come to the Committee of very strong support throughout the country for an increase in this program. Numerous Members of Congress as well as individuals representing organizations interested in this program have urged the Committee to provide a sizeable increase for this appropriation.

Even before the passage of legislation establishing this program, this Committee strongly supported it. Year after year, it has recommended the maximum possible appropriations for this purpose and has encouraged the use of surplus commodities of the Department to supplement such funds. For each of the past three years, it has restored large cuts proposed in the annual budgets, and has resisted all efforts to curtail this program.

The Committee recognizes that, while Federal appropriations have remained approximately the same during recent years, the needs of the schools for funds under this program have continued to increase in view of steadily increasing school enrollments, in view of the larger number of schools participating each year, and in view of the increased costs of serving lunches. It believes that the need has reached the point where a rather substantial increase in funds for this purpose is necessary. Therefore, it has gone above the budget by \$16,764,000 to provide the sum of \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1957.

It is realized that there are many who feel that a larger sum is justified. However, in view of the new school milk program which will make another \$75,000,000 available during fiscal year 1957, and in view of the definite assurances of the Department that increased amounts of surplus agricultural commodities will be made available to the school-lunch program during the coming year, the Committee feels that the amount proposed is the maximum which it should recommend for the coming year.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

The Foreign Agricultural Service administers the foreign agricultural programs of the Department and develops plans and policies related to the administration of the foreign affairs and interests of United States agriculture. It disseminates to American agriculture basic information on foreign marketing of United States agricultural projects. The Service directs and coordinates economic analysis of world conditions and developments affecting the retention and expansion of foreign markets for American products. It coordinates and directs a worldwide agricultural attaché service, with particular emphasis on the development of markets for American products, and on trade reporting from foreign areas designed to aid American farmers and exporters.

For the fiscal year 1957, the Committee recommends \$3,600,000 for this program, an increase of \$157,000 over appropriations for 1956, and a reduction of \$290,000 in the budget estimate. In view of large increases granted to this activity during the past several years, the Committee feels that the amount recommended for the coming year is ample. The increase will permit the Service to expand studies of foreign competition with American agricultural products, and will permit the strengthening of efforts to expand American export markets for United States agricultural products.

At various times the Committee has received reports and charts showing the volume of agricultural exports during recent years. It has noted that such releases reflect such information in terms of total disposals of United States commodities, including donations, barter exchanges, grants, relief shipments, and sales for foreign currency under Public Law 480. Since they do not provide sufficient breakdown to indicate the quantity sold for dollars, the Committee considers such releases to be misleading. Therefore, the Committee urges that all future releases of this type clearly differentiate between sales for dollars through normal channels and exports made under various other categories of disposal.

The Committee is not opposed to disposals through all channels available. It believes, however, that every effort should be made to sell United States commodities in world trade for dollars, prior to giving them away or exporting them under relief or grant programs. Also, it feels that the American public is entitled to know to what extent total exports result in sales for dollars.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

The objectives of this program are to prevent commodity price manipulation and corners; prevent dissemination of false and misleading crop and market information; protect hedgers and other users of the commodity futures market; insure the benefits of membership privileges on contract markets to cooperative associations or producers; insure trust-fund treatment of margin moneys and equities of hedgers and other traders; and provide information to the public regarding trading operations and contract markets.

The Committee recommends \$780,000 for the coming fiscal year, an increase of \$5,000 over funds available for 1956 and a decrease of \$7,400 in the budget estimate.

The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956, provided \$33,000 for regulation of futures trading in onions pursuant to Public Law 174, 84th Congress. However, the program did not become effective until September of last year and the appropriation covered only ten months of operation. The increase recommended in this bill will place this program on a full year basis in 1957.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

The Commodity Stabilization Service has responsibility for the operation of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Agricultural Adjustment Programs, the Sugar Act, the International Wheat Agreement, the ASC State and county offices, and various related activities.

Agricultural adjustment programs.—An appropriation of \$41,000,000 is included in the bill for the coming fiscal year, an increase of \$1,850,000 over funds appropriated for 1956 and a decrease of \$463,000 in the budget estimate.

In its report last year, the Committee recommended that the regular full-time employees of the ASC county offices be required to meet Civil Service qualifications for their work and be paid on a basis comparable to other Federal agencies. This recommendation was based on a need to strengthen the personnel policies in the county offices, so as to hold such personnel fully responsible for performance of their duties, reduce turnover, and increase employee efficiency.

Pursuant to this directive, the Department has developed a three-year program to increase the rates of pay for county committee employees to a level comparable to those paid by Federal agencies and private employers in the same areas. The increase recommended for this appropriation item will enable the Department to undertake this program.

Sugar Act program.—The Committee recommends the sum of \$62,600,000 for 1957, an increase of \$3,000,000 over funds appropriated for 1956 and a decrease of \$5,000,000 in the budget estimate.

The funds provided under this appropriation are used to establish consumption requirements, administer quotas, and make payments to domestic producers of cane and beet sugar who meet specified conditions. Since the inception of the program in 1938, collections of excise and import taxes have totalled \$1,298,858,419 and expenditures have amounted to \$986,210,043.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is a wholly owned government corporation created in 1938. Crop insurance offered to agricultural producers by the Corporation provides protection from losses caused by unavoidable natural hazards, such as insect and wildlife damage, plant diseases, fire, drought, flood, wind, and other weather conditions. It does not indemnify producers for losses resulting from negligence or failure to observe good farming practices.

The Committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$6,210,000 for 1957. In addition, it recommends an increase of \$500,000 for administrative and operating expenses to be paid from premium income. During the fiscal year 1956, this program is operating in about 950 counties. With the amounts recommended for next year, the program will be expanded to an additional 50 counties.

In the light of recent experience in certain areas of the country, the Committee believes that the crop insurance program should be tried on an experimental basis on peaches and other fruit crops. The Committee directs that within the funds provided in the bill for 1957 such an experimental program be initiated.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The Rural Electrification Administration was established by Executive Order in 1935 to make loans for the extension of central station electric service to unserved rural people. The agency was continued by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and became a part of the Department of Agriculture in 1939. In 1949 the Act was amended to authorize REA to make loans for the purpose of furnishing and improving telephone service to rural areas. Loans for construction of electric and telephone facilities are self-liquidating within a period not to exceed 35 years, and bear interest at the rate of 2 percent.

Loan authorizations.—The budget for 1957 included the sum of \$145,300,000 for rural electrification loans, together with a contingency fund of \$25,000,000. The budget also included the sum of \$49,500,000 for the rural telephone program. In view of strong representations from the REA co-ops throughout the country that total funds of \$214,000,000 will be required for rural electrification loans, instead of the \$170,300,000 included in the budget, the Committee has increased the contingency fund by the sum of \$43,700,000. Also, in view of indications that \$100,000,000 may be required for the rural telephone programs, in lieu of the sum of \$49,500,000 included in the budget, the Committee has included a contingency fund of \$50,500,000 for loans under that program.

The figures included in the bill for loan purposes are merely limitations on the amounts which may be borrowed from the Treasury to meet loan applications approved by REA under its regulations. Money is not drawn from the Treasury until loans have been finally approved and an advance of funds has been authorized. Therefore, the authorization of amounts for this purpose in the appropriation bill does not affect Treasury balances until funds are actually required.

The Committee feels that providing the additional sums in the contingency fund to be drawn upon if needed, will give assurance that

all sound and justified loans may be approved if they meet REA requirements.

Salaries and expenses.—For administrative expenses, the Committee recommends the sum of \$8,500,000, an increase of \$364,215 over 1956 appropriations and a decrease of \$200,000 in the budget estimate. The increase recommended will enable the administration to meet the increased workload involved in processing telephone loans and handling the construction program. It also will enable the administration to give closer attention to the protection of the government's investment through its loan security work.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

The Farmers' Home Administration performs the following four major activities: (1) Makes direct and insured farm ownership loans to farm tenants, farm laborers, sharecroppers and other individuals for the purchase, enlargement or development of family type farms; (2) makes production and subsistence loans to farmers and stockmen for farm operating expenses and other farm needs, including the financing of indebtedness and family subsistence; (3) makes direct and insured soil and water conservation loans for the development and utilization of water supplies and for the improvement of farm land by soil and water conserving facilities and practices; and (4) makes emergency loans to farmers and stockmen in designated areas where disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from other sources. Technical guidance in planning and carrying out sound farm operations is provided borrowers on the basis of their individual problems and needs. No loans are made to applicants who can secure adequate credit from other sources at reasonable rates.

Loans authorizations.—The Committee recommends the full budget estimates for loan authorizations administered by this agency as follows: Farm ownership loans, \$19,000,000; production and subsistence loans, \$140,000,000; and soil and water conservation loans, \$5,500,000. In addition, the Committee has, for the first time, provided a contingency fund of \$50,000,000 to meet unforeseeable needs for loans during the coming fiscal year. This contingency fund is similar to the one which has been carried in the REA portion of the bill for a number of years and is based on the same underlying considerations.

The amount recommended for farm ownership loans is \$5,000,000 less than the funds available during the current fiscal year. The amount for the current fiscal year includes \$5,000,000 for farm housing loans which is included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1956. No such funds are provided in the bill for next year in view of the lack of basic legislative authority. The present authority expires June 30, 1956.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the production and subsistence loan program to the farmers of the Nation. It recognizes, also, that amounts provided for this purpose in recent years have not been sufficient to cover all demands for this type of loan. Testimony before the Committee indicates that these loan funds are usually exhausted in the early spring each year, leaving many urgent needs unsatisfied toward the end of each fiscal year.

In providing the contingency of \$50,000,000, the Committee hopes that the full need for production and subsistence loans can be met

in the coming year. It also expects that this contingency fund will be used in part to provide funds for farm housing loans, in the event basic authorizing legislation is enacted subsequent to the enactment of this appropriation bill.

Salaries and expenses.—The full budget estimate of \$26,405,000 is included in the bill for the coming fiscal year, an increase of \$215,520 over the appropriation for 1956.

In the opinion of the Committee, attention should be given to a thorough study of the organization and programs of this agency. Recent reports concerning the administration of this organization have been a source of concern to the Committee. The Committee recognizes that the farm is a unit that requires the most effective balance between farm and home management. It believes that the programs of this agency are vitally needed, particularly under present agricultural conditions. The Committee has approved the increases in the budget recommendations so that the organization can restore the program of home supervisors, in part at least, which was discontinued several years ago. In the opinion of the Committee, this can be one of the most vital programs to meet the needs of low-income farmers in these critical times.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

This office performs all the legal work arising from the activities of the Department. The General Counsel represents the Department in administrative proceedings for the promulgation of rules having the force and effect of law; in quasi-judicial hearings held in connection with the administration of various programs and acts; and in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission involving freight rates and practices relating to farm commodities. He serves as general counsel for the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. In addition, he furnishes necessary review in connection with criminal cases arising under the programs of the Department for the purposes of referring them to the Department of Justice.

An appropriation of \$2,700,000 is recommended for this office for the coming fiscal year, an increase of \$43,000 over funds available for the fiscal year 1956 and a reduction of \$62,700 in the budget estimate. The increase covers additional legal service relative to the determination of surface rights on mining claims under the Act of July 23, 1955.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Office of the Secretary includes such staff offices of the Department as the immediate Office of the Secretary, the Office of Personnel, the Office of Budget and Finance, the Office of Plant and Operations, and the Office of Hearing Examiners.

The Committee recommends \$2,500,000 for 1957, an increase of \$10,195 over funds provided for 1956 and a decrease of \$10,500 in the budget estimate.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

The Office of Information has general direction and supervision over all publications and other information policies and activities of the Department, including review, illustrating, printing and distribution of publications; clearance and release of press, radio, television, and mag-

azine materials; maintenance of central files of news and general illustration type photographs; and preparation and distribution of exhibits and motion pictures. The office publishes the Yearbook of Agriculture, the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Department Directory, and the Department List of Publications. It handles the distribution of farm bulletins, and handles requests for general information received in the Department. It also produces motion pictures, art and graphics materials and photographic work for the Department and other government agencies through reimbursement.

For the coming year, the Committee recommends \$1,325,000, an increase of \$26,400 over funds available for 1956 and a decrease of \$23,100 in the budget estimate. The increase will permit this office to conduct a special review of all Department publications. Such a study will cover the distribution, format, readability, and use of bulletins and publications. It is expected that such a study will improve the usefulness of these releases and it is hoped that it will result in a saving of funds in the future.

LIBRARY

The Library procures and preserves all information concerning agriculture. Under the act establishing the Department of Agriculture, it serves as the national agricultural library.

The bill includes \$725,000 for this activity during 1956, an increase of \$25,050 over 1956 and a decrease of \$48,000 in the budget estimate. The increase will enable the library to meet the increased needs of the research personnel of the Department for scientific information resulting from expanding research programs of the Department.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The Commodity Credit Corporation was organized October 17, 1933. From 1933 through 1939 the Corporation was managed and operated in close affiliation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In July 1939, it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture by the President's Reorganization Plan No. I. Under the Commodity Credit Corporation's Charter Act of June 29, 1948, it was established as an agency and instrumentality of the United States under a permanent Federal Charter. Operations of the Corporation are conducted under five major programs: (1) Price support; (2) supply and foreign purchase; (3) storage facilities; (4) commodity export; and (5) special activities.

Restoration of capital impairment.—The sum of \$929,287,178 is included in the bill for 1957 for restoration of capital impairment of the Corporation through June 30, 1955. A breakdown of this amount is as follows:

Price-support program:

Basic commodities.....	\$194, 541, 146
Mandatory non-basic commodities.....	441, 617, 148
Other non-basic commodities.....	162, 903, 170
Subtotal.....	799, 061, 464
Commodity export program.....	49, 574, 935
Other programs.....	—535, 296
Administrative, interest and related expenses.....	81, 186, 075
Total.....	929, 287, 178

The Committee wishes to direct attention to the fact that nearly half of the amount is required for mandatory nonbasic commodities, which includes principally butter and milk. It also calls attention to the fact that only \$194.5 million of the total is chargeable to basic commodities.

In order to determine exactly how much of this appropriation might be considered as additional income to the farmer, the Committee had a special analysis made to show amounts required for such items as transportation, interest, warehousing and storage, and administration. A breakdown of the total figure on this basis follows:

Loss on commodity transactions.....	\$490, 268, 325
Storage and handling charges.....	250, 951, 000
Transportation and related costs.....	107, 550, 000
Administrative and related expenses.....	32, 632, 409
Interest expense.....	47, 885, 444
Total.....	929, 287, 178

From these figures, it is apparent that only a portion of this cost can be charged to the price-support programs.

The increase of \$927,652,519 represents the difference between realized losses sustained during the fiscal year 1955 and the appropriation made in 1956 to restore the capital impairment through June 30, 1954. Due to the change in the method of computing capital impairment from an estimated loss basis to a realized loss basis, as provided by the act of March 20, 1954, an unused balance of \$545,534,-182 previously authorized for impairment restoration was carried forward into fiscal year 1956. While the actual impairment in 1954 amounted to \$547,168,841, the actual appropriation required in 1956 was only \$1,634,659.

Limitation on administrative expenses.—The Committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$31,000,000 for the administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation during the coming fiscal year. The small increase over funds available for the current fiscal year will enable the Corporation to meet its responsibilities under price-support programs in the coming year and will cover any additional responsibilities resulting from the new soil bank program. Under the bill recently passed by the House, the financing of the soil bank program during the next year will be handled through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

The Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act of 1946 authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make scientific, technologic, and economic investigations of the feasibility of developing domestic sources of agricultural materials or substitutes for materials determined to be strategic and critical. This appropriation is to enable the Department to carry out its responsibilities under this Act.

The Committee recommends \$314,000 for the coming fiscal year, the same amount as provided for the fiscal year 1956. With the amount recommended, the Department can continue at present levels its investigations of domestic production of vegetable tannins, development of a domestic source of castor oil, and research on domestic production of strategic fibers.

REIMBURSEMENTS TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

For reimbursements to the Commodity Credit Corporation for non-price-support activities, the bill for the coming year provides funds as follows: animal disease eradication, \$13,060,954; grading and classing activities, \$367,740; and special commodity disposal programs, \$257,420,988. These funds cover reimbursement to the Commodity Credit Corporation for advances made for these purposes during the fiscal year 1955.

The reimbursement for animal disease eradication includes \$1,269,330 for advances made for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. It also includes \$11,791,624 to cover costs incurred for an accelerated brucellosis eradication program authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1954.

The reimbursement of \$257,420,988 under the heading "Special commodity disposal programs" includes \$101,130,155 for the International Wheat Agreement; \$88,628,927 for emergency famine relief to friendly peoples authorized by the act of August 7, 1953; \$67,477,228 for transactions under Public Law 480; and \$184,678 for hay and pasture seeds furnished in drought areas under the act of July 26, 1954.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The Farm Credit Administration provides supervision, examination, facilities and services to a coordinated system of Farm Credit banks and corporations which make loans to farmers and their cooperatives. The Administration is an independent agency under the direction of the Federal Farm Credit Board. It was originally created in 1933 and was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1939. It was reestablished as an independent agency by the Farm Credit Act of 1953.

The Committee has approved administrative expense limitations of \$6,356,000 for the Farm Credit Administration and its member institutions for the coming fiscal year, an increase of \$66,000 over funds authorized for 1956.

The amounts recommended include \$2,230,000 for the parent organization, the Farm Credit Administration, \$550,000 for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$1,932,000 for the Federal intermediate credit banks, and \$1,644,000 for the production credit corporations. These amounts represent limitations on the amount of corporate funds of these organizations which may be used for administrative expenses and are not direct appropriations from the Treasury of the United States.

The small increases provided for the Federal intermediate credit banks and the production credit corporations are necessary to handle an increased volume of loans and discounts growing out of the adverse conditions which have affected agriculture in recent years. These institutions are faced with increasingly difficult credit problems as a result of the cost-price squeeze on farmers and stockmen and the effects of drought and other adverse weather conditions which have affected extensive areas of the country for several years.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The General Provisions contained in the accompanying bill for fiscal year 1957 are virtually the same as those which have been included in past years.

In section 501, the limitation on the number of passenger-carrying vehicles to be replaced by the Department is increased from 535 to 645.

Section 502 has been shortened with no substantive change.

The so-called antistrike clause has been eliminated, since this is now carried in permanent basic legislation.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in any appropriation act are included in the bill:

On page 3, line 8, in connection with the Agricultural Research Service:

Provided further, That not to exceed \$1,300,000 shall be available for construction of buildings and for the acquisition of necessary land therefor by donation, or exchange, and not to exceed \$75,000 for alterations of buildings, without regard to limitations prescribed herein;

On page 14, line 9, in connection with the Agricultural Conservation Program Service:

and in addition, on the recommendation of such county committee and approval of the State committee, not to exceed 1 per centum may be made available to any other Federal, State, or local public agency for the same purpose and under the same conditions:

On page 21, line 18, in connection with the Farmers' Home Administration loan authorizations:

and additional amounts, not to exceed \$50,000,000, may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1957, under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly conduct of these programs:

On page 25, line 20, in connection with Commodity Credit Corporation administrative expenses:

Provided further, That not less than 7 per centum of this authorization shall be placed in reserve to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for use only in such amounts and at such time as may become necessary to carry out program operations:

PERMANENT AUTHORIZATIONS

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Increase or decrease
Agricultural Marketing Service:			
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund-----	\$460, 000	\$460, 000	-----
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities-----	166, 761, 959	199, 525, 000	+\$32, 763, 041
Total, Agricultural Marketing Service-----	167, 221, 959	199, 985, 000	+32, 763, 041
Commodity Stabilization Service: National Wool Act-----	187, 684	25, 390, 728	+25, 203, 044
Total, permanent appropriations-----	167, 409, 643	225, 375, 728	+57, 966, 085

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

(TITLE I)

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 authorizations	1957 estimates
Rural Electrification Administration:					
Electrification-----	\$160, 000, 000	\$145, 300, 000	\$145, 300, 000	—\$14, 700, 000	-----
Telephone-----	75, 000, 000	49, 500, 000	49, 500, 000	—25, 500, 000	-----
Total, Rural Electrification Administration-----	235, 000, 000	194, 800, 000	194, 800, 000	--40, 200, 000	-----
Farmers Home Administration:					
Farm ownership and housing-----	¹ 24, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	—5, 000, 000	-----
Production and subsistence-----	137, 500, 000	140, 000, 000	140, 000, 000	+ 2, 500, 000	-----
Soil and water conservation-----	11, 500, 000	5, 500, 000	5, 500, 000	—6, 000, 000	-----
Total, Farmers Home Administration-----	173, 000, 000	164, 500, 000	164, 500, 000	—8, 500, 000	-----
Total, loan authorizations-----	408, 000, 000	359, 300, 000	359, 300, 000	--48, 700, 000	-----

¹ Includes \$5,000,000 contained in the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956."

CORPORATE EXPENSES
(TITLE II)

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 authorizations	1957 estimates
Federal crop insurance:					
Transfer from premium income-----	(\$1, 500, 000)	(\$2, 000, 000)	(\$2, 000, 000)	(+ \$500, 000)	-----
Commodity Credit Corporation:					
Restoration of capital impairment-----	1, 634, 659	929, 287, 178	929, 287, 178	+ 927, 652, 519	-----
Administrative expense limitation-----	(30, 500, 000)	(31, 000, 000)	(31, 000, 000)	(+ 500, 000)	-----
Total, corporate expenses-----	1, 634, 659	929, 287, 178	929, 287, 178	+ 927, 652, 519	-----

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

(TITLE III)

Agency and Item	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriations	1957 estimates
Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials-----	\$314, 000	\$316, 000	\$314, 000	-----	—\$2, 000
Reimbursements to Commodity Credit Corporation for non-price support activities:					
Animal disease eradication-----	5, 788, 897	13, 060, 954	13, 060, 954	+ \$7, 272, 057	-----
Grading and classing-----	-----	367, 740	367, 740	+ 367, 740	-----
Special commodity disposal programs-----	178, 410, 212	257, 420, 988	257, 420, 988	+ 79, 010, 776	-----
Total, reimbursements to Commodity Credit Corporation-----	184, 199, 109	270, 849, 682	270, 849, 682	+ 86, 650, 573	-----
Total, special activities-----	184, 513, 109	271, 165, 682	271, 163, 682	+ 86, 650, 573	—2, 000

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
(ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS)
(TITLE IV)

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 authorizations	1957 estimates
Farm Credit Administration-----	\$2, 320, 000	\$2, 230, 000	\$2, 230, 000	—\$90, 000	-----
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation-----	550, 000	(¹)	550, 000	-----	+ \$550, 000
Federal intermediate credit banks-----	1, 825, 000	1, 932, 000	1, 932, 000	+ 107, 000	-----
Production credit corporations-----	1, 595, 000	1, 644, 000	1, 644, 000	+ 49, 000	-----
Total, Farm Credit Administration-----	6, 290, 000	5, 806, 000	6, 356, 000	+ 66, 000	+ 550, 000

¹ Indefinite authorization.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1957

REGULAR ACTIVITIES
(TITLE I)

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956 ¹	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriations	1957 estimates
Agricultural Research Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Research-----	\$39, 155, 155	² \$49, 972, 000	\$49, 972, 000	+ \$10, 816, 845	-----
Plant and animal disease and pest control----	20, 180, 700	³ 23, 700, 000	22, 594, 000	+ 2, 413, 300	-\$1, 106, 000
Meat inspection-----	15, 369, 000	15, 745, 000	15, 500, 000	+ 131, 000	- 245, 000
Total, salaries and expenses-----	74, 704, 855	89, 417, 000	88, 066, 000	+ 13, 361, 145	- 1, 351, 000
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico-----	24, 753, 708	² 29, 503, 708	29, 503, 708	+ 4, 750, 000	-----
Diseases of animals and poultry-----	1, 945, 000	3, 993, 000	3, 500, 000	+ 1, 555, 000	- 493, 000
Animal disease laboratory facilities-----	250, 000	⁴ 18, 915, 000	10, 000, 000	+ 9, 750, 000	- 8, 915, 000
Total, Agricultural Research Service-----	101, 653, 563	141, 828, 708	131, 069, 708	+ 29, 416, 145	- 10, 759, 000

¹ Includes funds contained in the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956."

² Includes additional funds contained in H. Doc. 326.

³ Includes \$2,500,000 contained in H. Doc. 383.

⁴ Contained in H. Doc. 383.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1957—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956 ¹	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriations	1957 estimates
Extension Service:					
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico-----	\$44, 490, 000	² \$50, 115, 000	\$49, 615, 000	+ \$5, 125, 000	— \$500, 000
Federal Extension Service:					
Administration and coordination-----	1, 980, 000	2, 065, 000	2, 000, 000	+ 20, 000	— 65, 000
Penalty mail-----	1, 650, 000	1, 650, 000	1, 650, 000	-----	-----
Total, Extension Service-----	48, 120, 000	53, 830, 000	53, 265, 000	+ 5, 145, 000	— 565, 000
Farmer Cooperative Service-----	427, 000	² 577, 000	550, 000	+ 123, 000	— 27, 000
Soil Conservation Service:					
Conservation operations-----	62, 942, 745	65, 215, 000	67, 500, 000	+ 4, 557, 255	+ 2, 285, 000
Watershed protection-----	11, 994, 065	16, 000, 000	17, 500, 000	+ 5, 505, 935	+ 1, 500, 000
Flood prevention-----	10, 000, 000	10, 700, 000	12, 000, 000	+ 2, 000, 000	+ 1, 300, 000
Water conservation and utilization projects-----	-----	232, 000	232, 000	+ 232, 000	-----
Total, Soil Conservation Service-----	84, 936, 810	92, 147, 000	97, 232, 000	+ 12, 295, 190	+ 5, 085, 000
Agricultural Conservation Program Service-----	214, 500, 000	225, 000, 000	217, 500, 000	+ 3, 000, 000	— 7, 500, 000

¹ Includes funds contained in the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956."² Includes additional funds contained in H. Doc. 326.

Agricultural Marketing Service:					
Marketing research and service:					
Marketing research and agricultural estimates	11, 652, 630	² 13, 565, 000	13, 000, 000	+1, 347, 370	-565, 000
Marketing services-----	12, 674, 510	13, 016, 000	13, 000, 000	+325, 490	-16, 000
Total, marketing research and service-----	24, 327, 140	26, 581, 000	26, 000, 000	+1, 672, 860	-581, 000
Payments to States, Territories and possessions----	1, 000, 000	² 1, 200, 000	1, 100, 000	+100, 000	-100, 000
School lunch program-----	83, 235, 212	83, 236, 000	100, 000, 000	+16, 764, 788	+16, 764, 000
Total Agricultural Marketing Service-----	108, 562, 352	111, 017, 000	127, 100, 000	+18, 537, 648	+16, 083, 000
Foreign Agricultural Service-----	3, 443, 000	² 3, 890, 000	3, 600, 000	+157, 000	-290, 000
Commodity Exchange Authority-----	775, 000	787, 400	780, 000	+5, 000	-7, 400
Commodity Stabilization Service:					
Agricultural adjustment programs-----	39, 150, 000	41, 463, 000	41, 000, 000	+1, 850, 000	-463, 000
Sugar Act program-----	59, 600, 000	67, 600, 000	62, 600, 000	+3, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000
Total, Commodity Stabilization Service-----	98, 750, 000	109, 063, 000	103, 600, 000	+4, 850, 000	-5, 463, 000
Federal crop insurance, administrative expenses-----	6, 209, 985	6, 210, 000	6, 210, 000	+15	-----
Rural Electrification Administration, salaries and expenses--	8, 135, 785	8, 700, 000	8, 500, 000	+364, 215	-200, 000
Farmers Home Administration, salaries and expenses--	26, 189, 480	26, 405, 000	26, 405, 000	+215, 520	-----
Office of General Counsel-----	³ 2, 657, 000	2, 762, 700	2, 700, 000	+43, 000	-62, 700
Office of Secretary-----	³ 2, 489, 805	2, 510, 500	2, 500, 000	+10, 195	-10, 500

² Includes additional funds contained in H. Doc. 326.

³ Includes \$401,000 transferred from other appropriations.

⁴ Includes \$113,345 transferred from other appropriations.

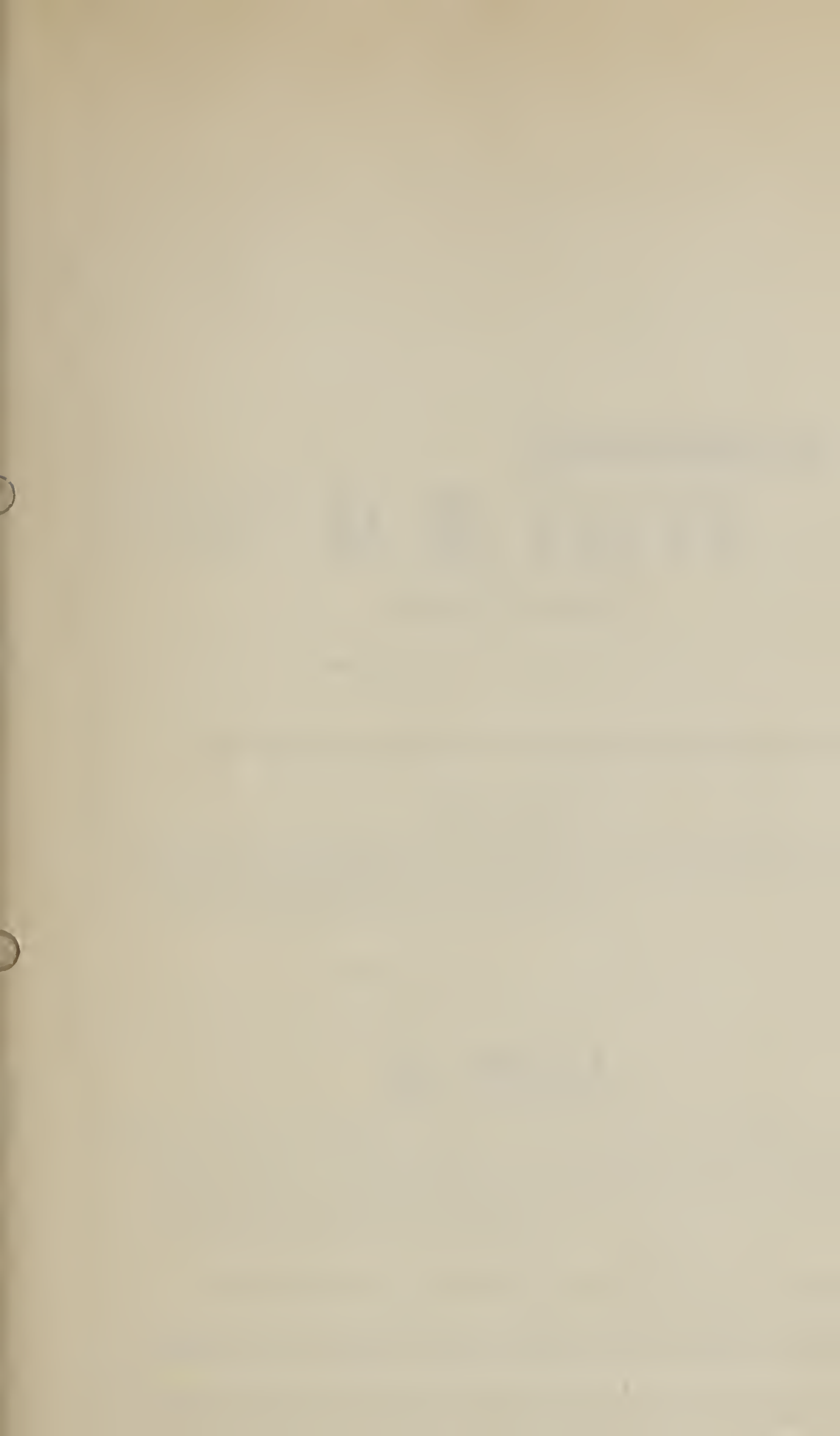
Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1957—Continued

	Appropriations, 1956 ¹	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriations	1957 estimates
Office of Information-----	7 \$1, 298, 600	\$1, 348, 100	\$1, 325, 000	+ \$26, 400	— \$23, 100
Library-----	699, 950	773, 000	725, 000	+ 25, 050	— 48, 000
Total, regular activities-----	708, 848, 330	786, 849, 408	783, 061, 708	+ 74, 213, 378	— 3, 787, 700

¹ Includes funds contained in the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956."

⁷ Includes \$17,100 transferred from other appropriations.

○



Union Calendar No. 792

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11177

[Report No. 2148]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 11, 1956

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to perform agricultural research relating to production and utilization, to control and eradicate pests and plant and animal diseases, and to perform related inspection, quarantine and regulatory work, and meat inspection: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of the appropriations hereunder shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed three, of which two shall be for replacement only: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 5 U. S. C. 565a for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (except headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed \$7,500 and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$3,750 or two per centum of the cost of the building, whichever is greater: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be

1 available for uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized
2 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.
3 2131) :

4 Research: For research and demonstrations on the pro-
5 duction and utilization of agricultural products, and related
6 research and services, including administration of payments
7 to State agricultural experiment stations; \$49,972,000:
8 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,300,000 shall be
9 available for construction of buildings and for the acqui-
10 sition of necessary land therefor by donation, or exchange,
11 and not to exceed \$75,000 for alterations of buildings, with-
12 out regard to limitations prescribed herein;

13 Plant and animal disease and pest control: For opera-
14 tions and measures to control and eradicate pests and plant
15 and animal diseases and for carrying out assigned inspection,
16 quarantine and regulatory activities, as authorized by law;
17 \$22,594,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall be apportioned for
18 use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
19 amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and plant
20 diseases under the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938
21 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the Act of August 13, 1954
22 (7 U. S. C. 148), to the extent necessary to meet emergency
23 conditions: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
24 priation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm
25 animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed

1 as a result of plant insect and disease control activities except
2 potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nema-
3 tode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
4 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended
5 for the control of sweet-potato weevil in any State until
6 such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish
7 this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or
8 sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been
9 made available by States, counties, or local authorities, or
10 by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of
11 this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode except
12 as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode Act;

13 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
14 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food prod-
15 ucts and the applicable provisions of the laws relating to
16 process or renovated butter; \$15,500,000.

17 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

18 For payments to agricultural experiment stations to carry
19 into effect the provisions of the Hatch Act, approved March
20 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), as
21 amended by the Act approved August 11, 1955 (69 Stat.
22 671), including administration by the United States Depart-
23 ment of Agriculture, \$29,003,708; and payments authorized
24 under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act,

1 the Act approved August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623),
2 \$500,000; in all, \$29,503,708.

3 DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

4 Eradication activities: For expenses necessary in the
5 arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest,
6 contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infec-
7 tious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar
8 diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing
9 out of destruction of animals (including poultry) affected
10 by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed
11 to, any such disease, when there has been compliance with
12 all lawful quarantine regulations, and for foot-and-mouth dis-
13 ease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the
14 provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of
15 May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C.
16 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section
17 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may
18 transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the
19 bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such
20 sums as he may deem necessary, but not to exceed
21 \$1,550,000 for eradication of vesicular exanthema of
22 swine, to be available only in an emergency which
23 threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
24 country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred

1 under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be
 2 merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided, That,*
 3 except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
 4 28, 1947, the payment for animals may be made on ap-
 5 praisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or
 6 breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breed-
 7 ing value no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three
 8 times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value and, except
 9 in case of an extraordinary emergency to be determined by
 10 the Secretary, the payment by the United States shall not
 11 exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided fur-*
 12 *ther,* That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable
 13 provisions contained in the item "Salaries and expenses,
 14 Agricultural Research Service".

15 Research: For expenses necessary for research author-
 16 ized by the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U. S. C. 113a),
 17 \$3,500,000.

18 ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

19 For an additional amount for "Animal disease laboratory
 20 facilities", for establishment of such facilities, including
 21 construction, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

22 EXTENSION SERVICE

23 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO
 24 For payments for cooperative agricultural extension

1 work under the Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of
2 June 26, 1953 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and the Act of August
3 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 683-4), \$48,120,000; and payments
4 and contracts for such work under section 204 (b)-205 of
5 the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623-
6 1624), \$1,495,000; in all, \$49,615,000: *Provided*, That
7 funds hereby appropriated pursuant to section 3 (c) of the
8 Act of June 26, 1953, shall not be paid to any State,
9 Hawaii, Alaska, or Puerto Rico prior to availability of an
10 equal sum from non-Federal sources for expenditure during
11 the current fiscal year.

12 FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

13 Administration and coordination: For administration of
14 the Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26,
15 1953 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and the Act of August 11,
16 1955 (69 Stat. 683-4), and extension aspects of the Agri-
17 cultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621-1627),
18 and to coordinate and provide program leadership for the
19 extension work of the Department and the several States,
20 Territories, and insular possessions, \$2,000,000.

21 Penalty mail: For costs of penalty mail for cooperative
22 extension agents, \$1,650,000.

23 FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

24 For necessary expenses to carry out the Act of July 2,
25 1926 (7 U. S. C. 451-457), \$550,000.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs); operation of conservation nurseries; classification and mapping of soils; dissemination of information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and furnishing of subsistence to employees; \$67,500,000: *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such building and with the exception of buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the construction of any such

1 building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided*
2 *further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has
3 established a central State agency authorized to enter into
4 agreements with the United States or any of its agencies
5 on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil
6 by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation
7 district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf
8 of the United States with any such soil conservation district
9 shall have the prior approval of such central State agency
10 before they shall become effective as to such district: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be
12 expended for soil and water conservation operations under
13 the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in
14 demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
15 \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second
16 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
17 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
18 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That
19 qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed at per
20 diem rates to perform the technical planning work of the
21 service.

22 WATERSHED PROTECTION

23 For expenses necessary to conduct surveys, investiga-
24 tions, and research and to carry out preventive measures,

1 including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods
2 of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use
3 of land, in accordance with the Watershed Protection and
4 Flood Prevention Act, approved August 4, 1954 (16
5 U. S. C. 1001-1007), and the provisions of the Act of
6 April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), to remain avail-
7 able until expended, \$17,500,000, with which shall be
8 merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appro-
9 priated or transferred to the Department for watershed
10 protection purposes.

11 FLOOD PREVENTION

12 For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood
13 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (33 U. S. C. 701-
14 709), as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with
15 the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the De-
16 partment, to perform works of improvement, including not
17 to exceed \$100,000 for employment pursuant to the second
18 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
19 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
20 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals
21 not to exceed \$50 per diem, to remain available until ex-
22 pended, \$12,000,000, with which shall be merged the un-
23 expended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or trans-
24 ferred to the Department for flood prevention purposes:
25 *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the

1 purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie water-
2 sheds without specific approval of the county board of super-
3 visors of the county in which such lands are situated.

4 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
6 Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 685,
7 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as
8 amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (63 Stat. 277),
9 and September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), relating
10 to water conservation and utilization projects, to remain
11 available until expended, \$232,000, which sum shall be
12 merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore
13 appropriated to said Department for the purpose of said
14 Acts.

15 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

16 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
17 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
18 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
19 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including not to
20 exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits,
21 including such displays at State, interstate, and international
22 fairs within the United States; \$217,500,000, to remain
23 available until December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year
24 for compliance with the program of soil-building practices
25 and soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under

1 this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit
2 Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, carried out during
3 the period July 1, 1955, to December 31, 1956, in-
4 clusive: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$24,500,000
5 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available
6 during the current fiscal year for salaries and other admin-
7 istrative expenses for carrying out such program, the cost of
8 aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to such limi-
9 tation; but not more than \$4,600,000 shall be trans-
10 ferred to the appropriation account "Administrative
11 expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of
12 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants here-
13 under may be made upon the certificate of the claimant,
14 which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may
15 prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice
16 or practices and has complied with all other requirements as
17 conditions for such payments and that the statements and
18 information contained in the application for payment are
19 correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief,
20 under the penalties of title 18, United States Code: *Provided*
21 *further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made
22 available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Ad-
23 justment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered
24 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the sal-
25 aries or expenses of any regional information employees or

1 any State information employees, but this shall not pre-
2 clude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information
3 at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided further,*
4 That such amount shall be available for salaries and other
5 administrative expenses in connection with the formulation
6 and administration of the 1957 program of soil-building
7 practices and soil- and water-conserving practices, under
8 the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amount-
9 ing to \$250,000,000, including administration, and no partic-
10 ipant shall receive more than \$1,500, except where the par-
11 ticipants from two or more farms or ranches join to carry out
12 approved practices designed to conserve or improve the
13 agricultural resources of the community) ; but the payments
14 or grants under such programs shall be conditioned upon
15 the utilization of land with respect to which such payments
16 or grants are to be made in conformity with farming prac-
17 tices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and
18 soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical
19 and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the sev-
20 eral States, as determined and approved by the State com-
21 mittees appointed pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Con-
22 servation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16
23 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the respective States: *Provided*
24 *further,* That not to exceed 5 per centum of the allocation
25 for the 1957 agricultural conservation program for

1 any county may, on the recommendation of such county
2 committee and approval of the State committee, be with-
3 held and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for services
4 of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agri-
5 cultural conservation program in the participating counties,
6 and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single account
7 for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil Conser-
8 vation Service for any purpose other than technical and
9 other assistance in such counties, and in addition, on the
10 recommendation of such county committee and approval of
11 the State committee, not to exceed 1 per centum may be
12 made available to any other Federal, State, or local public
13 agency for the same purpose and under the same conditions:
14 *Provided further*, That for the 1957 program \$2,500,000
15 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and
16 carrying out agricultural conservation practices and \$1,000,-
17 000 shall be available for conservation practices related
18 directly to flood prevention work in approved water-
19 sheds: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall
20 be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime,
21 trees, or any other farming material, or any soil-terracing
22 services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers
23 to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by
24 the Secretary under programs provided for herein: *Provided*
25 *further*, That no part of any funds available to the Depart-

1 ment, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency
2 constituting a part of such Department, shall be used in the
3 current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel ex-
4 penses of any person who has been convicted of violating
5 the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political
6 activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who
7 has been found in accordance with the provisions of title 18,
8 United States Code, section 1913, to have violated or at-
9 tempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of
10 Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services
11 or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a
12 Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or
13 appropriation by Congress except upon request of any
14 Member or through the proper official channels.

15 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

16 MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

17 For expenses necessary to carry on research and service
18 to improve and develop marketing and distribution relating
19 to agriculture as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing
20 Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621-1627) and other laws, in-
21 cluding the administration of marketing regulatory acts con-
22 nected therewith: *Provided*, That appropriations hereunder
23 shall be available pursuant to 5 U. S. C. 565a for the con-
24 struction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improve-
25 ments, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of erecting

1 any one building shall not exceed \$7,500 and the cost of
2 altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not
3 exceed \$3,750 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building,
4 whichever is greater:

5 Marketing research and agricultural estimates: For re-
6 search and development relating to agricultural marketing
7 and distribution, for analyses relating to farm prices, income
8 and population, and demand for farm products, and for crop
9 and livestock estimates; \$13,000,000: *Provided*, That not
10 less than \$350,000 of the funds contained in this appropria-
11 tion shall be available to continue to gather statistics and
12 conduct a special study on the price spread between the
13 farmer and the consumer: *Provided further*, That no part
14 of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any
15 expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a
16 report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage
17 to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple production
18 for other than the commercial crop.

19 Marketing services: For services relating to agricultural
20 marketing and distribution, for carrying out regulatory acts
21 connected therewith, and for administration and coordination
22 of payments to States; \$13,000,000, including not to exceed
23 \$25,000 for employment at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem,
24 except for employment in rate cases for which \$100 per
25 diem may be paid, pursuant to the second sentence of sec-

tion 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in carrying out section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291) and section 203 (j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

PAYMENTS TO STATES, TERRITORIES, AND POSSESSIONS

For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and departments of markets and similar agencies for marketing activities under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623 (b)), \$1,100,000.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760), \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said Act.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural Service, including carrying out title VI of the Agricultural Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 908), and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including not to exceed \$20,000 for representation allowances,

1 \$3,600,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$400,000 of
 2 the funds contained in this appropriation shall be available
 3 to obtain statistics and related facts on foreign production
 4 and full and complete information on methods used by other
 5 countries to move farm commodities in world trade on a com-
 6 petitive basis.

7 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

8 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
 9 sions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7
 10 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$780,000.

11 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

12 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

13 For necessary expenses to formulate and carry out
 14 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
 15 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
 16 of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), \$41,000,000,
 17 of which not more than \$6,000,000 shall be transferred to
 18 the appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section
 19 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

20 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

21 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
 22 sions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),
 23 \$62,600,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next
 24 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (includ-

1 ing transfers) from this appropriation for other than pay-
2 ments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,700,000.

3 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

4 For operating and administrative expenses, \$6,210,000.

5 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

6 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrifi-
7 cation Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924), as
8 follows:

9 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

10 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
11 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
12 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provi-
13 sions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural electrifi-
14 cation program, \$145,300,000; and rural telephone program,
15 \$49,500,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$68,-
16 700,000 for the rural electrification program and \$50,-
17 500,000 for the rural telephone program may be borrowed
18 under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such
19 additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1957
20 under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and
21 orderly development of the program.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
24 \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed

1 \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence
2 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
3 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
4 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$8,500,000.

5 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

6 To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the
7 related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm
8 Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031); the
9 Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C.
10 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C.
11 Code 535; 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946
12 (40 U. S. C. 436-439); the Act of August 28, 1937, as
13 amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x-3), for the development
14 of facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and
15 semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title V
16 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C.
17 1471-1483), relating to financial assistance for farm housing;
18 the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act,
19 approved May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444); the items
20 "Loans to farmers, 1948 flood damage" in the Act of June 25,
21 1948 (62 Stat. 1038), and "Loans to farmers, property dam-
22 age" in the Act of May 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 82); the collect-
23 ing and servicing of credit sales and development accounts in
24 water conservation and utilization projects (53 Stat. 685,
25 719), as amended and supplemented (16 U. S. C. 590y, z1

1 and z10) ; and the Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture
2 to convey certain mineral interests, approved September 6,
3 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039) , as follows:

4 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

5 For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and
6 taxes under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
7 Act, as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition
8 and preservation of security of obligations under the fore-
9 going several authorities) : Title I and section 43 of title
10 IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended,
11 \$19,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 may be
12 distributed to States and Territories without regard to farm
13 population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to the
14 amount otherwise distributed thereto, for loans in reclama-
15 tion projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land;
16 title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as
17 amended, \$140,000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as
18 amended, \$5,500,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed
19 \$50,000,000, may be borrowed under the same terms and
20 conditions to the extent that such additional amounts are
21 required during the fiscal year 1957, under the then existing
22 conditions, for the expeditious and orderly conduct of these
23 programs: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing several
24 amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary
25 of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth

1 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropria-
2 tion Act, 1952.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For making, servicing, and collecting loans and insured
5 mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made under
6 prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to Farm-
7 ers' Home Administration, and other administrative expenses,
8 \$26,405,000, together with a transfer of not to exceed
9 \$550,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges
10 made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12
11 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7
12 U. S. C. 1005 (b)), and section 10 (c) of the Act of August
13 28, 1937, as amended.

14 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

15 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or
16 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
17 service, \$2,700,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-
20 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
21 for replacement only; expenses of the National Agricultural
22 Advisory Commission; stationery, supplies, materials, and
23 equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; adver-
24 tising of bids, communication service, postage, washing
25 towels, repairs and alterations, uniforms or allowances

1 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as
2 amended (5 U. S. C. 2131), and other miscellaneous
3 supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and neces-
4 sary for the practical and efficient work of the Department
5 of Agriculture; \$2,500,000.

6 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

7 For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for
8 the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordi-
9 nation of informational work and programs authorized by
10 Congress in the Department, \$1,325,000, of which total
11 appropriation not to exceed \$537,000 may be used for
12 farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests
13 of the people of the different sections of the country, an
14 equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered
15 to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the
16 Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as
17 they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two
18 hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for
19 the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part
20 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the Year-
21 book of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the Act
22 of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*, That in
23 the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
24 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for em-
25 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a)

1 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended
2 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

3 LIBRARY

4 For necessary expenses, including dues for library mem-
5 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
6 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
7 subscribers who are not members, \$725,000.

8 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

9 The following corporations and agencies are hereby
10 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of
11 funds and borrowing authority available to each such cor-
12 poration or agency and in accord with law, and to make
13 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal
14 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Govern-
15 ment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be nec-
16 essary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget
17 for the fiscal year 1957 for such corporation or agency,
18 except as hereinafter provided:

19 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: *Provided*, That
20 the direct costs of loss adjusters for crop inspections and loss
21 adjustments may be considered as nonadministrative or non-
22 operating expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed

1 \$2,000,000 of administrative and operating expenses may
2 be paid from premium income.

3 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

4 RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT

5 To restore the capital impairment of the Commodity
6 Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June
7 30, 1955, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938,
8 as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), \$929,287,178.

9 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

10 Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent
11 the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any
12 activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That
13 not to exceed \$31,000,000 shall be available for admin-
14 istrative expenses of the Corporation including uniforms,
15 or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of Sep-
16 tember 1, 1954 (5 U. S. C. 2131), as amended: *Provided*
17 *further*, That \$1,000,000 of this authorization shall be
18 available only to expand and strengthen the sales program
19 of the Corporation pursuant to authority contained in the
20 Corporation's charter: *Provided further*, That not less
21 than 7 per centum of this authorization shall be placed
22 in reserve to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679
23 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for use only in such

1 amounts and at such time as may become necessary to carry
 2 out program operations: *Provided further*, That all neces-
 3 sary expenses (including legal and special services per-
 4 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
 5 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, opera-
 6 tion, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real
 7 or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in
 8 which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of
 9 pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
 10 expenses for the purposes hereof.

11 TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES
 12 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL
 13 MATERIALS

14 For expenses necessary to carry out section 7 (b) of the
 15 Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of
 16 July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$314,000: *Provided*,
 17 That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable pro-
 18 visions contained in the item "Salaries and expenses, Agri-
 19 cultural Research Service".

20 REIMBURSEMENTS TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
 21 FOR ADVANCES FOR ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION
 22 ACTIVITIES

23 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
 24 authorized transfers (including interest through June 30,
 25 1956) as follows: (1) \$1,269,330 for sums transferred to

1 the appropriation "Foot-and-mouth and other contagious
 2 diseases of animals and poultry", fiscal year 1955, for eradi-
 3 cation activities, pursuant to authority contained under such
 4 head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit
 5 Administration Appropriation Act, 1955, and (2) \$11,-
 6 791,624 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Salaries
 7 and expenses, Agricultural Research Service", fiscal year
 8 1955, for brucellosis eradication, pursuant to section 204
 9 (e) of the Act of August 28, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 397).

10 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
 11 FOR ADVANCES FOR GRADING AND CLASSING
 12 ACTIVITIES

13 For reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation
 14 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Marketing re-
 15 search and service", fiscal year 1955 (including interest
 16 thereon through June 30, 1956), pursuant to the Act of
 17 August 31, 1951 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading tobacco
 18 and classing cotton without charge to producers, as author-
 19 ized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$367,740.

20 SPECIAL COMMODITY DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

21 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
 22 authorized costs (including interest through June 30, 1956),
 23 as follows: (1) \$101,130,155 under the International Wheat
 24 Agreement Act of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1641-
 25 1642); (2) \$88,628,927 for commodities disposed of for

1 emergency famine relief to friendly peoples pursuant to title
2 II of the Act of July 10, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1691-1694) ;
3 (3) \$67,477,228 for the sale of surplus agricultural com-
4 modities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act
5 of July 10, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1691-1694) ; and (4)
6 \$184,678 for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds to Fed-
7 eral land-administering agencies under the Act of July 26,
8 1954 (68 Stat. 529) .

9 TITLE IV—FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

10 Not to exceed \$2,230,000 (from assessments collected
11 from farm credit agencies) shall be obligated during the
12 current fiscal year for administrative expenses.

13 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
14 \$550,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds
15 of the Corporation shall be available for administrative
16 expenses, including employment on a contract or fee basis of
17 persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of
18 special services, including legal services, and the use of the
19 services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm
20 loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of
21 the Government as authorized by the Act of January 31,
22 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said total sum shall
23 be exclusive of services and facilities furnished and examina-
24 tions made by the Farm Credit Administration, interest ex-

1 pense, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, op-
2 eration, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-
3 tion of real or personal property belonging to the Corpora-
4 tion or in which it has an interest: *Provided*, That promptly
5 after June 30 of each fiscal year all cash funds in excess of
6 the estimated operating requirements for the current fiscal
7 year shall be declared as dividends and paid into the general
8 fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That the aggregate
9 amount of bonds the Corporation may issue and have out-
10 standing at any one time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

11 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
12 \$1,932,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
13 funds of the banks shall be available for administrative
14 expenses, including the purchase of not to exceed two
15 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and services
16 performed for the banks by other Government agencies
17 (except services and facilities furnished and examinations
18 made by the Farm Credit Administration, and services
19 performed by any Federal Reserve bank and by the
20 United States Treasury in connection with the financial
21 transactions of the banks) ; and said total sum shall be ex-
22 clusive of interest expense, legal and special services per-
23 formed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connec-

1 tion with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improve-
2 ment, protection, or disposition of real or personal property
3 belonging to the banks or in which they have an interest.

4 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,644,-
5 000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of
6 the corporations shall be available for administrative
7 expenses, including the purchase of not to exceed six
8 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and
9 services performed for the corporations by other Gov-
10 ernment agencies (except services and facilities furnished
11 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration) ;
12 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,
13 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee
14 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition,
15 operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or dis-
16 position of real or personal property belonging to the corpo-
17 rations or in which they have an interest.

18 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 501. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, the
20 lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the De-
21 partment under this Act shall be available for the purchase,
22 in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed
23 645 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and

1 for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of
2 the work of the Department outside the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 502. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
4 employment of aliens shall not apply to employment under
5 the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

6 SEC. 503. Of appropriations herein made which are
7 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
8 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract
9 or tracts of land.

10 SEC. 504. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act
11 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of
12 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on be-
13 half of the Department or any division, commission, or
14 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
15 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
16 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
17 of cotton or the trend of same.

18 SEC. 505. Except to provide materials required in or
19 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
20 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
21 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of
22 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
23 outside of the United States.

24 SEC. 506. Not less than \$1,500,000 of the appropria-

1 tions of the Department for research and service work
2 authorized by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427,
3 1621-1629), and the Act of July 28, 1954 (Public Law
4 545), shall be available for contracting in accordance with
5 said Acts.

6 SEC. 507. No part of any appropriation contained
7 in this Act or of the funds available for expenditure
8 by any corporation or agency included in this Act shall be
9 used for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or
10 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

11 SEC. 508. Appropriations of the Department avail-
12 able for research and service work authorized by the
13 Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427, 1621-1629) shall
14 be available for expenses of any advisory committee estab-
15 lished as provided in title III of said Act to assist in effec-
16 tuating the research and service work of the Department.

17 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agricul-
18 ture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act,
19 1957".

Union Calendar No. 792

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11177

[Report No. 2148]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture and Farm Credit Administra-
tion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957,
and for other purposes.

By Mr. WHITTEN

MAY 11, 1956

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11177

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 11, 1956

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriation, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to perform agricultural research
6 relating to production and utilization, to control and eradicate
7 pests and plant and animal diseases, and to perform related
8 inspection, quarantine and regulatory work, and meat inspection:
9 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of the appropriations
10 hereunder shall be available for employment pursuant
11 to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic
12 Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15
13 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided*
14 *further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for
15 the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase
16 of not to exceed three, of which two shall be for replacement
17 only: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall
18 be available pursuant to 5 U. S. C. 565a for the construction,
19 alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but
20 unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one
21 building (except headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall
22 not exceed \$7,500 and the cost of altering any one building
23 during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$3,750 or two per
24 centum of the cost of the building, whichever is greater:
25 *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be

1 available for uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized
2 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.
3 2131) :

4 Research: For research and demonstrations on the pro-
5 duction and utilization of agricultural products, and related
6 research and services, including administration of payments
7 to State agricultural experiment stations; \$49,972,000:
8 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,300,000 shall be
9 available for construction of buildings and for the acqui-
10 sition of necessary land therefor by donation, or exchange,
11 and not to exceed \$75,000 for alterations of buildings, with-
12 out regard to limitations prescribed herein;

13 Plant and animal disease and pest control: For opera-
14 tions and measures to control and eradicate pests and plant
15 and animal diseases and for carrying out assigned inspection,
16 quarantine and regulatory activities, as authorized by law;
17 \$22,594,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall be apportioned for
18 use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
19 amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and plant
20 diseases under the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938
21 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the Act of August 13, 1954
22 (7 U. S. C. 148), to the extent necessary to meet emergency
23 conditions: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
24 priation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm
25 animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed

1 as a result of plant insect and disease control activities except
2 potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nema-
3 tode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
4 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended
5 for the control of sweet-potato weevil in any State until
6 such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish
7 this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or
8 sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been
9 made available by States, counties, or local authorities, or
10 by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of
11 this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode except
12 as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode Act;

13 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
14 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food prod-
15 ucts and the applicable provisions of the laws relating to
16 process or renovated butter; \$15,500,000.

17 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

18 For payments to agricultural experiment stations to carry
19 into effect the provisions of the Hatch Act, approved March
20 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), as
21 amended by the Act approved August 11, 1955 (69 Stat.
22 671), including administration by the United States Depart-
23 ment of Agriculture, \$29,003,708; and payments authorized
24 under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act,

1 the Act approved August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623),
2 \$500,000; in all, \$29,503,708.

3 DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

4 Eradication activities: For expenses necessary in the
5 arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest,
6 contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infec-
7 tious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar
8 diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing
9 out of destruction of animals (including poultry) affected
10 by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed
11 to, any such disease, when there has been compliance with
12 all lawful quarantine regulations, and for foot-and-mouth dis-
13 ease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the
14 provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of
15 May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C.
16 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section
17 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may
18 transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the
19 bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such
20 sums as he may deem necessary, but not to exceed
21 \$1,550,000 for eradication of vesicular exanthema of
22 swine, to be available only in an emergency which
23 threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
24 country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred

1 under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be
 2 merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That,
 3 except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
 4 28, 1947, the payment for animals may be made on ap-
 5 praisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or
 6 breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breed-
 7 ing value no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three
 8 times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value and, except
 9 in case of an extraordinary emergency to be determined by
 10 the Secretary, the payment by the United States shall not
 11 exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided fur-*
 12 *ther*, That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable
 13 provisions contained in the item "Salaries and expenses,
 14 Agricultural Research Service".

15 Research: For expenses necessary for research author-
 16 ized by the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U. S. C. 113a),
 17 \$3,500,000.

18 ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

19 For an additional amount for "Animal disease laboratory
 20 facilities", for establishment of such facilities, including
 21 construction, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

22 EXTENSION SERVICE

23 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

24 For payments for cooperative agricultural extension

1 work under the Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of
 2 June 26, 1953 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and the Act of August
 3 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 683-4), \$48,120,000; and payments
 4 and contracts for such work under section 204 (b)-205 of
 5 the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623-
 6 1624), \$1,495,000; in all, \$49,615,000: *Provided*, That
 7 funds hereby appropriated pursuant to section 3 (c) of the
 8 Act of June 26, 1953, shall not be paid to any State,
 9 Hawaii, Alaska, or Puerto Rico prior to availability of an
 10 equal sum from non-Federal sources for expenditure during
 11 the current fiscal year.

12 FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

13 Administration and coordination: For administration of
 14 the Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26,
 15 1953 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and the Act of August 11,
 16 1955 (69 Stat. 683-4), and extension aspects of the Agri-
 17 cultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621-1627),
 18 and to coordinate and provide program leadership for the
 19 extension work of the Department and the several States,
 20 Territories, and insular possessions, \$2,000,000.

21 Penalty mail: For costs of penalty mail for cooperative
 22 extension agents, \$1,650,000.

23 FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

24 For necessary expenses to carry out the Act of July 2,
 25 1926 (7 U. S. C. 451-457), \$550,000.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs); operation of conservation nurseries; classification and mapping of soils; dissemination of information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and furnishing of subsistence to employees; \$67,500,000: *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such building and with the exception of buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the construction of any such

1 building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided*
2 *further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has
3 established a central State agency authorized to enter into
4 agreements with the United States or any of its agencies
5 on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil
6 by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation
7 district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf
8 of the United States with any such soil conservation district
9 shall have the prior approval of such central State agency
10 before they shall become effective as to such district: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be
12 expended for soil and water conservation operations under
13 the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in
14 demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
15 \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second
16 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
17 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
18 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That
19 qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed at per
20 diem rates to perform the technical planning work of the
21 service.

22 WATERSHED PROTECTION

23 For expenses necessary to conduct surveys, investiga-
24 tions, and research and to carry out preventive measures,

1 including but not limited to, engineering operations, methods
2 of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use
3 of land, in accordance with the Watershed Protection and
4 Flood Prevention Act, approved August 4, 1954 (16
5 U. S. C. 1001-1007), and the provisions of the Act of
6 April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), to remain avail-
7 able until expended, \$17,500,000, with which shall be
8 merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appro-
9 priated or transferred to the Department for watershed
10 protection purposes.

11 FLOOD PREVENTION

12 For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood
13 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (33 U. S. C. 701-
14 709), as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with
15 the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the De-
16 partment, to perform works of improvement, including not
17 to exceed \$100,000 for employment pursuant to the second
18 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
19 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
20 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals
21 not to exceed \$50 per diem, to remain available until ex-
22 pended, \$12,000,000, with which shall be merged the un-
23 expended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or trans-
24 ferred to the Department for flood prevention purposes:
25 *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the

1 purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie water-
2 sheds without specific approval of the county board of super-
3 visors of the county in which such lands are situated.

4 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
6 Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 685,
7 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as
8 amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (63 Stat. 277),
9 and September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), relating
10 to water conservation and utilization projects, to remain
11 available until expended, \$232,000, which sum shall be
12 merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore
13 appropriated to said Department for the purpose of said
14 Acts.

15 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

16 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
17 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
18 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
19 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including not to
20 exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits,
21 including such displays at State, interstate, and international
22 fairs within the United States; \$217,500,000, to remain
23 available until December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year
24 for compliance with the program of soil-building practices
25 and soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under

1 this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit
2 Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, carried out during
3 the period July 1, 1955, to December 31, 1956, in-
4 clusive: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$24,500,000
5 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available
6 during the current fiscal year for salaries and other admin-
7 istrative expenses for carrying out such program, the cost of
8 aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to such limi-
9 tation; but not more than \$4,600,000 shall be trans-
10 ferred to the appropriation account "Administrative
11 expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of
12 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants here-
13 under may be made upon the certificate of the claimant,
14 which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may
15 prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice
16 or practices and has complied with all other requirements as
17 conditions for such payments and that the statements and
18 information contained in the application for payment are
19 correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief,
20 under the penalties of title 18, United States Code: *Provided*
21 *further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made
22 available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Ad-
23 justment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered
24 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the sal-
25 aries or expenses of any regional information employees or

1 any State information employees, but this shall not pre-
2 clude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information
3 at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided further,*
4 That such amount shall be available for salaries and other
5 administrative expenses in connection with the formulation
6 and administration of the 1957 program of soil-building
7 practices and soil- and water-conserving practices, under
8 the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amount-
9 ing to \$250,000,000, including administration, and no partic-
10 ipant shall receive more than \$1,500, except where the par-
11 ticipants from two or more farms or ranches join to carry out
12 approved practices designed to conserve or improve the
13 agricultural resources of the community) ; but the payments
14 or grants under such programs shall be conditioned upon
15 the utilization of land with respect to which such payments
16 or grants are to be made in conformity with farming prac-
17 tices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and
18 soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical
19 and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the sev-
20 eral States, as determined and approved by the State com-
21 mittees appointed pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Con-
22 servation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16
23 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the respective States: *Provided*
24 *further,* That not to exceed 5 per centum of the allocation
25 for the 1957 agricultural conservation program for

any county may, on the recommendation of such county committee and approval of the State committee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the participating counties, and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single account for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical and other assistance in such counties, and in addition, on the recommendation of such county committee and approval of the State committee, not to exceed 1 per centum may be made available to any other Federal, State, or local public agency for the same purpose and under the same conditions: *Provided further*, That for the 1957 program \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation practices related directly to flood prevention work in approved watersheds: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming material, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary under programs provided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds available to the Depart-

1 ment, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency
2 constituting a part of such Department, shall be used in the
3 current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel ex-
4 penses of any person who has been convicted of violating
5 the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political
6 activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who
7 has been found in accordance with the provisions of title 18,
8 United States Code, section 1913, to have violated or at-
9 tempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of
10 Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services
11 or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a
12 Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or
13 appropriation by Congress except upon request of any
14 Member or through the proper official channels.

15 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

16 MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

17 For expenses necessary to carry on research and service
18 to improve and develop marketing and distribution relating
19 to agriculture as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing
20 Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621-1627) and other laws, in-
21 cluding the administration of marketing regulatory acts con-
22 nected therewith: *Provided*, That appropriations hereunder
23 shall be available pursuant to 5 U. S. C. 565a for the con-
24 struction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improve-
25 ments, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of erecting

1 any one building shall not exceed \$7,500 and the cost of
2 altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not
3 exceed \$3,750 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building,
4 whichever is greater:

5 Marketing research and agricultural estimates: For re-
6 search and development relating to agricultural marketing
7 and distribution, for analyses relating to farm prices, income
8 and population, and demand for farm products, and for crop
9 and livestock estimates; \$13,000,000: *Provided*, That not
10 less than \$350,000 of the funds contained in this appropria-
11 tion shall be available to continue to gather statistics and
12 conduct a special study on the price spread between the
13 farmer and the consumer: *Provided further*, That no part
14 of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any
15 expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a
16 report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage
17 to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple production
18 for other than the commercial crop.

19 Marketing services: For services relating to agricultural
20 marketing and distribution, for carrying out regulatory acts
21 connected therewith, and for administration and coordination
22 of payments to States; \$13,000,000, including not to exceed
23 \$25,000 for employment at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem,
24 except for employment in rate cases for which \$100 per
25 diem may be paid, pursuant to the second sentence of sec-

tion 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in carrying out section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291) and section 203 (j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

PAYMENTS TO STATES, TERRITORIES, AND POSSESSIONS

For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and departments of markets and similar agencies for marketing activities under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623 (b)), \$1,100,000.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760), \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said Act.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural Service, including carrying out title VI of the Agricultural Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 908), and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including not to exceed \$20,000 for representation allowances,

1 \$3,600,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$400,000 of
 2 the funds contained in this appropriation shall be available
 3 to obtain statistics and related facts on foreign production
 4 and full and complete information on methods used by other
 5 countries to move farm commodities in world trade on a com-
 6 petitive basis.

7 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

8 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
 9 sions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7
 10 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$780,000.

11 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

12 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

13 For necessary expenses to formulate and carry out
 14 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
 15 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
 16 of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), \$41,000,000,
 17 of which not more than \$6,000,000 shall be transferred to
 18 the appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section
 19 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

20 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

21 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
 22 sions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),
 23 \$62,600,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next
 24 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (includ-

1 ing transfers) from this appropriation for other than pay-
2 ments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,700,000.

3 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

4 For operating and administrative expenses, \$6,210,000.

5 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

6 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrifi-
7 cation Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924), as
8 follows:

9 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

10 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
11 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
12 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provi-
13 sions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural electrifi-
14 cation program, \$145,300,000; and rural telephone program,
15 \$49,500,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$68,-
16 700,000 for the rural electrification program and \$50,-
17 500,000 for the rural telephone program may be borrowed
18 under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such
19 additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1957
20 under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and
21 orderly development of the program.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
24 \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed

1 \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence
2 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
3 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
4 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$8,500,000.

5 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

6 To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the
7 related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm
8 Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031); the
9 Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C.
10 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C.
11 Code 535; 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946
12 (40 U. S. C. 436-439); the Act of August 28, 1937, as
13 amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x-3), for the development
14 of facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and
15 semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title V
16 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C.
17 1471-1483), relating to financial assistance for farm housing;
18 the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act,
19 approved May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444); the items
20 "Loans to farmers, 1948 flood damage" in the Act of June 25,
21 1948 (62 Stat. 1038), and "Loans to farmers, property dam-
22 age" in the Act of May 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 82); the collect-
23 ing and servicing of credit sales and development accounts in
24 water conservation and utilization projects (53 Stat. 685,
25 719), as amended and supplemented (16 U. S. C. 590y, z1

1 and z10) ; and the Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture
2 to convey certain mineral interests, approved September 6,
3 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039) , as follows:

4 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

5 For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and
6 taxes under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
7 Act, as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition
8 and preservation of security of obligations under the fore-
9 going several authorities) : Title I and section 43 of title
10 IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended,
11 \$19,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 may be
12 distributed to States and Territories without regard to farm
13 population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to the
14 amount otherwise distributed thereto, for loans in reclama-
15 tion projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land;
16 title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as
17 amended, \$140,000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as
18 amended, \$5,500,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed
19 \$50,000,000, may be borrowed under the same terms and
20 conditions to the extent that such additional amounts are
21 required during the fiscal year 1957, under the then existing
22 conditions, for the expeditious and orderly conduct of these
23 programs: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing several
24 amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary
25 of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth

1 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropria-
2 tion Act, 1952.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For making, servicing, and collecting loans and insured
5 mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made under
6 prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to Farm-
7 ers' Home Administration, and other administrative expenses,
8 \$26,405,000, together with a transfer of not to exceed
9 \$550,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges
10 made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12
11 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7
12 U. S. C. 1005 (b)), and section 10 (c) of the Act of August
13 28, 1937, as amended.

14 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

15 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or
16 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
17 service, \$2,700,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-
20 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
21 for replacement only; expenses of the National Agricultural
22 Advisory Commission; stationery, supplies, materials, and
23 equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; adver-
24 tising of bids, communication service, postage, washing
25 towels, repairs and alterations, uniforms or allowances.

1 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as
2 amended (5 U. S. C. 2131), and other miscellaneous
3 supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and neces-
4 sary for the practical and efficient work of the Department
5 of Agriculture; \$2,500,000.

6 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

7 For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for
8 the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordi-
9 nation of informational work and programs authorized by
10 Congress in the Department, \$1,325,000, of which total
11 appropriation not to exceed \$537,000 may be used for
12 farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests
13 of the people of the different sections of the country, an
14 equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered
15 to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the
16 Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as
17 they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two
18 hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for
19 the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part
20 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the Year-
21 book of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the Act
22 of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*, That in
23 the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
24 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for em-
25 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a)

1 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended
2 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

3 LIBRARY

4 For necessary expenses, including dues for library mem-
5 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
6 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
7 subscribers who are not members, \$725,000.

8 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

9 The following corporations and agencies are hereby
10 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of
11 funds and borrowing authority available to each such cor-
12 poration or agency and in accord with law, and to make
13 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-
14 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Govern-
15 ment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be nec-
16 essary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget
17 for the fiscal year 1957 for such corporation or agency,
18 except as hereinafter provided:

19 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: *Provided*, That
20 the direct costs of loss adjusters for crop inspections and loss
21 adjustments may be considered as nonadministrative or non-
22 operating expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed

1 \$2,000,000 of administrative and operating expenses may
2 be paid from premium income.

3 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

4 RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT

5 To restore the capital impairment of the Commodity
6 Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June
7 30, 1955, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938,
8 as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), \$929,287,178.

9 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

10 Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent
11 the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any
12 activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That
13 not to exceed \$31,000,000 shall be available for admin-
14 istrative expenses of the Corporation including uniforms,
15 or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of Sep-
16 tember 1, 1954 (5 U. S. C. 2131), as amended: *Provided*
17 *further*, That \$1,000,000 of this authorization shall be
18 available only to expand and strengthen the sales program
19 of the Corporation pursuant to authority contained in the
20 Corporation's charter: *Provided further*, That not less
21 than 7 per centum of this authorization shall be placed
22 in reserve to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679
23 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for use only in such

1 amounts and at such time as may become necessary to carry
 2 out program operations: *Provided further*, That all neces-
 3 sary expenses (including legal and special services per-
 4 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
 5 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, opera-
 6 tion, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real
 7 or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in
 8 which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of
 9 pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
 10 expenses for the purposes hereof.

11 TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

12 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL 13 MATERIALS

14 For expenses necessary to carry out section 7 (b) of the
 15 Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of
 16 July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$314,000: *Provided*,
 17 That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable pro-
 18 visions contained in the item "Salaries and expenses, Agri-
 19 cultural Research Service".

20 REIMBURSEMENTS TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION 21 FOR ADVANCES FOR ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION 22 ACTIVITIES

23 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
 24 authorized transfers (including interest through June 30,
 25 1956) as follows: (1) \$1,269,330 for sums transferred to

1 the appropriation "Foot-and-mouth and other contagious
 2 diseases of animals and poultry", fiscal year 1955, for eradi-
 3 cation activities, pursuant to authority contained under such
 4 head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit
 5 Administration Appropriation Act, 1955, and (2) \$11,-
 6 791,624 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Salaries
 7 and expenses, Agricultural Research Service", fiscal year
 8 1955, for brucellosis eradication, pursuant to section 204
 9 (e) of the Act of August 28, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 397).

10 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
 11 FOR ADVANCES FOR GRADING AND CLASSING
 12 ACTIVITIES

13 For reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation
 14 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Marketing re-
 15 search and service", fiscal year 1955 (including interest
 16 thereon through June 30, 1956), pursuant to the Act of
 17 August 31, 1951 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading tobacco
 18 and classing cotton without charge to producers, as author-
 19 ized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$367,740.

20 SPECIAL COMMODITY DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

21 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
 22 authorized costs (including interest through June 30, 1956),
 23 as follows: (1) \$101,130,155 under the International Wheat
 24 Agreement Act of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1641-
 25 1642); (2) \$88,628,927 for commodities disposed of for

1 emergency famine relief to friendly peoples pursuant to title
2 II of the Act of July 10, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1691-1694) ;
3 (3) \$67,477,228 for the sale of surplus agricultural com-
4 modities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act
5 of July 10, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1691-1694) ; and (4)
6 \$184,678 for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds to Fed-
7 eral land-administering agencies under the Act of July 26,
8 1954 (68 Stat. 529) .

9 TITLE IV—FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

10 Not to exceed \$2,230,000 (from assessments collected
11 from farm credit agencies) shall be obligated during the
12 current fiscal year for administrative expenses.

13 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
14 \$550,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds
15 of the Corporation shall be available for administrative
16 expenses, including employment on a contract or fee basis of
17 persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of
18 special services, including legal services, and the use of the
19 services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm
20 loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of
21 the Government as authorized by the Act of January 31,
22 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said total sum shall
23 be exclusive of services and facilities furnished and examina-
24 tions made by the Farm Credit Administration, interest ex-

1 pense, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, op-
2 eration, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-
3 tion of real or personal property belonging to the Corpora-
4 tion or in which it has an interest: *Provided*, That promptly
5 after June 30 of each fiscal year all cash funds in excess of
6 the estimated operating requirements for the current fiscal
7 year shall be declared as dividends and paid into the general
8 fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That the aggregate
9 amount of bonds the Corporation may issue and have out-
10 standing at any one time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

11 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
12 \$1,932,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
13 funds of the banks shall be available for administrative
14 expenses, including the purchase of not to exceed two
15 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and services
16 performed for the banks by other Government agencies
17 (except services and facilities furnished and examinations
18 made by the Farm Credit Administration, and services
19 performed by any Federal Reserve bank and by the
20 United States Treasury in connection with the financial
21 transactions of the banks); and said total sum shall be ex-
22 clusive of interest expense, legal and special services per-
23 formed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connec-

tion with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the banks or in which they have an interest.

Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,644,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the corporations shall be available for administrative expenses, including the purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and services performed for the corporations by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration) ; and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the corporations or in which they have an interest.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the Department under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed 645 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and

1 for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of
2 the work of the Department outside the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 502. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
4 employment of aliens shall not apply to employment under
5 the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

6 SEC. 503. Of appropriations herein made which are
7 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
8 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract
9 or tracts of land.

10 SEC. 504. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act
11 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of
12 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on be-
13 half of the Department or any division, commission, or
14 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction;
15 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
16 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
17 of cotton or the trend of same.

18 SEC. 505. Except to provide materials required in or
19 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
20 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
21 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of
22 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
23 outside of the United States.

24 SEC. 506. Not less than \$1,500,000 of the appropria-

1 tions of the Department for research and service work
2 authorized by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427,
3 1621-1629), and the Act of July 28, 1954 (Public Law
4 545), shall be available for contracting in accordance with
5 said Acts.

6 SEC. 507. No part of any appropriation contained
7 in this Act or of the funds available for expenditure
8 by any corporation or agency included in this Act shall be
9 used for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or
10 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

11 SEC. 508. Appropriations of the Department avail-
12 able for research and service work authorized by the
13 Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427, 1621-1629) shall
14 be available for expenses of any advisory committee estab-
15 lished as provided in title III of said Act to assist in effec-
16 tuating the research and service work of the Department.

17 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agricul-
18 ture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act,
19 1957".

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture and Farm Credit Administra-
tion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957,
and for other purposes.

By Mr. WHITTEN

MAY 11, 1956

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 15, 1956
For actions of May 14, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 78

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HIGHLIGHTS: Conferees agreed to report on sugar bill. House passed agricultural appropriation bill. Sen. Morse introduced and discussed bill to provide assistance for disaster-stricken orchards. Rep. Reece commended Department's rural development program. House committee reported bill to merge intermediate credit banks and PCA's.

SENATE

1. ELECTRIFICATION. Began debate on S. 1823, to authorize the construction of works of improvement in the Niagara River for power and other purposes. pp. 7196, 7234, 7240, 7241
2. NOMINATION of Sam H. Bober to the Federal Farm Credit Board was confirmed. p. 7185
3. WHEAT. Sen. Neuberger commended the efforts of the Oregon Wheat Growers League to advertise our wheat in foreign countries. p. 7200
4. ALASKA STATEHOOD. Sen. Neuberger inserted articles on Alaska's recent efforts to attain statehood. p. 7201
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Beall inserted a magazine article and a letter from Gov. McKeldin criticizing the present tariff rate on watches. p. 7202
Sen. Humphrey inserted and discussed an economic analysis of the effects of foreign trade on Minn. p. 7206

HOUSE

6. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11177, the agricultural appropriation bill. pp. 7261, 7284

7. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Reece commended this Department's rural development program in certain counties in Tenn. and urged that appropriations for this program should reflect the full request of USDA. p. 7255
8. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 10285, to merge production credit corporations and Federal intermediate credit banks, to provide for retirement of Government capital in Federal intermediate credit banks, and to provide for supervision of production credit associations (H. Rept. 2160). pp. 7285, D471
9. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 3315, to amend Sec. 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act regarding death benefits (H. Rept. 2153); H. R. 10368, to require that any agency of the Executive Branch, requesting expanded functions or programs, shall submit a statement containing information as to the number of civilian officers and employees required to carry out the additional or expanded functions (H. Rept. 2155); and S. 3237, to provide for continuance of life insurance coverage under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act in the case of employees receiving benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (H. Rept. 2158). p. 7284
This Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11040, to provide for certain supergrade positions with scientific or professional qualifications in the Departments of Defense, Interior, and Commerce (H. Rept. 2161). p. 7285
10. ATOMIC ENERGY. Rep. Bass urged further development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. p. 7256
11. TAXATION. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 6143, relating to certain tax provisions on the transportation of poultry and the sale of livestock on account of drought. p. 7252 (Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.)
12. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL; LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader announced that this bill, H. R. 10004, is to be considered Wed., May 16. p. 7254
13. SUGAR. On May 12 the conferees agreed to file a report on H. R. 7030, the sugar bill. The "Daily Digest" includes the following statement:
"There were three main points of difference between the House and Senate bills, namely, the length of the extension, the percentage of increased demand in the United States allocated to foreign and to domestic producers, and the division of the foreign shares among the producing countries.
"1. The Senate conferees receded on the length of the extension and adopted the 4-year period in the House bill rather than the 6 years as passed by the Senate.
"2. The House conferees receded on the percentage allocated to foreign and domestic producers and adopted the Senate formula of 55 percent of the increase to domestic producers and 45 percent to foreign suppliers. The House bill would have divided the increase 50 percent to each.
"3. A compromise was worked out on the share allocated to each foreign supplier on the basis of percentage of total sugar shipments to the United States by Cuba and all the full-duty countries. The following table compares House and Senate bills and shows the compromise agreed upon by the conferees.

called up and have now been passed and acted on by the House.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION BILL, 1957

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes. Pending that, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to not to exceed 2 hours, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and one-half by myself.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I have no objection to general debate being set at 2 hours, 1 hour on each side.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 11177, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] will be recognized for 1 hour; and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 18 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, our subcommittee has the responsibility each year of reviewing the overall activities of the Department of Agriculture. We sit for weeks questioning witnesses from the Department, studying the facts and figures having to do with the various activities and programs in the broad field of American agriculture.

The gentleman from Minnesota and I, as well as other members of our subcommittee, have been at this job for several years. In that period of time we have come to understand, to a considerable degree, many of the programs, but it is extremely difficult to be really conversant with every field of activity that is touched by the Department of Agriculture.

It was my privilege to serve under the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSEN] for several years while he was chairman of this subcommittee. The American farmer has never had a better friend. H. CARL ANDERSEN knows farm

problems and he knows the Department. As a member of this subcommittee and as chairman, he has made full use of such knowledge to the best interests of agriculture and the Nation.

I also want to thank the other members of the subcommittee for their help and cooperation in bringing this bill to you today. Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. DEANE, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. HORAN, and Mr. VURSELL deserve full credit for their contributions to this effort. I do not believe any group could be more devoted to American agriculture and its place in the general economy of the Nation.

We have been helped on that subcommittee by the staff member who devotes his attention to that subject, Mr. Ross Pope. He has worked with us for a number of years, and I believe he has more information at his fingertips and more sound judgment with regard to various agricultural programs than perhaps any man in the country. I wish to pay this tribute to these gentlemen because I have worked with them.

We have brought you a very good bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture this year, particularly in view of the circumstances with which agriculture and those who farm are faced.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I said the other day in our Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture, and I want to repeat it here that I have found the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] through the years, devoted to the best interests of agriculture. When I say agriculture, I mean nationwide. I do not know of a man in the Congress who has tried to do more for agriculture, as we know it, than the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. I say that after having served with him on the Appropriations Committee for 14 years. I feel that the House should realize that it is largely through the efforts of the gentleman from Mississippi that the avenues of exporting farm commodities have again been opened.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] was joined in that great effort by our colleague the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

I want to say to the gentleman from Mississippi that I think he has performed a great service to agriculture.

Mr. WHITTEN. I wish to say to my friend and colleague from Minnesota that his kind words are much appreciated. Under his chairmanship one time and my chairmanship the next time, and it alternated over recent years, the committee has worked steadfastly for the benefit of agriculture in the United States. I do deeply appreciate his statement.

Mr. Chairman, in this bill we have tried to deal with the problem which agriculture has faced and which is one of the rather serious problems. Agricultural income has gone down drastically in the last several years. We find that farm income the last few years has gone down as much as 24 percent, whereas the income of the rest of the people of the country has gone up 14 percent.

We have checked into this matter of acreage reduction. We find that the cotton farmer has been reduced 35 percent and the acreage of the wheat farmer cut 25 percent. While we are curtailing production in the United States to the hardship of certain groups of farmers who have had their operations reduced, hoping that it might be some basis to correct the situation, we find that foreign agriculture has increased to a greater extent than our own agriculture has decreased. Over a period of years we have been trying to bring worldwide supply and demand into balance by working on our own country. Certainly the experience of the last few years has proven that cannot be done.

This being an appropriation bill, we cannot change the law governing cotton acreage or corn acreage; we cannot do anything in this bill toward price stabilization. There are many things we cannot do to correct situations that bother those engaged in agriculture. The thing we can do is try to give thought to those programs that may be of slight benefit in meeting the problems we have today.

Among those programs is that of research. This committee has always been very much interested in agricultural research. Today, due largely to newspaper articles and editorials in every farm magazine and disseminated by every farm organization, people have come to realize the great benefits that may inure to agriculture through the research program. Not only do the newspapers and magazines insist upon it in their editorial columns, but also in their news items.

I would point out that in the last 4 years we have made substantial increase in the funds for research. One of our problems in this bill has been in trying to see that there is no duplication, in trying to see that State and local governments put up their part of the funds, and in trying to see that projects are such as to be of real benefit.

In this bill we have substantially increased funds for research. We have provided funds for a seed storage facility, where we will accumulate basic stocks of early seeds that we have in this country for future use in meeting the needs of agriculture.

We have included funds for a poultry house at Beltsville; we have established a laboratory in Texas, and we have provided for increase funds for soil and water research. In other words, what we have been doing is to allocate those funds so as to help the farmers throughout the length and breadth of the United States in the various fields of agricultural research; and we feel we have done a good job in that regard.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. I want to thank the committee for including in the appropriation bill for the Agriculture Department this year funds for the research laboratory at Winter Haven. I note that you have reduced the amount considerably. I wonder if the gentleman

would make a general statement on that and if the Senate in further exploring his matter is inclined to give it a little additional consideration, would the gentleman's committee feel kindly toward that?

Mr. WHITTEN. I may say to the gentleman from Florida, who has been vitally interested in this project and who appeared before us with a strong delegation, that in approving this project we have agreed with the gentleman's presentation to our committee. In our years of experience on this committee we have found that when you once sell the Budget on an item, as the gentleman and his cohorts have sold the Department and the committee, frequently the amount of money is at a maximum. As a result we find it necessary to hold the amount down in order to bring about a further review by the Department. But we do mean to go along with this project and to make it a sound one. Should it develop that these funds will not meet the need, it will have our sympathetic consideration to the extent it is necessary to help bring about whatever it takes.

Mr. HALEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I want to say to the gentleman from Florida that first of all we were very much impressed with the attitude of the people of Florida in trying to meet the problem of the burrowing nematode in the citrus industry, which is the greatest single fruit industry in the entire world by far. Secondly, we were a little confused about the Budget item because previously we had had some overtures for laboratory funds even less than we allowed in this bill. However, I am sure that in the other body this will be worked out. I am only happy that we have made a start because I think the people of Florida richly deserve every proper Federal assistance in connection with your problem down there. It is something that should affect the whole Nation and it is something of a continuing nature. But we have made a start, I will say to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. WHITTEN. Another item that is of prime interest to many people in the Congress and to the country as a whole is the school lunch program. That has been increased in this bill by over \$16½ million. For a number of years the Congress has held the annual appropriation down to about \$83 million. The States and local people have put up about four times that amount. But notwithstanding these efforts, 31 States ran out of funds during the spring of this year and were unable to finish out the school term. In view of the ever-increasing number of students in our schools, and in view of the fact that more schools are participating in the program, the committee felt it was time that a substantial increase be made for this program. I would point out, however, that this is not a program for which the Federal Government should pay the whole cost. If we provide greatly increased amounts of money at the Federal level, you will find there will be less interest at the local

levels. So we have to balance the need so as to bring out a really strengthened program. May I say that a considerably larger number of commodities are expected to be available from purchases by section 32 funds and from other sources. The committee has approved this action after several years; in fact, it has directed the Department to take action in that direction.

We have in this bill also increased money for soil-conservation technicians. We are all familiar with the soil bank and with the pending legislation which would authorize it; we are familiar with the Department's efforts to bring about some improvement in farm conditions through the soil-conservation program. Yet the record shows that during the last number of years the soil technicians available to the soil-conservation districts to render this technical assistance are approximately one to each district. That is wholly inadequate. We have made substantial increases in the funds available for technical assistance in the soil-conservation districts. The increasing workload which will be made necessary by the soil-bank program will require additional funds beyond those in this bill. The funds in this bill are for the regular districts, the regular organization. We feel that it will be much more sound and the Government will get much more return if the work is carried out through the regular organizations and in the regular way.

We have carried forward in this bill 3 provisions which created quite a discussion last year. The record shows that the inventory of the Commodity Credit Corporation has increased from \$1 billion in 1952 to \$6 billion in 1955. For most of that time, the Department of Agriculture was not even offering these commodities in world trade on a competitive basis. It was at the insistence of this subcommittee that we first got them to offer limited quantities for sale in world trade, and we got them to sell additional quantities. Last year we finally got them to offer 19 commodities. We were able to get them to offer everything except cotton in world trade at less than the price offered in the United States, on the theory that it was much cheaper to move these commodities instead of paying storage and reducing acreage, and thereby putting the American farmer out of his home.

Beginning this spring they finally offered 1 million bales of cotton. They sold it in 60 days. They had hoped to sell it in 7 months. But, I was displeased, as was our committee, that now they have changed the rules in offering the whole 6.7 million bales of cotton and are turning down bids. This means that once again they are setting up an umbrella over world production. We have not covered that as fully as I would like in this report, but the Department gave us their assurance that, if their present practice did not bring the desired results in moving the commodities in world trade as the American farmer has a right for them to be moved, the present approach would be changed, and they would offer limited amounts for sale on a competitive basis and sell it.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. Referring to page 13 of the report with reference to the Foreign Agricultural Service, the gentleman will recall that Public Law 480 is administered primarily by the Foreign Agricultural Service. My question is this: Does the gentleman feel, as the result of the hearing this year, that the Foreign Agricultural Service is doing a better job and is able to meet this problem of the sale of our produce in world trade? Does he feel that they have done an improved job?

Mr. WHITTEN. I think they are doing a splendid job if you take into consideration all of the problems they have had. They have had this change from the old attaché service to the new one. I have had many people come to me inquiring about the possibility of obtaining personnel. They are not really salesmen as such.

We put in a provision last year to bring in information as to what foreign countries were doing in regard to their commodities. They are making full reports to Congress now showing what has happened throughout the world and what the demand and supply situation is. This, in turn, leads to selling in world trade, so that we can get the Department to offer these commodities for sale on a competitive basis.

Mr. SPRINGER. My second question is this. The Director of the Foreign Agriculture Service informed me last year that they had increased the number of agricultural attachés, who are the people primarily who look for these buyers in foreign countries. He informed me that they had increased the number from something like 50 to something like 90 in 1955. Is there any expansion of that program being considered in order to get these salesmen the gentleman mentioned just a moment ago?

Mr. WHITTEN. I think the funds will provide for some additional people. They had funds last year for more people than they were able to employ. The reason is that it takes a man who can fit into the program for a particular country, who knows agriculture, and who has a lot of other qualifications that enter into the makeup of a good man for that purpose. We are giving them funds as fast as they themselves think that they can get needed personnel.

Mr. SPRINGER. I have this third question. Are there any funds in this bill to implement Public Law 480? It was my understanding the other day from the Department of Agriculture that they were almost out of funds.

Mr. WHITTEN. Public Law 480 funds do not come in this bill, except for reimbursements to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. Of course, Public Law 480 can be operated under the umbrella of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. SPRINGER. My point was this. What the gentleman from Washington

[Mr. HORAN] has just stated does not fully answer my question. Are there funds for the implementation of Public Law 480?

Mr. WHITTEN. Public Law 480, as I recall, provided that the Commodity Credit Corporation as a corporation shall provide funds for its operation. We, in turn, in this bill restore the funds to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Frankly, the Corporation itself is getting close to the ceiling of its authority. There are two sources of funds to that Corporation. One is for the Congress to increase the borrowing authority. The other is through the sale of commodities, the money received therefrom being in turn available to meet all of the obligations of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In this bill we do have substantial amounts for the restoration of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation which, in turn, will strengthen it in carrying out its various obligations.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. In this bill we have \$67,477,228 that will be reimbursed to the Commodity Credit Corporation for exports under Public Law 480.

Mr. WHITTEN. In other words, the Commodity Credit Corporation has advanced that money and in this bill we repay the CCC for what it has spent in the past.

Mr. HORAN. If the gentleman will yield to me for a moment, he will find in the table on page 25 a special commodity disposal program. My colleague from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] mentioned the exact amount, but on page 25 of this bill the gentleman will find \$257 million. Of course, Public Law 480 is operated under that fund.

Mr. SPRINGER. Does that answer my question? I am still somewhat in the dark. Does that answer my question whether the Commodity Credit Corporation has adequate funds on hand with which to implement Public Law 480? The answer is yes, is that true?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is true at the moment. If we pass this bill it will restore over \$1 billion to the Commodity Credit Corporation which will give them that much increased operating capital. So that they definitely will have ample funds to meet that problem.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, I should like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the action of the gentleman's committee in increasing the amount for the hot school lunch program.

Mr. WHITTEN. I appreciate the statement of my friend and colleague from West Virginia. May I say further, we have also urged the Department to make more commodities available under the purchase program, which will be in addition to the funds.

Mr. BAILEY. Now that flour and cornmeal are being processed, I see no reason why they should not be made available in the school hot lunch program.

Mr. WHITTEN. I would now like to discuss the committee's action under the various appropriation items included in the bill.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The committee recommends a total of \$49,972,000 for research, an increase of \$10,816,845 over 1956. The increase will provide additional funds for nearly every phase of research activity conducted under this appropriation. It is in addition to over \$8,000,000 of increases granted for this purpose since 1953, and is an increase of 56 percent in the past 4 years.

The budget for 1957 included funds for three new major construction projects: \$810,000 to build a new research laboratory at Winter Haven, Fla.; \$225,000 for a modern poultry brooder house at Beltsville, Md.; and \$450,000 for a national seed storage facility. Of the amounts requested, the committee has approved \$500,000 for the Winter Haven Laboratory, \$150,000 for the poultry brooder house at Beltsville, and \$300,000 for the national seed storage facility. Also, the committee has included \$100,000 of the \$330,000 requested for research on assistance to low-income farm families.

The committee recommends that the savings be used to strengthen other activities which also urgently need attention. It proposes that \$200,000 be allocated to initiate construction of a horticultural, soil, and water research laboratory in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. It also recommends that the funds for the National Arboretum be increased from the budget estimate of \$372,570 to \$500,000, to speed up work on buildings, roads, and other physical facilities at the Arboretum. The balance of the saving will be used to intensify soil and water conservation research work, particularly with reference to the Department's programs on the 11 major watersheds.

During the hearings on the bill numerous members and other witnesses made what appears to be a good case for special research projects costing limited amounts of money. The Committee has not dealt separately with each of these because the Department, within the large amounts provided in this bill for research, has ample authority and funds to meet these and other similar research problems.

A total of \$22,594,000 is recommended for plant and animal disease and pest control. This is an increase of \$2,413,300 over funds available for 1956 and is a decrease of \$1,106,000 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended includes the following increases: \$500,000 for the contingency fund for emergency outbreaks of insects; \$500,000 to be transferred to the Bureau of Customs for increased baggage checks to prevent importation of dangerous insects; \$110,300 for increased inspection at ports of entry; \$53,000 to strengthen inspection and quarantine work along the

Mexican border; and \$1,750,000 for eradication of the gypsy moth.

The committee is cognizant of the serious threat of the gypsy moth in the New England area and the need to take precautions to prevent its spread to the rest of the country. It had a great deal of testimony presented to it on this subject, most of which, however, was in support of an increase of only \$1,500,000. The increase provided, together with the sum of \$545,200 already included in the budget will provide a total of \$2,295,200 to meet this problem during the coming fiscal year.

In working out the program for the use of the additional \$500,000 to be transferred to the Bureau of Customs, the Department is directed to develop a program which will prevent passengers from embarking at foreign ports on carriers destined for the United States with dangerous articles and materials in their luggage. It is recommended that all customs notices and declaration forms be revised to include adequate notice to travelers as to what items are not permitted to enter this country. It is also suggested that prominent signs and notices be posted at foreign points of embarkation to bring this matter to the attention of those destined for American ports. The committee also believes that, as far as practicable, arrangements should be made for preinspection at foreign ports to reduce to a minimum the inspection required upon arrival in the United States. The committee is of the opinion that the great majority of travelers will cooperate fully and will be anxious to avoid carrying prohibited articles in their luggage if given adequate advance notice.

The committee recommends the sum of \$15,500,000 for meat inspection, an increase of \$131,000 over the appropriation for 1956 and a decrease of \$245,000 in the budget estimate. The committee feels that efficient operation of this service will permit it to meet its workload during the coming fiscal year within the amount provided.

The full budget estimate of \$29,503,708 is recommended for payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. This is an increase of \$4,750,000 over funds provided for fiscal year 1956. It represents an increase of nearly \$17 million in the funds of this program since 1953, an increase of 133 percent.

For the fiscal year 1957, the sum of \$3,500,000 is recommended for research on diseases of animals and poultry. This is an increase of \$1,555,000 over funds appropriated for 1956 and is a decrease of \$493,000 in the budget estimate. These funds are provided for the operation of the foot-and-mouth disease laboratory at Plum Island. Research officials of the Department estimate that this laboratory will be completed and in full operation in July 1956.

House Document No. 383, dated April 18, 1956, included a supplemental budget estimate of \$18,915,000 for the construction of an animal disease laboratory at Beltsville, Md. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10 million for the coming fiscal year for this purpose.

In June 1955, the major animal disease research laboratories in Washington, D. C., Auburn, Ala., and Denver, Colo., were closed due to the lack of adequate safeguards to protect the health of laboratory workers. An appropriation of \$250,000 was included in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956, for plans and surveys for new laboratory facilities. Preliminary plans have been completed and form the basis for the estimate considered by the committee.

The committee is not fully satisfied with the proposed plans. It is particularly concerned with the proposal to locate these facilities at Beltsville. The former laboratory facilities were closed because of hazards to human and animal health. The location of the new facility at a research station where numerous persons and animals are located in connection with other types of activities, would present the same problem. The committee also questions the advisability of locating a facility of this type in an area where it could become a threat to the health of millions of people in the event of attack by hostile forces.

EXTENSION SERVICE

The sum of \$49,615,000 is included in the bill for payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. This is an increase of \$5,125,000 over funds available for 1956 and is a decrease of \$500,000 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended represents an increase of over \$17 million above the appropriations for the fiscal year 1953, an increase of 54 percent.

The budget estimates included an increase of \$890,000 to expand educational work in low-income areas under the rural development program. The committee recommends a reduction of \$500,000 in this amount in the belief that this program should be handled within the regular functions of the Extension Service. Since the purpose of the Extension Service is to work with farmers of all income levels to assist them in carrying out their farming activities, the committee believes that the problem can be met more adequately through added emphasis by regular personnel.

The committee recommends the sum of \$3,650,000 for the Federal Extension Service, an increase of \$20,000 over appropriations for 1956, and a decrease of \$65,000 in the budget estimate. This amount includes \$2 million for administration and coordination and \$1,650,000 for penalty mail. The amounts recommended appear adequate to meet the needs of this Service during the coming fiscal year in view of sums expended during the past several years for this purpose.

FARMERS COOPERATIVE SERVICE

The bill includes \$550,000 for the fiscal year 1957, an increase of \$123,000 over the appropriation for 1956 and a decrease of \$27,000 in the budget estimate. While the committee realizes the value of this program to the farmer cooperatives of the country, it is not satisfied that the program is making an effective contribution to those organizations. The testimony presented to the committee on this item did not support the funds requested. The committee urges the Service to re-

view its programs and operations and to develop a better basis for future budget requests.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$67,500,000 for conservation operations, an increase of \$4,557,255 over the 1956 appropriation and an increase of \$2,285,000 in the budget estimate.

The committee has substantially increased funds for soil conservation technicians to enable this organization to meet the increasing requirements of the soil conservation districts, both old and new. It is contemplated that extra and outside activities which do not fit into the district type of operation will be met from allocations from soil bank authorizations and will be in addition to funds in this bill.

It has come to the committee's attention that the soil technicians in this agency are frequently required to devote a considerable amount of time to routine clerical duties. The committee recommends that a portion of the increase provided for the next year be used to employ clerical personnel to relieve these technicians of clerical work so as to better use their technical training and abilities.

In view of the terrific demand for vegetative covering and seedlings which will develop from the new soil bank program, the Soil Conservation Service should take proper steps to see that this need is met. Since the total supply of such seedlings apparently will be far short of that necessary to meet the full demand which will grow out of the expanded program, it is apparent that the combined efforts of the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, State and local agencies, and private nurseries will be called upon to the fullest extent. Therefore, the committee feels that this organization should review its conservation nursery program to make certain that all of the nurseries formerly operated by this Service are available to meet this need. These nurseries should either be operated directly by the Soil Conservation Service, or should be handled on a cooperative or contract basis with State, local, or private organizations.

The committee is not entirely satisfied with the soil conservation research program of the Department. It has some doubts that the transfer of this responsibility to the Agricultural Research Service was a wise action. There is some question whether this type of research can ever be conducted satisfactorily and effectively outside of the direct jurisdiction of the Soil Conservation Service. The committee has taken no action to transfer the funds back to this appropriation heading, recognizing that the primary responsibility for organizational matters rests with the Secretary. It feels, however, that the Secretary should give this matter his personal attention to be certain that the most satisfactory and effective results are obtained.

The committee has provided a substantial increase in soil and water conservation research funds appropriated under the Agricultural Research Service, in view of the urgent need to expand

soil conservation programs and to speed up the watershed protection and flood prevention activities. It expects the Soil Conservation Service to take an active part in determining how these funds can be most effectively used to improve research findings in this field. It feels that particular emphasis should be given to research within the 11 existing major watersheds.

The appropriations recommended for the coming fiscal year include \$17,500,000 for watershed protection and \$12 million for flood prevention. The amount recommended for watershed protection is an increase of \$5,505,935 over 1956 and an increase of \$1,500,000 over the budget estimate. The appropriation included for flood prevention is an increase of \$2 million over 1956 and an increase of \$1,300,000 over the budget estimate.

As was pointed out last year, construction on the 11 major watersheds authorized in 1936 is only about 25 percent complete after 20 years of work. Testimony from Department witnesses indicates that, on the basis of the amounts included in the 1957 budget, it will take up to 35 years to complete most of these projects. In view of the urgent need to complete these projects as rapidly as possible to conserve the soil, and in view of the additional cost which will result from stretching out the period of construction, the committee has exceeded the budget estimates for these programs. The committee urges that action be taken by the Department to push ahead the completion date of these projects.

The sum of \$232,000 is recommended for 1957 for the Eden Valley project in Wyoming. In view of a delay due to construction difficulties, no funds were appropriated for this purpose in 1956. It is expected that this project will be completed in 1962.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

For the fiscal year 1957, an appropriation of \$217,500,000 is recommended, an increase of \$3 million over funds appropriated for 1956. It is expected that the amount recommended will provide adequate funds to meet all commitments made to participants under the 1956 program authorization. The committee recognizes the obligation of the Government under the program announced last year. If the amount provided proves insufficient, the committee will recommend additional funds when needed.

An advance authorization of \$250 million for the 1957 program is included in the bill. This is the same amount as was provided for the 1956 program.

The committee is of the opinion that this well-established program of the Department should supplement whatever soil bank or diverted acreage program may be put into effect. For many years, this program has met a definite need for a long-range conservation, and the committee feels that it should be continued in the future, regardless of any other conservation and acreage reserve program which may be adopted.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

A total of \$26 million is recommended for marketing research and service, an

increase of \$1,672,860 over 1956 and a reduction of \$581,000 in the budget estimate. This amount includes \$13 million for marketing research and agricultural estimates and an equal amount for marketing services.

The increase of \$1,347,370 for research and agricultural estimates provides additional funds to expand and improve the crop and livestock reporting service and to increase marketing research work. The committee has not approved the proposed increase for research on problems of low-income farmers under the rural development program. The committee feels that there is no real difference between the regular program designed to aid and assist all the farmers of the Nation, and those proposed for low-income farm families.

For marketing services, the committee has approved an increase of \$325,490 over funds provided for 1956. The amount recommended includes an increase of \$150,000 to expand and improve marketing news services in various areas of the country. The balance of the increase will strengthen grain and tobacco inspection services, supervision of federally licensed warehouses, and administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

The sum of \$1,100,000 is recommended in the bill for payments to States, Territories, and possessions, an increase of \$100,000 over funds available for 1956 and a decrease of \$100,000 in the budget estimate. Payments are made on a matched-fund basis to State and Territorial marketing agencies for projects aimed at getting into use, in the marketing of farm products, improved methods and practices developed in the marketing research program. The additional funds provided will cover increased work designed to reduce spoilage, increase marketing outlets, reduce marketing costs and improve quality of products.

The committee recommends the sum of \$100 million for the school-lunch program for the fiscal year 1957. This is an increase of \$16,764,788 over funds provided for 1956.

Much evidence has come to the committee of very strong support throughout the country for an increase in this program. Numerous Members of Congress as well as individuals representing organizations interested in this program have urged the committee to provide a sizable increase for this appropriation.

Even before the passage of legislation establishing this program, this committee strongly supported it. Year after year, it has recommended the maximum possible appropriations for this purpose and has encouraged the use of surplus commodities of the Department to supplement such funds. For each of the past 3 years, it has restored large cuts proposed in the annual budgets, and has resisted all efforts to curtail this program.

The committee recognizes that, while Federal appropriations have remained approximately the same during recent years, the needs of the schools for funds under this program have continued to increase in view of steadily increasing school enrollments, in view of the larger

number of schools participating each year, and in view of the increased costs of serving lunches. It believes that the need has reached the point where a rather substantial increase in funds for this purpose is necessary. Therefore, it has gone above the budget by \$16,764,000 to provide the sum of \$100 million for fiscal year 1957.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

For the fiscal year 1957, the committee recommends \$3,600,000 for this program, an increase of \$157,000 over appropriations for 1956, and a reduction of \$200,000 in the budget estimate. In view of large increases granted to this activity during the past several years, the committee feels that the amount recommended for the coming year is ample. The increase will permit the Service to expand studies of foreign competition with American agricultural products, and will permit the strengthening of efforts to expand American export markets for United States agricultural products.

At various times the committee has received reports and charts showing the volume of agricultural exports during recent years. It has noted that such releases reflect such information in terms of total disposals of United States commodities, including donation, barter exchanges, grants, relief shipments, and sales for foreign currency under Public Law 480. Since they do not provide sufficient breakdown to indicate the quantity sold for dollars, the committee considers such releases to be misleading. Therefore, the committee urges that all future releases of this type clearly differentiate between sales for dollars through normal channels and exports made under various other categories of disposal.

The committee is not opposed to disposals through all channels available. It believes, however, that every effort should be made to sell United States commodities in world trade for dollars, prior to giving them away or exporting them under relief or grant programs. Also, it feels that the American public is entitled to know what extent total exports result in sales for dollars.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

The committee recommends \$780,000 for the coming fiscal year, an increase of \$5,000 over funds available for 1956 and a decrease of \$7,400 in the budget estimate.

The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956, provided \$33,000 for regulation of futures trading in onions pursuant to Public Law 174, 84th Congress. However, the program did not become effective until September of last year and the appropriation covered only 10 months of operation. The increase recommended in this bill will place this program on a full year basis in 1957.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

An appropriation of \$41 million is included in the bill for the agricultural adjustment programs, an increase of \$1,850,000 over funds appropriated for 1956 and a decrease of \$463,000 in the budget estimate.

In its report last year, the committee recommended that the regular full-time employees of the ASC county offices be required to meet civil service qualifications for their work and be paid on a basis comparable to other Federal agencies. This recommendation was based on a need to strengthen the personnel policies in the county offices, so as to hold such personnel fully responsible for performance of their duties, reduce turnover, and increase employment deficiency.

Pursuant to this directive, the Department has developed a 3-year program to increase the rates of pay for county committee employees to a level comparable to those paid by Federal agencies and private employers in the same areas. The increase recommended for this appropriation item will enable the Department to undertake this program.

The committee recommends the sum of \$62,600,000 for Sugar Act program, an increase of \$3 million over funds appropriated for 1956 and a decrease of \$5 million in the budget estimate. The funds provided under this appropriation are used to establish consumption requirements, administer quotas, and make payments to domestic producers of cane and beet sugar who meet specified conditions. Since the inception of the program in 1938, collections of excise and import taxes have totalled \$1,298,858,419 and expenditures have amounted to \$986,210,043.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$6,210,000 for 1957. In addition, it recommends an increase of \$500,000 for administrative and operating expenses to be paid from premium income. During the fiscal year 1956, this program is operating in about 950 counties. With the amounts recommended for next year, the program will be expanded to an additional 50 counties.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The budget for 1957 included the sum of \$145,300,000 for rural electrification loans, together with a contingency fund of \$25 million. The budget also included the sum of \$49½ million for the rural telephone program. In view of strong representations from the REA co-ops throughout the country that total funds of \$214 million will be required for rural electrification loans, instead of the \$170,300,000 included in the budget, the committee has increased the contingency fund by the sum of \$43,700,000. Also, in view of indications that \$100 million may be required for the rural telephone programs, in lieu of the sum of \$49½ million included in the budget, the committee has included a contingency fund of \$50½ million for loans under that program.

For administrative expenses, the committee recommends the sum of \$8,500,000, an increase of \$364,215 over 1956 appropriations and a decrease of \$200,000 in the budget estimate. The increase recommended will enable the administration to meet the increased workload involved in processing telephone loans and handling the construction program.

It also will enable the administration to give closer attention to the protection of the Government's investment through its loan security work.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends the full budget estimates for loan authorizations administered by this agency as follows: Farm ownership loans, \$19 million; production and subsistence loans, \$140 million; and soil and water conservation loans, \$5,500,000. In addition, the committee has, for the first time, provided, a contingency fund of \$50 million to meet unforeseeable needs for loans during the coming fiscal year. This contingency fund is similar to the one which has been carried in the REA portion of the bill for a number of years and is based on the same underlying considerations.

We have provided this contingency fund for all the loan programs of FHA should the need for additional funds arise, including funds for continuation of the rural housing program for the coming year.

The full budget estimate of \$26,405,000 is included in the bill for salaries and expenses, an increase of \$215,520 over the appropriation for 1956.

In the opinion of the committee, attention should be given to a thorough study of the organization and programs of this agency. Recent reports concerning the administration of this organization have been a source of concern to the committee. The committee recognizes that the farm is a unit that requires the most effective balance between farm and home management. It believes that the programs of this agency are vitally needed, particularly under present agricultural conditions. The committee has approved the increases in the budget recommendations so that the organization can restore the program for home supervisors, in part at least, which was discontinued several years ago. In the opinion of the committee, this can be one of the most vital programs to meet the needs of low-income farmers in these critical times.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

An appropriation of \$2.7 million is recommended for the General Counsel for the coming fiscal year, an increase of \$43,000 over funds available for the fiscal year 1956 and a reduction of \$62,700 in the budget estimate. The increase covers additional legal service relative to the determination of surface rights on mining claims under the act of July 23, 1955.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The committee recommends \$2.5 million for the Secretary's Office, an increase of \$10,195 over funds provided for 1956 and a decrease of \$10,500 in the budget estimate.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

For the coming year, the committee recommends \$1,325,000 for the Office of Information, an increase of \$26,400 over funds available for 1956 and a decrease of \$23,100 in the budget estimate. The increase will permit this office to conduct a special review of all Department publications. Such a study will cover the distribution, format, readability, and use of bulletins and publications. It is expected that such a study will improve the

usefulness of these releases and it is hoped that it will result in a saving of funds in the future.

LIBRARY

The bill includes \$725,000 for the library during 1956, an increase of \$25,050 over 1956 and a decrease of \$48,000 in the budget estimate. The increase will enable the library to meet the increased needs of the research personnel of the Department for scientific information resulting from expanding research programs of the Department.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The sum of \$929,287,178 is included in the bill for 1957 for restoration of capital impairment of the Corporation through June 30, 1955.

The committee wishes to direct attention to the fact that nearly half of the amount is required for mandatory non-basic commodities, which includes principally butter and milk. It also calls attention to the fact that only \$194.5 million of the total is chargeable to basic commodities.

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$31 million for the administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation during the coming fiscal year. The small increase over funds available for the current fiscal year will enable the Corporation to meet its responsibilities under price-support programs in the coming year and will cover any additional responsibilities resulting from the new soil-bank program. Under the bill recently passed by the House, the financing of the soil-bank program during the next year will be handled through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

The committee recommends \$314,000 for the coming fiscal year, the same amount as provided for the fiscal year 1956. With the amount recommended, the Department can continue at present levels its investigations of domestic production of vegetable tannins, development of a domestic source of castor oil, and research on domestic production of strategic fibers.

REIMBURSEMENTS TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

For reimbursements to the Commodity Credit Corporation for non-price-support activities, the bill for the coming year provides funds as follows: annual disease eradication, \$13,060,954; grading and classing activities, \$367,740; and special commodity disposal programs, \$257,420,988. These funds cover reimbursement to the Commodity Credit Corporation for advances made for these purposes during the fiscal year 1955.

The reimbursement for animal disease eradication includes \$1,269,330 for advances made for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. It also includes \$11,791,624 to cover costs incurred for an accelerated brucellosis eradication program authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1954.

The reimbursement of \$257,420,988 under the heading "Special commodity disposal programs" includes \$101,130,155 for the International Wheat Agreement; \$88,628,927 for emergency famine relief

to friendly peoples authorized by the act of August 7, 1953; \$67,477,228 for transactions under Public Law 480; and \$184,678 for hay and pasture seeds furnished in drought areas under the act of July 26, 1954.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The committee has approved administrative expense limitations of \$6,356,000 for the Farm Credit Administration and its member institutions for the coming fiscal year, an increase of \$66,000 over funds authorized for 1956.

The amounts recommended include \$2,230,000 for the parent organization, the Farm Credit Administration, \$550,000 for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$1,932,000 for the Federal intermediate credit banks, and \$1,644,000 for the production credit corporations. These amounts represent limitations on the amount of corporate funds of these organizations which may be used for administrative expenses and are not direct appropriations from the Treasury of the United States.

The small increases provided for the Federal intermediate credit banks and the production credit corporations are necessary to handle an increased volume of loans and discounts growing out of the adverse conditions which have affected agriculture in recent years. These institutions are faced with increasingly difficult credit problems as a result of the cost-price squeeze on farmers and stockmen and the effects of drought and other adverse weather conditions which have affected extensive areas of the country for several years.

[Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, 4 years ago a great general left his profession to become a candidate for the highest office in the land. The general as candidate made two speeches that attracted headlines then, and endless attempts to interpret them ever since.

These two speeches were made with the clear intent of satisfying any qualms the voters might have about Candidate Eisenhower's attitude toward the farm program.

One of these speeches was made at Kasson, Minn., on September 6, 1952, in which he said:

And here, and now, without any "ifs" or "buts," I say to you that I stand behind—the Republican Party stands behind—the price-support laws now on the books. This includes the amendment to the Basic Farm Act, passed by votes of both parties in Congress, to continue through 1954 the price supports on basic commodities at 90 percent of parity.

On October 4, 1952, he made another speech at Brookings, S. Dak., in which you will find these words:

The Republican Party is pledged to the sustaining of the 90 percent parity price support and it is pledged even more than that to helping the farmer obtain his full parity, 100-percent parity, with the guaranty in price supports of 90.

This is an election year and because this is an election year, there is ample indication that the administration will put its best foot forward to convince farmers that the inept handling, the lack of a positive program, and the grand economic theories of the past 4 years did not really exist. Like the candidate's words, the administration's deeds will be clouded in explanations, interpretations, and obscurations. Once again they will try to convince farmers that there has been a change of heart—at least until November.

In contrast, I think you will find that the work of our subcommittee on Department of Agriculture appropriations carries the same message year in and year out. Election year politics have not shaped the bill before you today. As in the past, it means what it says. It represents our best efforts to promote the welfare of American agriculture and to guarantee it full partnership in the economy of the Nation.

I have the highest regard for all of the members of this subcommittee and for our chairman, the Honorable JAMIE WHITTEN, of Mississippi. He has always extended to me the utmost courtesy and consideration.

It is a genuine pleasure to serve on this subcommittee. The record is filled with many instances in which we have contributed ideas and concrete suggestions for improving the administration of farm programs for the benefit of farmers and consumers. We only regret that the administration has neglected or ignored these recommendations at the expense of our farm families. I am proud of the fact that the efforts of our subcommittee have been constructive; that they have generated ideas and proposals which have won the approval of thoughtful men seeking answers to the complex problems of modern agriculture. Some of these ideas have even been accepted belatedly, and possibly reluctantly, by the administration after unfortunate delays at a time when prompt action was needed.

In reviewing the work of the Department of Agriculture, it would be well to consider facts and figures that come from the Department itself. The House can reach its own conclusions on the basis of the evidence presented.

The present Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, first appeared before our subcommittee on February 25, 1953. In explaining why it was necessary to review President Truman's budget, memorandum No. 1320 from the Secretary of Agriculture was placed in the 1954 agricultural appropriations hearings on page 22. The following is a paragraph from that memorandum:

As public servants, we must recognize the duty and responsibility we have to serve the public efficiently and well. The people of this country have a right to expect that every one of us will give a full day's work for a day's pay. They have a right to expect that we will find more effective and economical ways of doing our job. In these times of unprecedented public debt and continued high Federal expenditures, the public rightfully expects us to put forth even greater effort to effect savings in Government operations and to reduce public expenses. Ful-

fillment of this responsibility will require the undivided loyalty and support of every agency head and employee in the Department. We must work as a team if we are to meet the problems that lie ahead and render the greatest possible service to the farmers of America, the entire agricultural industry, and to this great and good country we love so much.

When the same Secretary of Agriculture appeared before our subcommittee this year with his budget for the regular activities of the Department for the 1957 fiscal year, he asked for \$753,326,108—The Benson budget for the 1954 fiscal year was \$639 million—Losses of Commodity Credit Corporation require an additional appropriation of \$929,287,178.

In 1953, there were 63,928 employees in the Department of Agriculture and two assistant secretaries. The estimate for the 1957 fiscal year is 70,312 employees and 8 assistants.

On page 7 of the 1954 agricultural appropriations hearings, the Secretary said:

No problem that we have inherited has been more difficult than the decision on the support price for butter.

On March 8, 1956, when your subcommittee was considering the supplemental appropriation, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] asked the Under Secretary of Agriculture, True Morse, this question:

Let me raise this point: I have been led to believe by reading some dairy magazines and by talking with farmers—quite a responsible dairy farmer today—that the dairy situation is considerably better than it was 2 years ago or even a year ago. Does the picture you get and the knowledge you have indicate that the dairy farmer is slowly pulling out of the low level of the depressed area into a little more satisfactory outlook for prosperity than he was in 2 years ago?

The Under Secretary, Mr. Morse, replied:

Yes, sir. That varies by areas; but generally the dairy farmers have a much improved milk-feed ratio; in fact it has been more favorable than in any recent years and as a result we have had reports from many areas of definite improvement in the condition of dairy farmers.

Now, let us look at the record. In 1952, the dairy price support program cost the Federal Government \$169,800,000 for the marketing year ending March 31, 1953. For the marketing year ending March 31, 1956, it is estimated by the Department that the cost of the dairy products acquired by the Government under the price support program will be \$275,522,000.

For the week ending April 25, 1956, the Government bought 8,033,879 pounds of butter alone. From October 17, 1933, to June 30, 1954, the Government lost \$267,238,427 in its transactions on butter, cheese, and dried milk. From July 1, 1954, through January 31, 1956, the Government loss on butter, cheese, and dried milk totaled \$627,598,394. The House can decide if these facts and figures indicate that the dairy problem has been solved.

On page 25, of the 1955 agricultural appropriations hearings, my good friend and colleague the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] asked the Secretary:

When you took office the livestock industry particularly was not in good shape, was it?

The Secretary replied:

No indeed, it was not.

Let us look at the price today as reported by the Department of Agriculture in this year's hearings before your subcommittee. On January 15, 1953, the average price received by farmers for beef cattle was \$19.70 per hundred.

On April 15, 1956—this year—the average price received by farmers was \$15 per hundred.

On January 15, 1953, the average price received by farmers for hogs was \$17.80 per hundred.

On April 15, 1956—this year—the average price for hogs received by farmers was \$14.30 per hundred.

Of course, the Congress felt that Secretary Benson needed more help than we gave to his predecessor, Secretary Brannan. We proceeded to give him two additional assistant secretaries in accordance with the recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

Let us look at the advice some of these people are giving the Secretary. On page 251, of the 1956 agricultural appropriations hearings, Dr. Butz, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said:

With respect to this parity ratio that stood last month at 86, I believe, nobody can predict accurately what that is going to be in the next 12 months. My personal feeling is that this is now at a bottom and if it makes any material change in the next 12 months it should be on the side of a modest rise.

This statement was made on February 7, 1955.

As reported in the hearings this year, the parity index on April 15, 1956, stood at 82 and at no time during the past year has there been the modest rise above 86 that the Assistant Secretary predicted.

Throughout the land, the voice of the Secretary has been heard proclaiming that if it were not for the huge accumulation of surpluses accumulated during the period of high rigid price supports, farm income would be \$2 billion higher.

Many people have asked me how the Secretary of Agriculture arrived at this figure.

Your committee was unable to find out. I would urge Members of the House to read his explanation on page 1508 of this year's hearings. It is about as clear as a drunken sailor trying to spell with an ouija board at midnight during an eclipse of the moon.

The dilemma of the cost-price squeeze facing American farmers is apparent to all of us. We need only review the price relationships of some of our commodities as shown on page 1504 of this year's hearings. These are figures offered by the Department of Agriculture.

Commodities under mandatory price support of 90 percent of parity, show less decline in price during the past 4 years than do those left to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

For example, on January 15, 1953, the average price received by farmers for cotton was 29.79 cents a pound.

On April 15, 1956, this price was 32.50 cents a pound.

Average price received for wheat on January 15, 1953, was \$2.10 a bushel.

On April 15, 1956, the average price was \$2.03 a bushel.

Average price received for corn on January 15, 1953, was \$1.48 a bushel.

On April 15, 1956, the average price of corn was \$1.32 a bushel. Now, let us look at the difference in prices of the nonbasic commodities:

Average price received for rye on January 15, 1953, was \$1.65 a bushel.

On April 15, 1956, the average price of rye was \$1.01 a bushel.

Average price received for oats on January 15, 1953, was 82.1 cents a bushel.

On April 15, 1956, the average price of oats was 62.3 cents per bushel.

Average price received for barley on January 15, 1953, was \$1.37 a bushel.

On April 15, 1956, the average price of barley was 94.9 cents a bushel.

Average price received for potatoes on January 15, 1953, was \$2.06 a bushel.

On April 15, 1956, the average price of potatoes was \$1.72 a bushel.

Average price received for butterfat on January 15, 1953, was 68.3 cents a pound.

On April 15, 1956, the average price of butterfat was 57.9 cents a pound.

Average price received for eggs on January 15, 1953, was 45.8 cents a dozen.

On April 15, 1956, the average price of eggs was 38.5 cents a dozen.

There is a barrage of propaganda on the accumulation of surpluses. Just what are our surpluses now compared with stocks when this administration took office? Let's look at the record again. I am sure that you will find the information on page 1409 of the hearings of interest. Page after page of testimony elicited by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], will confirm the point that much of this surplus is the result of the failure of the administration to offer these commodities on the world market at competitive prices.

One question often asked is how much these price-support programs cost the taxpayers. Pages 1294 and 1295 of last year's hearings, and pages 1824 and 1825 of this year's hearings show the costs of Commodity Credit Corporation price support operations.

Figures of the Department of Agriculture show that costs of price-support operations for the period October 17, 1933, through June 30, 1953, totaled \$1,110,136,889. This covers the 20-year period for which Democratic administrations were responsible.

Cost of price-support operations from June 30, 1953, through June 30, 1956, comes to \$2,035,615,222. This covers the 3 years for which Secretary Benson is responsible.

You will note that under Benson cost of price supports in 3 years has been nearly double the cost for 20 years of Democratic administration.

Last year I called your attention to the fact that Secretary Benson was a costly Secretary of Agriculture.

Since this is an election year, how much additional cost will there be for the taxpayers in the next fiscal year?

Another subject deserves mention here today. Two years ago my good friend and colleague from Minnesota, the Honorable H. CARL ANDERSEN, and I intro-

duced a diverted acres or soil bank bill. In 1954, the Department of Agriculture was reluctant to give serious consideration to our proposal and recommended against passage of the bills.

In the opening months of this 84th Congress, we again introduced identical bills.

On February 8, 1955, the Secretary appeared before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations. On page 257 of the hearings you will find Mr. ANDERSEN asking this question:

Let me ask, Mr. Secretary, relative to this proposal of Mr. MARSHALL and me, just what is your opinion of it?

The Secretary replied:

I don't know that I have studied it enough personally to express an opinion.

A few months later an adverse report was sent to the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. In view of the recent statements of the Secretary and the President, this is a surprise, is it not?

But listen to this. The President and the administration now claim that the soil bank which incorporates the basic elements of our bill is the crash program they have always had in mind to solve the farm problem. Much to our surprise, it appeared in the President's state of the Union message, despite the written opposition of the Department of Agriculture only a few months earlier.

On Monday, April 30, 1956, more than 2 years after our bill had been introduced, the same Secretary of Agriculture appeared before our subcommittee and said:

As the President said, the long delay in getting this bill makes it too late for most farmers to participate on the soil bank on this year's crops.

I emphatically agree with the Secretary's statement.

After 2 years of indecision on the part of the administration and the Department of Agriculture this confession comes with some ill grace. But that is not all. On the same day—and it appears on page 1501 of this year's hearings—Secretary Benson said:

Mr. Chairman, I do not think I have made any exaggerated statements as to what it (the soil bank) will accomplish. I am hopeful it will be very helpful. Nobody knows what will be accomplished until we put it into operation and try it.

I indicated that we had thought at first we might be able to bring about a balance in our production and marketing without resorting to a program which would pay the farmers for keeping land idle. Following our very heavy production of 1955 and the failure of the control of production through acreage control we came to realize we had to have something more vigorous and more dramatic.

In all frankness, I ask you if you think the Secretary would have accepted such a "dramatic" proposal if it were not an election year?

Of course, Mr. Chairman, we still have the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act on our statute books. In the period before World War II when we were faced with agricultural surpluses, this was an effective program for shifting production. This law remained the law of the land and could have been used

by the present Secretary of Agriculture to great advantage.

Instead, however, the Eisenhower administration attempted to cut the authorization for this program to \$140 million in 1954. This year, Mr. Benson is asking for \$250 million for advance authorization and the committee is recommending this amount to the House.

If the need for vigorous and dramatic action is now so apparent to the Secretary, it would seem that he would request enough to place the diverted acres plan in operation. I am sure that the Congress would have given earnest consideration to such a request. Indeed, we might have done so without the interest of the Secretary if there were assurance that the program would be efficiently administered for the welfare of farmers.

The following figures supplied this subcommittee by the Department of Agriculture and found on page 2041 of this year's hearings show the extent of the decline in participation in this program by farmers.

In my own State of Minnesota, 114,362 farmers participated in the program in 1952.

In 1954, only 53,799 farmers participated.

Nationwide, 2,525,913 farmers participated in 1952.

In 1954, this number dropped to 1,134,758 farmers.

Why has this program, which had the cooperation of the farmers, failed to accomplish this objective in recent years?

Under Democratic administration, farmers were encouraged to take an active part in the management and direction of their farm programs. Farmers exercised independent judgment in electing their neighbors as community and county committeemen to administer farm programs.

When Mr. Benson became Secretary of Agriculture, he apparently was reluctant to let farmers run their own farm programs. Secretary Benson is an advocate of advisory committees. He apparently feels farmers should be content to advise.

On page 2044 of this year's hearings I am certain members will be interested in noting the changes outlined by Secretary Benson affecting local ASC committees.

Administration by advisory committees leaves farmers outside looking in. Their information comes second hand or not at all. Regulations become floundered in bureaucratic prose intelligible only to the author, if to him.

All of this in the name of economy. Once again, however, the facts show a different picture. In 1952, the total expense of operating county committees in Minnesota was \$2,123,539. By 1955, it had risen to \$4,640,157.

In Indiana it rose from \$1,050,397 in 1952 to \$2,871,298 in 1955.

In Iowa it rose from \$4,481,449 in 1952 to \$12,194,890 in 1955.

Across the Nation it rose from \$44,280,557 in 1952 to \$92,552,272 in 1955.

This committee has urged that the Department make a study of the spread between what the farmer receives for his products and what the consumer pays for such products. On page 767 of our

hearings information from the Department shows that the farmer received 47 cents of the food dollar in 1952. This sank to 38 cents in December of 1955. In reviewing the hearings where we have noted the increase of personnel, storage costs, and salary increases, it might be well for the Department in making this study also to determine how much the Department itself has contributed to the profit of the middleman.

Page 1494 of this year's hearings shows the high income of the packers. Income was up as much as 749 percent over 1954. The packer profits were at an unprecedented high level. During this period the farmer was receiving less and less for his livestock.

I have only mentioned a few of the instances that a study of the Appropriations Committee hearings would reveal. Our newspapers and magazines are presently filled with news items expressing concern as to how the farmer will vote this fall. I am certain that a full and complete study of the hearings before the Agricultural Appropriations Committee would indicate a good reason for such concern.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 17 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, our committee, in its exhaustive hearings, conscious of the fact that the farmers are not fully sharing in the prosperity of the Nation, has sought to help them where we justifiably could in certain sections of the bill, which has been explained by previous speakers.

The bill before us carries an appropriation of \$783,061,708 for regular activities of the Department. It provides for loan authorizations for REA and Farmers Home Administration of \$359,300,000—both in title 1 of the bill.

Under title 2 it provides for administrative expenses for the Commodity Credit Corporation of \$31 million, together with an appropriation of \$929,287,178 to restore capital impairment of CCC; and \$271,163,682, most of which covers reimbursement to the CCC for funds advanced to finance programs authorized by the Congress to meet special emergency conditions.

These special activities and the amounts can be found on page 25 of the report. On page 18 of the report you will find explanation of the \$929,287,178 item of expense of Commodity Credit reimbursement.

To avoid repetition of previous speakers, I would discuss only a few provisions which may be of particular interest to some Members:

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

We allowed the full budget request of \$145,300,000 for REA, and in addition provided for a contingency fund of \$43,700,000 which can be drawn on by co-operatives if they need more money by justifying same before the Bureau of the Budget.

For the rural telephone program we approved the budget amount, and, in addition, provided for a contingency of

\$50,500,000—which can also be drawn on by justifying such additional request before the Bureau of the Budget.

While the committee feels such contingency may not be needed, yet, inasmuch as such appropriation does not affect Treasury balances until such funds are actually required, we decided to increase the contingency funds, as indicated, in case an emergency made such funds necessary.

REA is, as always, doing a good job and the committee wants to give it full co-operation.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Because of the great importance to the farmers, and to the future of our national economy, here is one of the changes in the bill in which we sought to give the farmer a little help. In some other parts of the bill we reduced appropriations where we thought justified in doing so, and we have added a part of such reductions to soil conservation.

The budget asked for \$65,215,000 for fiscal year 1957, and we increased that amount \$2,285,000 to a total of \$67,500,000. The committee feels that more soil-conservation technicians will be necessary to meet the additional responsibilities, which will result from the new soil-bank program.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Now, briefly, I want to discuss two items in this bill: Research and Extension Service.

For agricultural research, the committee recommends a total of \$49,972,000—an increase of \$10,816,845 over the available funds for 1956.

Practically all publishers of farm journals, land-grant agricultural colleges of the Nation, the Farm Bureau, its county agents, and all farm organizations unanimously agree that the great forward strides in agriculture have been made possible largely through the work of the Agricultural Research and Extension Service.

Their work has made possible the tremendous increase in production, distribution, and marketing, which has helped to provide the highest standard of living in the world for our people.

Without the thousands of men and women, many of them the leading scientists of the world, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and with the State experiment stations and Extension Service, who constantly seek to improve and increase farm products, we would not have the abundance throughout our land, the surpluses we sell and give to other nations that are short of food—largely because they do not have the type of scientific research and Extension Service we have developed here in the United States.

Our scientists also do a tremendous job in protecting farm crops from the ravages of insects. They develop new farm products, and find new markets for the farmers' commodities. They find ways to help the farmer cut his cost of production, and find ways, by marketing research, to cut his cost of transportation and marketing.

These agricultural research scientists work in all phases of agriculture. For

instance, breeding up of dairy herds for greater production; improving grades of cattle, hogs, livestock, and poultry, and the Extension Service assists the farmers by helping them apply the scientific knowledge gained by research, which brings to agriculture great and lasting benefits.

While the Congress helps the farmer with legislation to the best of its ability, yet, the best authorities agree that the Research and Extension Service has brought to the farmer far greater benefits than could the Congress.

They help the farmer to increase production. They protect the farmer's production by developing chemicals, and by other means, that help to protect the farmer's crops from the ravishes of insects. Even with this constant fight to protect them, we find the farmers sustain a loss of \$3 billion a year to their crops, livestock, forests, home and farm buildings. Millions of acres of our forests each year are sprayed from airplanes in the fight against insects.

On the other hand, were it not for the work the scientists are doing, the loss would run double or more that amount, and the insect pests, if left unrestrained, would ultimately almost destroy agriculture. This insect fight alone is a much greater problem than the average citizen can imagine.

We now spend a total of about \$12 million a year on plant pest control, insects and plant quarantine activities. We must keep up a continuous fight against the Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil, citrus black fly, the Mexican fruitfly, phony peach and peach mosaic, barberry eradication, pink borlworm, golden nematode, cyst nematode, white fringed beetle, hall scale, gypsy moth, grasshoppers, and many other insects.

HYBRID CORN

Back in 1909, research scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating with various Department of Agriculture experiment stations, conceived the idea of plant-breeding and crossing, and building up a new variety of corn. They followed through on this work by plant cross-breeding, and developing, until 1933, when they produced hybrid corn.

During those years, they grew a stronger stalk, and developed a type of corn with the ears on the stock at almost even height. They developed a stronger shank, through cross-breeding, which fastens the ear to the stalk. When they announced the development of the Iowa hybrid 939 (in 1933, they had a corn that increased production 25 percent, and a corn with ears so uniform in height on the stalk, from the ground, that it was almost perfectly adapted to gathering with the least loss by the mechanized corn picker. This new method released a great deal of farm labor to industry, which was a saving to the farmer and a boost to industry.

RESEARCH SCIENTISTS—BRUCELLOSIS

When the research scientists began the fight against brucellosis, in 1930, 10 percent of the cattle were infected. Today the percentage of infection is down

to 2½ percent, saving the farmers hundreds of millions of dollars.

The United States Department of Agriculture says that in the last 20 years losses from brucellosis have been cut from approximately \$100 million a year to \$50 million annually at this time. The Department estimates total losses in that time at about \$1,500 million to the livestock industry: The efforts toward its complete eradication being increased through the experiment stations, county agents of the Farm Bureau, and by all farm organizations nationwide.

Tremendous savings to the livestock industry, and to the economy of our country which are being made compared with the small amount that is being spent in this brucellosis campaign again proves the great benefit gained through Research and Extension Service.

SOYBEANS

Soybeans, which were first used as a minor forage crop, have been developed through the research scientists in agriculture into one of the largest and most profitable crops in the Nation.

Since 1935, our scientists by plant breeding have developed 16 new varieties of soybeans, all producing higher yields with greater resistance to plant disease. On an average, these new varieties yield 20 percent more oil and 10 percent more beans than the varieties they have replaced. Our acreage has expanded 600 percent, with 17 million acres of soybeans planted and harvested last year. Our production increased from 49 million bushels in 1935 to 371 million bushels last year.

Today soybeans provide 70 percent of all vegetable oils used in margarine, and 54 percent in all vegetable shortenings.

Research scientists have opened one market outlet for 211 million pounds of soybean oil, which is annually used in paints, varnishes, and other industrial products requiring drying oil.

Entirely new industrial products have been developed, including acids, and special resins. In the fields of plastics, printing, paper, tile, textile sizing and automobile tire cord sizing the market continues to expand.

Finding of new uses for this farm product, and new markets have created such a demand that with the largest crop of soybeans ever produced in 1955, the demand has pushed up the price from \$2 a bushel at harvest time, to about \$3 and over at the present time.

Our exports in soybeans have increased tremendously to the countries of the Middle East and Europe.

RESEARCH IN LIVESTOCK

In 1935, we were getting 1,756 pounds of pork per sow. We are now getting 2,118 pounds of pork per sow.

In 1935, we were getting an average of 4,184 pounds of milk per dairy cow. We now are getting 5,512 pounds per cow.

In poultry in 1935, we were averaging 122 eggs per hen. We are now averaging 134 eggs per hen annually.

In 1935 we were producing 429 million broiler chickens. We produced in 1955 1,060,000,000 broilers. We used to have chicken on Sunday. Now it is chicken every day in all restaurants.

It's the same way with turkeys. In fact poultry has become a major part of our diet. The scientists have produced, by crossbreeding, and improving their feed ration, finer quality of fowl that will produce more pounds in a shorter time on less feed.

By research on proper feeding, the scientists have developed a chicken of increased weight in less time and on less feed. Hence the farmer makes more profit.

CCC SURPLUSES

We still have huge surpluses in the CCC, largely due to the fact higher yields for most crop were harvested in 1954, and again in 1955. And due to the fact that we carry over more than a billion bushels of old wheat last July 1 before the bumper 1955 crop came in.

We also had over 11 million bales of cotton on hand before the last big crop was harvested.

We had on hand more than enough wheat and cotton to supply a whole year's demand for both domestic consumption and exports, and the carryover is expected to be even a little larger this summer.

On February 29, CCC had \$8.9 billion invested in inventory and loans; approximately \$5.7 billion represented cost of inventory items—already taken over, and owned outright by CCC. The other \$3.2 billion was advanced on nonrecourse price-support loans.

On February 29, \$2.6 billion of CCC borrowing authority was tied up in net realized losses, not yet reimbursed receivables, under Public Law 480, other accounts receivable, storage facilities, and similar commitments. This, combined with the investment in price-support loans and inventories, brought the total of CCC borrowing power in use to \$11.5 billion.

Heavy loan operations, partly because of the big cotton, corn crop, will make necessary a further increase of the CCC borrowing power during this session.

SALES RESULTS

Surplus disposal of CCC products of about \$1 billion in fiscal 1953 have risen to \$1,400,000,000 in fiscal 1954, and to more than \$2,100,000,000 in 1955. Since last July, we have disposed of \$1.54 billion worth of commodities, bringing the overall total to over \$5.5 billion in the 3½-year period. It is estimated that the disposal for the 1956 fiscal year will be increased to a total of \$2.6 billion.

SALES PROCEEDS

I might add that sales have been stepped up to the point that from July 1, 1955, through March 1956 the Department of Agriculture has sold of commodities owned by the CCC on the competitive market—for dollars—in the amount of \$1,108,317,720.22.

EXPORTS

Exports of all of our major United States commodity crops are presently at a high level. Total exports have increased by 16 percent in the past 2 years. In 1955, our agricultural exports stimulated by the special programs which are in effect were more than 60 percent higher than those of the immediate pre-war period, 1936 to 1940. They were 22

percent above the average of the previous 30 years.

Sales proceeds, July 1955 through March 1956

PROGRAM AND COMMODITY AND SALES PROCEEDS

Price support program:

Basic commodities:

Corn	\$144, 142, 421. 64
Cotton, extra long staple	7, 611, 724. 88
Cotton, upland	147, 225, 404. 18
Peanuts, farmers' stock	2, 931, 865. 02
Rice, milled	26, 279, 597. 93
Rice, rough	25, 899, 330. 36
Tobacco	24, 652. 58
Wheat	399, 219, 723. 46
Wheat flour ¹	3, 992, 787. 45

Total basic..... 757, 327, 507. 50

Designated nonbasic commodities:

Milk and butterfat:

Butter	14, 138, 668. 36
Butter oil	630, 590. 29
Cheese	10, 840, 128. 25
Milk, dried	10, 334, 902. 21
Milk, fluid	-----
Whey	627, 262. 03
Tung oil	4, 329, 036. 03
Wool	16, 364, 749. 35

Total nonbasic commodities..... 57, 265, 336. 52

Other nonbasic commodities:

Barley	61, 650, 995. 20
Beans, dry edible	8, 264, 884. 19
Cottonseed and products:	
Cotton linters	10, 903, 936. 74
Cottonseed meal	3, 374, 630. 53
Cottonseed oil, crude	4, 351, 974. 89
Cottonseed oil, refined	35, 545, 546. 30
Flaxseed	25, 726, 170. 45
Grain sorghum	70, 014, 938. 40
Linseed oil	8, 520, 232. 87
Naval stores:	
Rosin	4, 593, 740. 93
Turpentine	355, 735. 29
Oats	13, 102, 631. 97
Rye	6, 443, 416. 32
Seeds, hay and pasture	6, 343, 960. 50
Seeds, winter cover crop	3, 021, 260. 26
Soybeans	31, 510, 821. 36

Total other nonbasic commodities 293, 724, 876. 20

Total price-support program 1, 108, 317, 720. 22

¹ Acquired by exchange of price support wheat for disposition under Public Law 480, title II.

Mr. Chairman, I think, in fairness to the Department of Agriculture, which is so essential to the prosperity of the farmers, and to the economy of our country, that we should all who know the facts admit that Secretary Benson and other officials in the Department of Agriculture who are responsible for its administration inherited, when they came to office, an emergency situation that never before faced any Secretary of Agriculture or his Department.

In this I refer to the fact that controls were not put on when they should have been, in the latter part of the previous administration, which permitted two bumper crops of wheat, cotton, corn, and farm products generally throughout the Nation, which had to be bought by the Government and stored, consisting of

over billions of dollars worth of farm commodities. This at a time when farm prices had been falling from 1948 to the advent of Secretary Benson's being called to administer the Department of Agriculture.

As a member of this committee, before which Secretary Benson and his principal assistants testified last year, and again this year, and from the information we receive from them, I feel anyone, after evaluating the situation with which he was faced, and the effort he and his assistants have made to reduce these surpluses will agree that he has done a remarkably fine job, and deserves now and, in my opinion, in the future the commendation of the people of the Nation.

He has from the beginning had the courage to follow sound policies, which would remove the cause of these surpluses, and he has refused to compromise by giving the farmers only a sedative, which would wear off shortly, and they would find they were in a worse position as the months rolled on.

The sound policies that he and the President have worked out, and to which they have steadfastly adhered, have stopped the downward trend of prices which are now pointing up for farm products. His insistence on trying to remove the cause that has been penalizing the farmers is only beginning to pay off for the dairy interests, the livestock interests, the poultry interests, and other interests that bring to the farmers over 60 percent of their income.

After spending about 2 months in sitting across the table from Secretary Benson and his principal assistants, in committee, last year, and about 2 months this year, I have been impressed with their absolute honesty, their tremendous interest in alleviating the conditions of the farmers, and it is my belief if they have the proper cooperation of the Congress in enacting the soil-bank program, the Secretary has contended for, that agriculture from the present time on will become more profitable.

I believe we are on the threshold of better days for agriculture, but I insist, and most of the successful farmers of the Nation realize, that we must reduce the mountains of surpluses that are overhanging the market and depressing the farmers' prices before the farmers can fully share in the prosperity of the country.

That is the Eisenhower-Benson farm program, and, in my judgment, it is the only program that will put the farmer in a position where he will not have to produce for the Government, and sell his products at 80 or 90 percent of parity. If we can reduce these surpluses, and bring production in line with the demand, then the farmer will get 100 percent parity in the market place, to which he is entitled, without having to come to the Government, asking for 80 or 90 percent of what he should have.

This farm question will never be settled, as it should be, until we bring the surpluses down nearer to domestic and export demands.

May I repeat, public sentiment in the near future will give to Secretary Benson the rich commendation he deserves.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Illinois since he has been a member of our subcommittee has been one of the leaders in dealing with the programs about which he has been speaking in this research and extension work. As the gentleman knows, he himself urged very strongly the appropriations for research in this bill. As the gentleman knows I doubted that the qualified scientists necessary to justify this additional \$10 million program in research in this particular field could be found at this time.

I wonder if the gentleman would not perhaps agree with me that in some way there should be emphasis placed upon the training of young people to qualify as scientists for working in this great field. I wonder if he would care to comment on this before he proceeds further. I would appreciate it.

Mr. VURSELL. I remember the position taken by the gentleman from Minnesota, and I think he took a rather sound position in raising this question; but I think part of the answer to the gentleman's question is simply that our committee has started to become more concerned with the programs that are being laid out and that we are recommending that there be a very careful selection of these programs. I am of the opinion that with the cooperation of the scientists, and they have always been very cooperative, that we can carry out this extended work probably without any additional help and expense to speak of. I think we can meet the problem through those methods and, of course, with emphasis on agriculture in this country we are and will continue to develop more competent people along that line.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I doubt whether there has been any one thing that has brought as much in direct returns to agriculture through the years as research. I recall 30 years back I worked in very close cooperation with one of the first county agents who came to my home county of Lincoln in Minnesota. When we look back over the years we can see that one item alone, the development of hybrid seed corn, has meant an additional half billion dollars income each year to the farmers of America. The money invested in research has been well spent. I hope some means can be found to accentuate the speed of training technicians and scientists in our land-grant colleges throughout America for this great work.

Mr. VURSELL. I think that is a very good point.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I make one short statement further. We are all proud of the fact we have on our subcommittee a colleague from the State of Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], whose father was the first county agent in the

State of Minnesota. That is a good many years ago, I believe around 1913?

Mr. MARSHALL. In 1912-1913.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. He commenced his service in one county in my congressional district, Traverse County.

Mr. MARSHALL. That is correct, Traverse County.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. This illustrates just how closely knit both sides of this subcommittee are with extension and research. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SISK. I notice on page 6 of the report, with reference to the hearings on the bill, that numerous Members and other witnesses made what appears to be a good case for special research. It goes on further to say:

The committee has not dealt separately with each of these because the Department, within the large amounts provided in this bill for research, has ample authority and funds to meet these and other similar research problems.

Because of a statement that I made before the committee and due to my prime interest in a small research project which I believe only calls for an expenditure of \$25,000 that we feel would eliminate the surplus in our raisin program, I was wondering if that applied in this case?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to my colleague that this is the type of case we have in mind. I recall the testimony given before our committee. We did look on that with merit as we did other similar problems called to our attention. As big as the overall research activity of the Department is—there is over \$92 million for research in this bill—certainly there should be funds to meet research needs of this type. These projects similar to yours that frequently come before us should have the attention of the Department. They have the money and they have the authority.

Mr. SISK. I thank the gentleman and I appreciate very much the statement of the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER].

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Appropriations Committee once again brings to the floor of the House for your approval the annual appropriation bill of the Department of Agriculture.

It has been a pleasure working with our chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], and the other members of this committee. We were ably assisted by our executive secretary, Ross P. Pope.

For fiscal year 1957 we recommend appropriations of \$783,061,708 for regular activities; \$359,300,000 for loan authorizations; \$929,287,178 for corporate expenses; \$271,163,682 for special activi-

ties, and \$6,356,000 for the Farm Credit Administration.

Today, Mr. Chairman, we are searching for a constructive answer to the farm problem. Agriculture is undergoing a cost price squeeze while other segments of our population are prospering. We discuss our surplus commodities and at the same time realize that several million American families lack adequate diets, and throughout the world hundreds of millions of people today fear starvation. A decline in agriculture threatens the lasting prosperity of all of our people. It is impossible to have a sound prosperity unless the American farmer and agriculture generally receive an equitable share of the national income. It is a well known fact that well over one-third of our entire population is dependent upon the American farmer.

I, for one, believe that our surplus commodities are a blessing and not a liability. We must dispose of our surplus commodities in an orderly manner keeping in mind the necessity of such commodities in case of war. A Nation as wealthy as ours should be able to afford a year's supply of commodities properly stored in proper places in cases of such an emergency. We will need a large national agricultural productive capacity in case of war. We appropriate each year huge sums for essential materials which are stockpiled, and it is just as wise to have adequate food supplies on hand if we are faced in the future with an all-out nuclear war. We might be faced overnight in this country with starvation. We must keep in mind that we only have a 3 months' supply of corn, 13 months' supply of wheat, 13 months' supply of cotton, 7 months' supply of rice, 1 month's supply of butter, and so on down the list of our surplus commodities. We have on hand today no important crop which exceeds a 14 months' supply.

The net income for the American farmer for the calendar year 1955 amounted to \$10,710,000,000. Our decline in farm income became very severe in the year 1951, and since that time the net income of our farmer has dropped 35 percent, with 12 percent of same taking place during the year 1955. Farm production in 1955 was 12 percent greater than in 1947, but gross farm income was 9.4 percent below 1947 and net farm income was down 38 percent. Our national income from sources other than agriculture increased nearly 68 percent during this period of time. Our American farmer experienced a drop in parity ratio from 115 percent in 1947 to 80 percent in January of 1956.

Our total exports of agricultural products from this country in the year 1955 amounted to \$3,143,000,000. Our farmer today produces enough food and fiber for 18 consumers, and this is twice as many as 30 years ago. Through research and ingenuity our output has been increased by improved power, machinery, seeds, fertilizers, and chemicals. One of our main troubles arises from the fact that means to increase production have grown much faster than ways to expand markets and increase utilization of the farm output.

The total farm mortgage debt of the United States has increased 86 percent in this country from January 1, 1945, to January 1, 1955. In my own State of Kentucky we have a total increase of 113 percent in our farm mortgage debt during this period of time. This is a concrete example of the situation facing the American farmer today.

Mr. Chairman, for the fiscal year 1957 appropriations totaling some \$65,900,000,000 will be approved by the Congress of the United States, and only 4.8 percent of this amount is for agriculture. I say to you quite frankly that if 10 percent went for agriculture we would not be out of line.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Our Soil Conservation Service was established on April 27, 1935, and today we have some 2,700 local soil conservation districts covering about 90 percent of all the farms and ranch lands in this country. Approximately 1½ million farmers and ranchers are active district cooperators applying soil and water conservation practices on their land. This is an increase of about 200,000 per year. We heard testimony to the effect that additional technicians were needed in nearly all of the soil conservation districts, and found that 45 percent of the districts today have fewer technicians than at any time in the past. In the Second Congressional District of Kentucky we have 12,572 farm cooperators in soil conservation. Some 4 or 5 years ago we were seeking additional farm cooperators, and now we do not have enough personnel to furnish co-operators the necessary technical service on our farms. Soil conservation is one of the great assets of our present-day Government, and in Kentucky we believe in soil conservation. We have 122 soil conservation districts. We realize that erosion is taking a heavy toll, and that in some instances our soils are deteriorating faster than we are building them up. We have enough good land left in this country to keep us prosperous and well fed if we conserve and improve it. Our committee recommends an appropriation of \$67½ million for conservation operations, which is an increase of \$2,285,000 over the 1957 budget estimates, and \$4,557,255 over the 1956 appropriations; \$17½ million for watershed protection, which is \$1½ million over the 1957 budget estimates, and \$5,505,935 over the 1956 appropriations; \$12 million for flood prevention, which is \$1,300,000 over the 1957 budget estimates, and \$2 million over the 1956 appropriations. We have resisted every effort to curtail the soil conservation programs, and to assure adequate technical assistants we have increased the amounts requested for the Soil Conservation Service. We recommend a total of \$97,232,000 for Soil Conservation Service, which is an increase of \$5,085,000 over the Department's budget request, and \$12,295,190 over the 1956 appropriations. We sincerely believe that this figure should be approved, thereby placing our farmers in a position in this country to be able to continue to conserve soil and water resources.

SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

Our greatest asset is our schoolchildren and we all realize the importance of good school meals for both the health of the children and effective teaching programs. Over 10 million schoolchildren received their school lunches each day and this represents over one-third of all of our schoolchildren. The request made for the school-lunch program totaled \$83,236,000, and, after hearing numerous witnesses, including a great number of the Members of Congress, we believe that the total appropriation for our school-lunch program should call for the sum of \$100 million. This is an increase of \$16,764,000 over the 1957 budget estimates, and \$16,764,788 over the 1956 appropriations. We request approval of this item.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

If the Hoover Commission report were adopted, and especially recommendation No. 36 of the report, REA would be destroyed. Recommendation No. 36 provides that the Rural Electrification Administration be recognized on a self-supporting basis, and that it secure its financing from private sources. When Ancher Nelsen, the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, appeared before our committee I inquired as to whether or not he believed the Hoover Commission report on REA should be adopted, and I am glad to inform you that the Administrator disapproved of the suggestions made in the Hoover report concerning the destruction of the REA. When Secretary Benson appeared before our committee the same questions were asked, and he, in turn, stated that he was against the adoption of recommendation No. 36. Today 91 percent of our farmers have electric service. Our Rural Electrification Administration is one of the greatest achievements of our present-day Government, and this fact is recognized by every member of our committee. We recommend a total of \$194,800,000 for loan authorizations for REA, with \$145,300,000 for electrification and \$49,500,000 for rural telephones.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

Farmers' Home Administration renders great service to a group of people who are unable to obtain the necessary financial assistance when in need. We recommend a total loan authorization for our Farmers' Home Administration of \$164,500,000. Approval of this amount will assure the little farmer financial assistance for the future.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

We recommend an appropriation of \$49,972,000 for research with this amount being \$10,816,845 more than the 1956 appropriation. We further recommend \$22,594,000 for plant and animal and pest control, which is \$2,413,300 more than the 1956 appropriation. We recommend a total appropriation for Agricultural Research Service of \$131,069,708 for fiscal year 1957, with this amount being \$29,416,145 more than the 1956 appropriation.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Extension Service has been of great benefit to the American farmer and especially so in the State of Kentucky. Funds appropriated for our Extension Service are used to supplement funds appropriated by State, county, and local governments for the employment of county agents, home demonstration agents, 4-H Club agents, and State specialists who, in turn, bring into force the additional programs of the Department of Agriculture. The county agents in my district, and in my State, are well qualified, dedicated people, and have performed a great service. We are losing county agents in my section of Kentucky due to the fact that the salaries received are wholly inadequate to take care of present-day living costs. The county agent with the necessary education and experience to carry out his duties is certainly entitled to receive a better salary than he receives under the present salary scale as provided for in my State of Kentucky. I pointed this fact out to the Secretary of Agriculture when he appeared before our committee, and we were assured that although the Department of Agriculture was not responsible, under the law, for setting the salary scale for county agents, discussions would be held with the proper officials of our land-grant colleges concerning this matter. Our county agents must be well qualified from the standpoint of education and experience, and are entitled, in turn, to a salary commensurate with the duties that they perform. We recommend a total of \$53,265,000 for Extension Service, with this being an increase of \$5,145,000 over the 1956 appropriations.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED LANDS PRODUCING
SURPLUS COMMODITIES

We are informed today that we have in cultivation some 350 million acres of land, and that this is 50 million acres too much for our present needs. During our hearings I requested the General Counsel for the Department of Agriculture to file as a part of his testimony a report showing the total number of acres of Government land which was today producing agricultural commodities. This report may be found on page 1260 of our hearings, and shows that the Federal Government owns 405 million acres of land in this country, which is 21.3 percent of the total land area. This report further shows that the Federal Government, through its different departments, in the year 1954 had under lease 245 million acres of land, which was being used for grazing, and that the Department of Defense had under lease 1,400,000 acres of Federal land under contract for farming purposes. It is almost impossible to ascertain what portion, if any, of the 245 million acres of grazing land is used for the purpose of producing commodities which are now in surplus. Land under lease from the Federal Government which was condemned or purchased for public work sites and for use by the different departments of Government which are under lease part time to original owners when the land may be used for cultivation of agricultural commodities is good practice, but, in my

opinion, all land leased today by the Federal Government which is producing agricultural commodities now in surplus which does not fall in this category should be immediately withdrawn. If we have too much land in production certainly the Federal Government should not be in the business of producing agricultural commodities which are now in surplus.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

We recommend an appropriation of \$217,500,000 for Agricultural Conservation Program Service for fiscal 1957. This is an increase of \$3 million over the 1956 appropriations.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Our committee recommends an appropriation of \$127,100,000 for Agricultural Marketing Service, with this being \$18,537,648 more than the 1956 appropriations, and \$16,083,000 more than the 1956 budget estimates. We all agree that the marketing activities of agriculture must be encouraged.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Our total investment in loans and inventories for basic commodities as of March 31, 1956, amount to \$7,841,180,000. The total investment in loans and inventories for corn amounts to \$1,910,615,000; cotton \$2,275,499,000; peanuts \$27,010,000; rice \$229,309,000; tobacco \$547,292,000, and wheat \$2,820,422,000. We recommend an administrative expense authorization for the Commodity Credit Corporation of \$31,000,000, together with an appropriation of \$929,287,178 for restoration of capital impairment.

Mr. Chairman, as you well know, tobacco is one of our important agricultural commodities. This bill contains sufficient funds for proper administration of the tobacco program.

We all realize that agriculture must prosper if the Nation is to prosper, and our American farmer has the right to demand a standard of living in keeping with the contribution he makes to the national economy.

Our committee recommend this bill to the Members of the House.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NATCHER. I yield to my distinguished friend from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, when the time came to add a Democrat to our subcommittee at the beginning of this Congress, it was our good fortune to have Mr. NATCHER assigned to our group. He has been diligent in attending to his work, has rendered splendid service, and I think will be of inestimable value to our subcommittee in the years to come.

Mr. NATCHER. I thank my friend from Minnesota, and desire to say at this time that I consider my friend, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, as one of the able Members of this House, and a true friend of the farmer.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. NATCHER. I yield to my distinguished friend from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I shall yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. NATCHER. I thank my friend.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman has well stated that this problem of surpluses should be considered as a blessing rather than a curse. I think anybody who has had the good fortune or misfortune, whichever we may wish to term it, to go to the Near East, especially in the close vicinity of the Israeli border, and has been able to check into the manner in which about 350,000 human beings are living, in camps which are really indescribable, to say nothing of the additional 550,000 refugees who are being taken care of further inland, in Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan—when he sees all of those people with scarcely enough to keep body and soul together he will be set to thinking that we in America should consider ourselves blessed to have this superabundance of food. I think the gentleman would agree with me that conditions would be really bad in this country if the time ever comes when there is not sufficient food to feed our own people here in America.

Mr. NATCHER. I thank my friend for that fine statement and certainly agree with him.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NATCHER. I yield.

Mr. EVINS. I commend my friend from Kentucky on his very excellent statement on this bill.

I notice that the sum \$145,300,000, which is \$14,700,000 less than last year, was allocated for the rural electrification program, and that the amount for the rural telephone service is \$25,500,000 less than last year. I am sure the gentleman has inquired fully from representatives of these two services as to the adequacy of the funds and whether or not these representatives could use additional funds. Will the gentleman explain the reductions?

Mr. NATCHER. I will say to my distinguished friend from Tennessee that at the time these two items were presented to our subcommittee they were carefully considered and a great deal of time spent with the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration and all witnesses who appeared before our committee to ascertain whether or not the amounts under discussion were ample for the fiscal year 1957. I, like my friend from Tennessee, am very much interested in the Rural Electrification Administration, and state that the amounts set forth in the bill are ample for 1957.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. You were assured that these funds are adequate?

Mr. EVINS. You were assured that those funds were adequate?

Mr. NATCHER. The amounts in this bill are ample.

Mr. EVINS. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NATCHER. I yield to my distinguished friend, the majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. I want to congratulate the chairman of the subcommittee and all the members of the subcommittee of both parties for the action taken on the school lunch program. I understand there are \$100 million in the bill for that purpose for the next fiscal year.

Mr. NATCHER. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is \$16,764,000 more than the budget estimate; is that correct?

Mr. NATCHER. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. That makes not only me, but many other Members happy because this is one of the finest and one of the most meritorious programs that I know of. It is a highly constructive program. I want further to add that whenever I have appeared before the subcommittee, and I have done so on a number of occasions in connection with the school-lunch program, the members of the subcommittee have always been most gracious and most generous. I want to express my deep thanks to the chairman and all the members of the subcommittee not only for the hard work they have done on the entire bill, but particularly for the action taken on the school-lunch program.

Mr. NATCHER. I thank my friend, the majority leader. I will say quite frankly that, since I have been a Member of the Congress, our distinguished majority leader has always shown his interest in our school-lunch program and to agriculture generally. He, too, believes, Mr. Chairman, that our school-children are our greatest asset.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NATCHER. I yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

Mr. MARSHALL. I think I would be remiss at this point if I did not call attention to the fact that, in addition to the school-lunch funds which we have appropriated in this bill, there are also available to the Secretary funds for the surplus commodities. Last year, he turned back to the neighborhood of \$114 million which were unused, and this sum could be tapped and is available, or at least a good-sized portion of this sum is available for next year so that he can supplement the school-lunch program out of these funds for surplus commodities.

Mr. NATCHER. I thank my friend.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NATCHER. I yield to my distinguished chairman.

Mr. WHITTEN. I wish to express my appreciation to the majority leader for his kind reference to me as chairman of the committee. I would like to say that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] not only has evidenced his interest in the school-lunch program through the years, but there has never been a greater friend of American agriculture in the Congress. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has always given us of his time and of his efforts in behalf of agriculture, and I wish to express my appreciation to him at this time.

Mr. NATCHER. I certainly join with my chairman in that statement.

Mr. McCORMACK. Thank you very much for your kind remarks; may I say to my friend from Mississippi, they are unexpected but deeply appreciated. I might say, like my friends, the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from Kentucky, as well as other Members on both sides of the aisle, no matter what section of the country we come from, we view these great problems which confront our country from the angle of the best interest of the country as a whole.

Mr. NATCHER. I thank my friend.

Mr. H. CARLANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the ranking member of the committee on my side of the aisle for giving me this time. I am not a member of the committee but I did desire time to make one or two basic points.

I believe this committee in future years could render a great service to this Congress if they began thinking about the fundamental ways in which we are going to work out this agricultural problem ultimately. I have been a Member of this House for the sixth year. Each year that we come here, whether it has been my side of the aisle that has been in control, or the other side, we have merely tried to meet the agricultural problem through stop-gap measures. In other words, we have tried to legislate on something that occurred probably within the last 12 months. I think it is time for this committee to go to the problem of determining where we are going in agriculture and how we are going to meet the long-term problem in agriculture.

You say to me, "What have you got to suggest?" I have thought a lot about this, because I am as vitally affected as any member of this committee. It seems to me there are two things that have to be done. Preliminary to that, we want to be sure that agricultural income is not going to drop; that that is at least going to be retained.

One is to expand the sales which agriculture can make. Within this country we are somewhat limited. That is one reason why I, together with several others authorized Public Law 580, because I saw a chance to expand our markets abroad where we could get rid of this surplus.

That is one way of going at it.

In the second place, it seems to me we would have to have some reduction in supply itself. We cannot keep on producing surpluses beyond what we can use, especially within the basic crops that are supported. Where we are paying, in effect, parity or a subsidy for the production of those particular products. That is the reason that you saw me on this floor at least six times asking that the soil-bank plan be passed and implemented this year. It provided a method for reducing acreage without reducing the farmers' income.

I do not see how you are going to basically get at the farm problem except in those two ways. First, you have to sell more. Second, you have to reduce

the supply without reducing the farmers' income. Within those two suggestions I do not know what this committee could offer.

I am not going to be critical of it, because this committee has blazed the trail along two paths to help the situation. In the first place, you have said to the Department of Agriculture, "You must tell us what your needed reserve is. You have said to the Department of Agriculture: "You must tell us what our critical supply is; what we must have on hand if we reach an emergency which is declared as the result of aggression or some world action which we and our allies might have to face." Then we will know what our surplus is over and above the critical supply that we have to have available 365 days in the year. That is one thing you have done.

In the second place, you have put pressure upon the Department in the last 2 years to sell these surpluses upon the world market at the going price. You have said to the Secretary of Agriculture, "You cannot keep these surpluses in this country and sell them above the world price and make it impossible for us to make a sale." I want to compliment the committee because of those 2 things you have done in the last 2 years.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. For the sake of emphasis let me point out 2 or 3 things that I am sure the gentleman is aware of, points he made also, and to say that in all the years we have been bringing these bills here the gentleman from Illinois has been most helpful to us in the discussions, taking our side on some of these matters where there was some controversy about it. But I want to point out that while our committee is greatly interested in these various programs and supports them, we have nothing to do with directing them. We handle appropriations for 1 fiscal year at a time. Other than having investigations and releasing the information, other than giving directives to similar information in the Department on actions which we took last year we cannot direct. We get information, of course, as to increased production, but when for instance we develop the facts on what happens to the spread in prices between the farmer and the consumer our hands are tied, for we cannot write new legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 4 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I wanted to say that we do devote a great deal of our attention to pointing out the long-range things that are essential.

Mr. SPRINGER. I understand the gentleman and I am willing to admit that a great deal of what he has said is true. In the last 2 years several things you have done had an impact upon our markets and surpluses.

I have talked with officials in the Department a great deal. If there is one criticism that comes to my mind it is that they do not do enough long-range thinking or develop fundamental approaches.

Without that how are you going to meet the agriculture problem? I come back again to the proposition that we are doing too much year-to-year thinking and providing stop-gap legislation, trying to do things that may be beneficial for the moment, going about things from year to year, whereas it should be on a 5- or a 10-year basis.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield.

Mr. VURSELL. I believe the gentleman will agree with me that the officials of the Department of Agriculture have done a tremendous amount of thinking about moving these surpluses not only into the foreign markets but into the domestic markets as well. I undertake to say that in my judgment holding to what they consider a sound policy that they have done a remarkable job, and I have figures here to show that only in the last 9 months they have moved out of the Commodity Credit Corporation considerably over a billion dollars worth of food products.

In addition to that we have representatives abroad doing research as to how to get rid of these commodities, because this committee has insisted that all of the attachés of the Department of Agriculture be put under the State Department. They are making their reports directly to the State Department. They are giving them the world situation and they are looking as good salesmen at the same time for opportunities to increase the sales of our products abroad. The result has been that within the past 2 years exports have gone up 16 percent and we are now beginning to regain our export market. In my judgment it presents a rosy picture as to getting rid of surpluses by increasing exports and in other ways that are being thought out by our committee and are receiving the kind cooperation of Secretary Benson and Mr. Butz and some of the ablest men in Government.

Mr. SPRINGER. I thank the gentleman for the statement he has made, but I still come back to the proposition that the people down in the Department are not giving enough thought to the long-range fundamental problems of agriculture. I do think that is one of our greatest needs.

The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. VURSELL, pointed out a minute ago the increased production of pork. There are great increases also in cattle and poultry. The same is true in the other basic commodities. In the next 5 or 10 years we are going to see additional substantial increases basically in production.

These are the basic problems we have to think about in agriculture, and that is all long-term thought.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to make a brief statement and to propound an inquiry of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], chairman of the subcommittee.

The Committee on Agriculture has received reports from several States indicating that the spotted alfalfa aphid

has spread over wide areas and has caused damage to alfalfa crops in several Western and Southwestern States ranging up to as much as 75 percent of the total crops. Losses have already been estimated in terms of tens of millions of dollars. The pest is spreading rapidly and will probably be found in all alfalfa producing States within a year or so. Control of the pest is very expensive.

A special subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture has conducted hearings on this matter. We were told by Dr. B. T. Shaw, administrator, Agricultural Research Service, that the Department knows of no way of either eliminating this aphid or preventing its spread. Dr. Shaw expressed the opinion that the Federal Government's participation in this problem should be limited to research looking toward the control of the pest and the breeding of resistant alfalfa strains. He advised that the budget contemplates \$28,000 for control, and \$45,000 for the development of resistant types. Dr. Shaw was of the opinion that this amount was ample, particularly in view of the fact that these items could be increased if need be by his authority to transfer use of funds within his operations.

Apparently some of the directors of State experiment stations feel that it would be unwise to transfer any funds from other operations. They feel that all items in the budget are needed for the purposes for which they were budgeted. Dr. Louis E. Hawkins, who is director of the Oklahoma Experiment Station and chairman of the legislative committee of all of the 53 State and Territorial Agricultural Experiment Stations, has expressed to me the opinion that more funds should probably be earmarked for the spotted aphid program.

In this connection I would like to ask the gentleman from Mississippi, chairman of the subcommittee, whether he feels that the Department will have ample authority and will have ample funds in this bill to meet the aphid problem?

Mr. WHITTEN. I may say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that this bill carries a total of \$49,972,000 for agricultural research services. The report points out what these projects are and we also point out that they have ample authority to transfer funds should the occasion arise and, having as many projects as they have, they can finish some projects each year. May I point out that in the budget of the Department itself they have \$78,000 listed for research work having to do with the aphid problem. So within the funds in the bill, within the authority they have to transfer and with the knowledge that they complete some projects each year, certainly this is one of the projects they have plenty of authority and money to meet.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Chairman, during the past 2 years the farmers of the Antelope Valley of California, which I have the honor to represent, have been hit with one of the worst blights in the history of hay farming.

Alfalfa, the major crop, has been attacked, and crop after crop has been

practically wiped out by a rapidly spreading spotted aphid. Insecticides, very expensive insecticides, have been applied with only fair success, but at almost ruinous cost to the farmers.

I brought this tragedy to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture last year, and immediately added funds were assigned for research for insecticides and research and development for substitute aphid-resistant varieties of hay.

Lahontan proved the best resistant variety, but seed takes time and several crops to raise in quantity.

I appealed for some sort of subsidy arrangement so the farmers could get their insecticides either free or at a reduced cost to save them from ruin. Unfortunately there was nothing in the law to permit it.

I, therefore, am very happy to hear from the chairman that at least part of the \$10 million increase for research and development can be applied to this spotted aphid problem, so important to the alfalfa farmers of California and the 21st District.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON].

(Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I requested this time to confirm my understanding of the situation in regard to the gypsy moth control. As the subcommittee well knows, that has been a very serious situation in New England, and particularly in Massachusetts, spreading, as I understand it, into parts of southeastern New York, northern New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania. As a result of a meeting between officials of the Department of Agriculture and of all interested States, including representatives of State agricultural and conservation departments, held there on March 5, my impression is, it was generally recognized that if the infestation is not controlled, it could cause very extensive damage to timber and recreational facilities and to fruit, shade, and ornamental trees everywhere east of the Mississippi River.

My understanding is that the bill as reported by the committee for fiscal 1957 represents an increase of \$1,750,000, or a total of \$2,295,000. I further understand that within a year or so a technique has been developed of using a spray, I think composed of DDT and oil, which completely eliminates the insect where the area is sprayed and that an excellent cooperative program has been established between the Department, the States, and the local governments, and also private individuals and organizations.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is correct. Furthermore, I want to say to the gentleman that I have appreciated the great interest which he has shown in trying to do something constructive toward preventing this very destructive pest from going all the way westward to the Rocky Mountains. And, that is just what will happen unless

we get this thing under control. Further, I want to assure the gentleman that I am positive, from the attitude of the Department of Agriculture, that if this particular sum of money is not sufficient, they will come in early next spring with a request for a supplemental to not only hold the gypsy moth in check but to push it back and ultimately eradicate it.

Mr. HESELTON. I want to express my appreciation of the work that the subcommittee has done as well as of the fine individual efforts of the gentleman from Minnesota. I know the subcommittee does understand the threat and is anxious to cooperate wherever that can be done effectively. I would appreciate it if the chairman of the subcommittee would be willing to comment on the matter.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee. While the Northeast has the most heavily infested area, I understand the District of Columbia, all of Kentucky and West Virginia, most of Tennessee, and large parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas now have clear areas but which are highly susceptible. I know the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has been deeply concerned and has demonstrated his determination that this threat must be controlled.

Mr. WHITTEN. I think the gentleman has fully covered it, and the gentleman is right concerning the amount of money placed in the bill. The committee recognized the importance of this problem when it placed the funds here. A technique has been developed, and they are highly hopeful that they can do it on a large scale. Up to this time they have not done so. But, I think the facts are as the gentleman has explained them.

Mr. HESELTON. It is my understanding from the subcommittee hearings that the method of spraying can only be conducted during the period April 15 to about June 15.

Mr. WHITTEN. That was the testimony of the Department; in other words, during the period that the larva is coming out, and we have to get at it in the inception.

Mr. HESELTON. And the committee had that definitely in mind in making his recommendation?

Mr. WHITTEN. Yes.

Mr. HESELTON. I thank the gentleman. I am certain as to the subcommittee attitude. I am confident that Congress, the Department, State, and local officials and interested individuals and groups recognize the seriousness of this infestation and will continue to cooperate fully to eradicate it as soon as possible.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I understand that a part of eastern Pennsylvania, as well as southeastern New York, including most of Long Island and north-

ern New Jersey, are in an extremely dangerous and exposed position with reference to the spread of this pest.

Mr. FLOOD. I want to say to the gentleman and to the committee that in my district, in Luzerne County, in the mountains of Pennsylvania, we had serious trouble for many years with this infestation of the gypsy moth. For a number of years this committee and the Department were striving to halt this plague in that area, and it has been terminated and the situation cured. And, that is why I want to express my concern and the concern of the committee, since the gentleman's district is not too far from mine—right over the hill, so to speak—and we are alarmed again with this potential danger in the New Jersey area.

Mr. HESELTON. It is my understanding that if it is not controlled, past experience has shown that frequently a million-acre tract will be made worthless in a very short period of time. I believe the latest official estimate is that between 35 and 40 million acres are infested and I understand that from 8 to 9 million acres of this total developed during the increase of infestation in the last 2 years.

Mr. FLOOD. It is deadly in destruction. There is no question about that. It will devastate your trees.

Mr. HESELTON. I appreciate the gentleman's comments. They are encouraging as to what can be done but they are also a warning from experience of what might happen in any area susceptible to this pest.

At this point, under permission granted to me in the House, I include a letter to me from Mr. E. D. Burgess, Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, dated today, together with the enclosures to which Mr. Burgess refers.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE,
PLANT PEST CONTROL BRANCH,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1956.

Hon. JOHN W. HESELTON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HESELTON: This will serve to confirm the information Dr. Clarkson furnished you by telephone on Friday and our conversation of this morning in regard to the appropriation outlook for gypsy-moth control.

The gypsy moth is an introduced pest which generally infests extensive areas of New England and New York. It is a destructive defoliator of forest, shade, and fruit trees and ornamentals. During periods of severe outbreaks it is not uncommon for a million acres or more to be completely defoliated. Its further spread during the past 2 years to the South and West is a matter of grave concern to both forest and recreational interests, nurserymen, and conservationists.

The number of inquiries reaching the Department, both from Congress and various sources in the States resulted in the Agricultural Research Service inviting State commissioners of agriculture to a meeting in Washington, D. C., on March 5 for the purpose of getting a more complete picture of what State officials, both within and outside the infested area, were thinking in regard to the future of this work. There is attached a résumé of the conclusions reached. (See attached résumé.)

Your question as to the Department's recommendation for additional funds to expand spray operations during the remainder of the fiscal year 1956 and for fiscal year 1957 is shown in the following table:

Funds available for fiscal year 1956	\$545,000
Amount of supplemental recommended for fiscal year 1956	1 500,000
Additional funds recommended for 1957	2,500,000

Total recommended for 1957	3,045,000
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¹ Witnesses from outside the Department recommended that \$1,500,000 be provided to expand work during the current season.

The amount reported in the House bill for fiscal year 1957 represents an increase of \$1,750,000 for a total of \$2,295,000.

There are attached two tables showing by States the Federal and non-Federal expenditures for gypsy-moth control for the period 1948 to 1956, inclusive.

If there is additional information that we can furnish please let us know.

Very truly yours,

E. D. BURGESS,
Chief of Branch.

RÉSUMÉ OF A MEETING HELD TO CONSIDER THE GYPSY-MOTH PROBLEM, ROOM 218-A, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 5, 1956

The meeting opened with 15 States represented. The chairman outlined the purpose, stressing the countrywide interest that has developed in the gypsy moth problem as indicated by the number of inquiries reaching the Department. There was need to consider with the States a source of action for the future, so as to derive the utmost in results from State and Federal expenditures. Such a meeting is in accordance with the policy on Federal-State relations in pest prevention and control activities jointly developed by representatives of the Department and the executive committee of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture.

A colored movie of the gypsy moth reviewed the life habits of the pest, the extent and type of damage that it has caused in New England, and the effectiveness of current control procedures. Some 8 or 10 colored slides were shown emphasizing particular phases of the program.

A prepared statement on survey procedures described the unprecedented spread of the pest since 1953, and the improvements that have been made in trapping methods in recent years.

Representatives from States having had long experience with the gypsy moth were invited to present their views on the subject. Representatives from States as yet free from infestation were called upon to express their views.

The enclosed situation statement was then offered for consideration by the group.

The discussion that followed led to general concurrence in the following:

1. The gypsy moth is capable of causing extensive damage to timber and recreational values throughout the area from the Mississippi Valley east.

2. There is little to be gained and much to be lost by merely extending the present Federal-State resources to cover the enlarged area.

3. The demonstrated efficiency of control procedures now in use and the damage that would accrue to additional States as they become infested justifies a much more vigorous program than is now in operation.

4. A carefully planned and executed education and public relations program must precede expanded spraying operations.

5. Because of the many factors that must be taken into account in planning and executing a program of this kind it was considered inadvisable to estimate a completion date.

6. It was agreed that the quarantine has been highly successful in preventing long-distance spread of the pest. To prevent local spread, however, regulations must be backed up with spraying operations aimed at putting out the small fires that may come to light along the periphery of the generally infested area.

7. Survey procedures have been refined to a point that the presence or absence of the gypsy moth in a given area may be determined with a high degree of effectiveness and at relatively low cost.

Experience in carrying out large-scale control operations in Massachusetts were reviewed in some detail. This included a discussion of the spray program on Cape Cod 4 years ago and work of a similar character that has been done elsewhere in the State since then.

Considering the cost of year-to-year control in States such as Massachusetts, Connecticut, and eastern New York and the losses accruing in spite of such control effort, it was considered both feasible and economically sound to take the necessary steps to prevent further spread. There was complete agreement on effectiveness of procedures now available.

The 3 alternatives outlined on page 4 of the situation statement were discussed at length. Alternative No. 1 was considered inadequate. A program aimed at preventing or retarding the spread of an insect such as the gypsy moth cannot remain static. Either ground is gained or lost. To confine infestation to the area the gypsy moth now occupies without the help of a natural barrier of some kind has proved to be expensive and not entirely adequate.

The States bordering the generally infested area and those in line of spread were generally in agreement that an all-out eradication program should be undertaken immediately. While in earlier years, materials and equipment offered less encouragement to undertake eradication of a widespread pest, the point was made that modern methods provide much better opportunity for eradication than have existed heretofore.

Much attention was devoted to the need for educational work and public relations in advance of an expanded spray program, particularly in suburban areas and under circumstances where pastures for livestock, home gardens, and lakes and streams stocked with fish may be involved.

States within the generally infested area questioned whether the participating agencies should be committed to an all-out eradication program at this point. After reviewing experiences in Massachusetts, both with respect to the effectiveness of the spraying that was done on Cape Cod, and the favorable attitude of the public toward such a program once benefits are fully recognized, representatives of States that do not have infestation as yet but are in the path of recent spread were unanimous in their support of an aggressive spray program directed toward eventual eradication of the pest.

The concluding remarks of a number of conferees emphasized the need for complete Federal-State cooperation in an undertaking of this kind—and a positive goal to shoot at. The goal identified as being the most realistic was to undertake immediately the elimination of known infestations in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and to spray a protective border in New York State, this year's work to be followed in 1957 and succeeding years with a further expansion of the program, looking to the eventual eradication of the pest. Representatives from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and New Jersey each cited evidence of what can

be done in the way of accomplishing permanent relief from the pest. The approach generally favored would permit year to year evaluation of the program as progress is

made, first in reducing the area of extension of the moth, and finally in working toward complete eradication.
MARCH 25, 1956.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Gypsy-moth control

FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Estimated, 1956
Connecticut.....	\$71,900	\$79,900	\$70,226	\$64,374	\$76,426	\$78,170	\$88,570	\$63,700	\$61,300
Maine.....	23,300	23,600	22,851	21,500	17,984	41,460	21,827	21,500	18,700
Maryland.....								8,000	5,900
Massachusetts.....	68,800	85,000	104,447	87,380	92,521	81,692	57,240	48,200	42,400
Michigan.....							3,020	15,200	13,600
New Hampshire.....	23,400	24,400	17,380	15,305	13,060	25,986	19,244	19,700	20,700
New Jersey.....	700	600	768	347	345	1,883	1,621	1,500	700
New York.....	126,300	140,300	145,013	171,731	187,994	128,567	182,292	258,000	234,700
Oklahoma.....					14,446	23,572	10,970		
Pennsylvania.....	174,166	146,200	108,423	93,731	49,707	30,112	20,068	25,700	33,100
Rhode Island.....	9,114	9,400	8,500	7,278	5,712	6,495	6,925	4,600	3,200
Vermont.....	77,600	80,700	70,094	72,321	85,727	92,958	62,666	57,600	66,300
District of Columbia.....	28,584	27,158	21,845	23,854	41,026	26,799	27,980	32,900	44,600
Total.....	603,864	617,258	569,547	557,821	584,948	537,694	502,423	556,600	545,200

NON-FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS

Connecticut.....	\$36,420	\$48,721	\$54,800	\$57,240	\$94,877	\$57,960	\$42,000	\$255,000	\$290,000
Maine.....	20,000	29,300	29,500	47,000	33,500	62,400	60,650	41,600	43,100
Massachusetts.....	862,053	910,543	814,270	1,246,315	588,175	849,628	812,070	1,279,500	870,500
Michigan.....								73,440	57,000
New Hampshire.....	36,496	42,337	34,295	88,718	91,052	89,700	84,092	184,000	126,350
New Jersey.....	13,175	13,781	15,410	14,435	12,845	23,680	23,680	23,680	20,455
New York.....	200,000	224,000	218,000	312,972	354,854	359,930	364,107	196,550	290,775
Pennsylvania.....	170,000	199,788	121,598	124,140	116,943	65,000	117,000	119,000	120,000
Rhode Island.....	9,000	6,000	5,000	95,800	106,763	120,483	113,075	104,210	110,960
Vermont.....	2,848	3,326	3,000	6,239	12,955	15,550	12,510	25,500	24,910
Total.....	1,349,992	1,477,796	1,295,873	1,992,859	1,411,964	1,644,331	1,629,184	2,302,481	1,954,050

¹ Equipment center.

The map which the subcommittee received and accepted for its files in its hearings—page 1644—provides an excellent visual picture of the status of the gypsy moth infestation as of September 1, 1955, as well as an indication of the disastrous potential spread in the hardwood forests throughout the area ranging easterly from northeastern South Dakota from a line running south to central Texas.

Much very valuable additional evidence is contained in the subcommittee hearings, particularly from page 1641 to page 1659, inclusive.

In view of the constructive action recommended by the subcommittee and approved by the full committee, I think it might be helpful to the many able Federal, State, county, and local officials, as well as to private groups and individuals, who are seriously concerned with the threat this moth presents, to mention several additional points from that testimony, as follows:

First. The gypsy moth is a serious pest of forest, fruit and shade trees, and ornamentals. The caterpillars, or larvae, feed on foliage and often strip large areas of woodland. Defoliation retards tree growth and weakens the trees. Repeated defoliations may kill the trees. While the gypsy moth normally prefers hardwood trees, pine and other valuable trees are frequently attacked. Gypsy moths cause damage not only to trees on farms and forest but also to trees in recreational and residential areas.

Second. Normally the natural spread of the gypsy moth is relatively slow. The female cannot fly, but newly hatched larvae are often carried considerable dis-

tances by strong winds. Usually long-distance spread occurs as a result of egg masses being carried on articles in commerce such as timber and quarry products. Christmas trees, nursery stock, and the like. The recent hurricanes along the Atlantic seaboard have also been a contributing factor in the recent spread of the pest.

Third. Until recently, a cooperative Federal-State regulatory and control program had been successful in confining gypsy moth infestation to the New England area and a narrow strip in eastern New York. During the outbreak of 1953 and 1954 which was the most intense and widespread of any yet experienced in this country, the current program proved inadequate to hold infestation in check. Recent surveys have confirmed a light but scattered infestation over large areas to the south and west of the area heretofore described as generally infested. This development leaves no natural barrier which could be utilized in a future holding program. Natural spread to the west and south is likely to continue at an accelerated rate. The threat to the extensive hardwood forests of the eastern and central parts of the United States is great.

Fourth. Quarantine enforcement: A Federal quarantine has been effectively enforced for many years to prevent interstate spread from the infested area. Partially infested States have parallel State quarantines to protect their uninfested portions. These quarantines regulate movement of products that may carry infestation and provide for treatment of infested materials so that they may move safely in commerce. Control

work carried on in areas from which such products are shipped is an effective aid to quarantine enforcement.

Fifth. Adequacy of available procedures: In 1946 DDT in oil applied by aircraft as a mist spray was used for the first time with spectacular results. Since then control procedures have been further perfected and the per acre cost substantially reduced. DDT is applied when the insects are in the larval stage which permits a control season of about 60 days' duration. One properly applied treatment at the rate of 1 pound of DDT and at the overall cost of \$1 per acre will achieve eradication.

Sixth. Outlook: The gypsy moth now infests an estimated 35 to 40 million acres. The infestation is mostly in New England, however, it now extends to some 8¾ million acres in southeastern New York and limited areas in 2 counties in Pennsylvania, and 2 in New Jersey where infestation was discovered following the widespread and destructive outbreak of 1953 and 1954. It is now generally accepted by forest conservationists and entomologists alike that there are no further natural barriers to fall back on as an aid in preventing spread to the west and south. Should the gypsy moth reach the southern Appalachians and the Ozarks, it may find conditions, both climate and forest type, more to its liking than it has in New England. It is estimated that the gypsy moth now infests about 2 percent of the area of the United States.

Seventh. State cooperation: On March 5, 1956, representatives of State departments of agriculture, plant boards, and conservation departments met with representatives of the Department to consider a future course of action. The size and scope of the problem was discussed and there was complete agreement on the following points:

Eighth. Method of financing: During the period 1948 through 1955 Federal support for all phases of this program approximated \$565,000 annually. The amount contributed by cooperating States, cities, towns and individuals during this same period increased from \$1,350,000 in 1948 to a maximum of about \$2,302,000 in fiscal year 1955. It is expected that in the aggregate the States will share in the overall cost of the expanded program on about a 50-50 basis. The extent of responsibility resting with individual States will be worked out in joint conferences, giving appropriate recognition to values at stake in relation to the size of the area needing treatment, and the immediate benefits to be realized in the way of protection to woodlands, parks, and recreational areas.

Ninth. Proposed plan: This budget amendment is proposed to continue the expanded program and to cooperate with the States where infestation occurs in carrying out control measures where necessary to prevent widespread damage to timber and recreational areas in the fiscal year 1957. It would provide for spraying approximately 2½ million additional acres. Contracts would be let to apply DDT spray by either aircraft or mist blowers. Multimotored aircraft will normally treat 1,200 to 2,000 acres per hour of actual flying time. Contrac-

tors with necessary experience and equipment are available to do the job.

It is estimated that funds at this same level will be required for a period of 8 to 10 years to insure the initial treatment of all known infested areas, including scattered infestations in new areas totaling 8¾ million acres. The program being undertaken contemplates the eventual eradication of the gypsy moth.

Tenth. A recent letter requested by Hon. JAMIE L. WHITTEN, chairman of the subcommittee, from Hon. Ervin L. Peterson, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., February 28, 1956.

Hon. JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WHITTEN: This is in response to your request for a statement regarding the gypsy-moth program.

The larval form of the gypsy moth is a destructive defoliator of forest, shade, and fruit trees and of ornamentals. A pest introduced from abroad many years ago, it has been confined until recently to the New England States, a narrow strip of eastern New York, and sporadic infestations in New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Canada, and Michigan. The Federal program of quarantine and suppression has been designed primarily to assist the States in eradicating outlying infestations, and preventing long-distance spread of the pest through quarantine action. Federal expenditures for these purposes have approximated \$545,000 per year.

During the past two seasons, trapping and inspection surveys disclosed a very serious spread of this pest in southeastern New York with extensions into northern New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania. Winter egg surveys in these States, which are now substantially completed, have confirmed the earlier indications of scattered infestations in new areas totaling 8¾ million acres.

The Department has not recommended an increase in the appropriation for this work. Gypsy-moth control is a joint responsibility. For the work to be successful a substantial proportion of the planning and financing of additional work must be done by State and local agencies and interested organizations in areas where infestation exists.

You will recall that during the hearings we reviewed with the committee a statement of policy and procedures recently worked out by the Department and the States covering Federal-State relations in pest prevention and control activities. In furtherance of the procedures outlined in that statement, the Department is evaluating the gypsy-moth problem in collaboration with the States. The Agricultural Research Service has invited the heads of State departments of agriculture, plant boards, and conservation departments to a meeting to be held in Washington next Monday, March 5. All information available to the Department will be presented at that meeting for comparison and consideration with information presented by the States. The conclusions reached will help the Department in formulating and guiding its future program. We feel sure the meeting will also assist the States in formulating their programs.

We are attaching a map showing the areas of new infestation as indicated by last summer's trapping and tables showing Federal and non-Federal expenditures during the period 1948-56.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. PETERSON,
Assistant Secretary.

While emphasis has been placed upon an expanded spray program in the northeastern part of the country, a most significant statement as to the potential

danger in other parts of the country was the following by Dr. W. L. Popham, Director, Crops Regulatory Programs of the Agricultural Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture:

We think the valuations would be much greater. Of course, such a program would have the added advantage of protecting very extensive areas of hardwoods in the southern Appalachians and Central States and into the Ozarks. Some of the scientists, entomologists, and foresters who made a rather exhaustive study of this problem a few years ago at the request of the Council of State Governments concluded that there may be areas in the central part of the country and in the Ozarks more to the liking of the insect than New England, where it happened to be introduced. In other words, historically it has been more damaging in the open types of timber to be found in the southern Appalachians—or more particularly across southern Illinois, Missouri, and the Ozark region.

This should be considered in the light of a brief statement filed by the Department at the request of the chairman of the subcommittee:

LOSSES CAUSED BY GYPSY MOTH

Defoliation by the gypsy moth causes economic damage by retarding the growth of trees, or creating other conditions that impair land values, and may ultimately kill the trees. The amount of defoliation varies from year to year. White pines and other conifers usually die after a single stripping of the foliage.

Estimates based on a 20-year study of some 200 representative observation points in eastern New England put the standing timber value of hardwood trees killed in those areas at \$16 million. Further estimates for the remainder of the infested area during that period placed the loss at \$10 million. This was prior to the extension of the area of infestation to an additional 9 million acres in southeastern New York. No evaluation was placed on the accompanying mortality of young white pine trees, which has continued since the studies were made and is hard to estimate because the trees are usually killed before they obtain sufficient growth to have any more than potential value.

A significant effect of defoliation is the loss in increment of tree growth. Apparently the loss of growth in trees varies proportionately with the amount of defoliation—a tree defoliated 75 percent generally will put on only 25 percent or less of its annual normal growth. Estimates place the monetary loss of growth of trees from defoliation and consequent loss of lumber in the infested area at an average of \$1.5 million yearly.

The death of trees in woodland creates several problems. One is the opening of the forest stand, which affects the remaining growth so that the subsequently developing trees may be unsuitable or of inferior quality for timber. It also affects the good forest cover that helps to regulate streamflow and minimize floods. The loss or damage to trees in recreation areas has proved a major consideration on Cape Cod and elsewhere in New England. Severe outbreaks have brought a reduction in land values. Heavy infestations of the caterpillars can make a home or vacation property extremely unpleasant, and, of course, increase the hazard of spread of the pest by the traveling public.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY].

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time to ask a question or two of the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, mostly as a matter of clarification.

I notice the overall funds for the Soil Conservation Service have been increased to the extent of \$5 million. That is set out on page 5 of the committee report. Then over on page 9, as I read the report, \$2,285,000 of that \$5 million has been allocated for the soil-bank program. Is that correct?

Mr. WHITTEN. No, that is not correct. The soil-bank program has not yet become law, as the gentleman knows.

Mr. AVERY. That is right.

Mr. WHITTEN. But in view of the large size of the soil bank or the large size of the program, if the Federal Government is to get real results from expenditures under the conservation part of it and under the other part of it, they must apply the best technical knowledge that they have. Now, we have the soil conservation-district organization, which is short of employees and are hard taxed to carry on the present program. In addition to the short supply of technicians in the conservation districts now, we are going to have four new ones, and recognizing that those technicians will be the best sort of information to handle the other program, we have increased these funds available to the soil-conservation program under existing law. But the fact that this other program is in sight did enter into our recognition of the need to strengthen this service.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AVERY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Kansas has discussed this question with me. He is very much interested in seeing that the Soil Conservation Service is supplied with ample technical help to do the job it has. Earlier today, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and I had a conference on the floor and agreed that it was not intended that this language on page 9 be interpreted as offsetting the language which the committee has in the report on page 5. It was the committee's intention to aid not only the new soil-conservation districts which have been formed but also to give additional necessary technical assistance to the districts now in operation.

Mr. AVERY. I should like to ask the gentleman this further question. I notice on page 5 of the report there is the language "to an increasing number of soil-conservation districts." That language would not preclude the use of this money for technical assistance to existing soil-conservation districts?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Certainly not. It is the intent of the subcommittee that this additional money be used to increase technical assistance in the Soil Conservation Service wherever they need it throughout the United States of America.

Mr. AVERY. If I may ask one further question of the gentleman from Minnesota. We all know that in some areas there is a very critical need for increased technical assistance and in other areas of the country the need is not so great. Is there ample authority in the basic law for this increased amount of money to the districts to be used in areas where it

is most needed or does it have to follow some established formula?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am sure that my subcommittee would agree with me in this statement, that the Soil Conservation Service has all the authority it needs administratively to do just what the gentleman wants to see done; that is to see that technical assistance be given where it is needed and can do the most good.

Mr. AVERY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the subcommittee chairman, in view of the fact that there are no amendments of which we are cognizant, if he will not ask that the bill be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I notice in this bill there is a \$10 million item of appropriation for animal disease laboratory facilities. According to the report this is for an \$18 million research facility, animal disease laboratory, to be located at Beltsville, Md. It occurred to me that it might be much more appropriate to locate such a facility, which is going to study animal diseases, in an area where the animals are produced and where they are available.

I am vehemently opposed to the construction of a laboratory near the densely populated area of Washington, D. C. I see no necessity for it. I think this type of facility should be located in the Midwest, where the markets, the packing-houses, and the livestock facilities are located.

I believe that some investigation should be made of this proposal to see if it would not be more appropriate to locate it in the center of the livestock-producing area. They have other research facilities that I know of; 1 in Alabama, 1 in Denver, Colo., and 1 in Illinois. They have many land-grant colleges throughout the country with facilities which could be used in conjunction with the research laboratory.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MARSHALL. I might say to the gentleman that I am sure the committee shares some of his concern over this item. There is no question that something needs to be done from the Federal standpoint to establish a laboratory because of the fact that the health of the people working at these laboratories in Denver, Auburn, and in Washington has been impaired because of conditions at the facility. The committee is not

at all satisfied that the laboratory as such should be in this thickly settled area, for a number of reasons. We are urging that the Department review that particular matter and come up with the best answer. The committee has not said that they shall not build it in Beltsville because we feel the committee should rely on the best advice of the people working on this. However, there is a great deal of concern on the part of the members of the committee about the placing of this laboratory at Beltsville, in a thickly settled area, away from the heavy animal population, and in a place where there is some danger to the public health of the citizens in this area.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. I thank the gentleman. There seemed to be considerable question in my mind as to why they would locate such a facility in this densely populated area.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. The research that was done earlier was done in one of the departmental buildings here. Every objection that they had to using one of the departmental buildings could be applied to moving the project out to Beltsville. It was, therefore, our feeling as a committee that further study should be made of this location. We also feel that great economies could be brought about if it were put some place else. After all, out at Beltsville we have all kinds of healthy animals and other research projects which would be endangered, in addition to human life. There is also the fact that you would be bringing 25 highly contagious diseases close to the District of Columbia.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. I thank the gentleman for his statement.

Mr. Chairman, I heartily favor the construction of such a research facility as I feel that this type of research is urgently needed. I do sincerely hope that the Department of Agriculture will reconsider the proposed site as it would be ill advised to locate this facility in the Beltsville area. This is a permanent institution with an estimated cost of \$18,915,000, and, therefore, it should be appropriately located.

The committee report has questioned the advisability of locating a facility of this type in an area where it could become a threat to the health of millions of people in the event of an attack by hostile forces. Nearly half of the animal diseases to be studied are transmissible to man. In the event of a hostile attack we would be endangering the inhabitants of the entire area. This, I believe, should be considered when the Department of Agriculture makes its determination as to where this facility should be located.

In the hearings, a representative of the Department of Agriculture stated that reinforced concrete was to be used in the construction of these facilities to protect them from bomb attacks. This appears to be entirely inadequate and the only real solution to this problem would be to relocate this facility at some point removed from the highly populated

area. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to offer an amendment to remove this appropriation, as I feel it is justified, but I sincerely hope that the Department of Agriculture will take appropriate action to locate this facility somewhere in the Midwest.

This also offers us a real opportunity to carry out the intent of decentralization of our Government. We have continued to build up the Washington area. Instead of locating facilities which could more logically be located in other sections of the country, it appears to me that this institution could serve its purpose much better if it were completely removed from the Washington area.

(Mr. MACK of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. CRAMER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, the best ambassador of good will America has is former President Harry S. Truman. There is no person in the United States, in or out of public life, except possibly the President, who could visit other countries and attract and grip the imagination and interest of their people and in a manner favorable to our own country. For the world knows it was under the leadership of Harry S. Truman that communism was stopped in its efforts to dominate all of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and to bring all countries and peoples under the domination of the Kremlin.

In the national interest of the United States it is most unfortunate that the present administration feels so bitter towards former President Truman that it did not recognize the great psychological value that his trip abroad offered to us, and did not ask former President Truman, in his present trip abroad, to take some kind of an official status so that the full benefits of his visit and reception could be utilized in our own best interests.

Former President and Mrs. Truman are going to visit a number of countries abroad on their present trip. The people of the countries they will visit, most, if not all, free from Communist domination because of the leadership of Harry S. Truman, I am sure, show them their affection by giving the President and Mrs. Truman a wholesome and rousing reception.

While former President and Mrs. Truman are abroad on their first tour of Europe since the former President dropped his official duties as President, and while he is traveling in no official capacity, the peoples of the countries they will visit will remember his sterling leadership which brought hope and con-

fidence to them and which brought to Harry S. Truman the title of "Courageous Harry."

Despite the fact the visit abroad is as individual citizens, former President Truman will keep uppermost in his mind the doing and saying of those things that will be for the best interest of our country and the free world.

With or without any official status, Harry S. Truman is the best ambassador of good will the United States has today. It is small leadership and petty minds that fail to recognize this fact.

In their trip abroad countless of millions of Americans wish former President and Mrs. Truman a most happy and pleasant journey.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to take this opportunity to pay tribute to my colleague and the very able chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture, Mr. WHITTEN, and the entire committee, for a job well done in bringing out this appropriation bill.

I feel that this entire bill is a good one, and I am especially pleased that the committee has seen fit to recommend increases for such vital programs as the lunchroom program, which has meant so much to so many people in every section of the country. With increasing attendance and a larger number of schools participating, funds have become wholly inadequate; to the Soil Conservation Service for additional technical assistance; the Agriculture Research Service; and the Extension Service. I am also pleased with their insistence upon competitive sales, together with many other provisions which will be helpful to our agriculture, at this time when farm income is lagging far behind other segments of our population.

Since it is admitted by all that the farmers of our country are in such serious trouble, I feel that this program will have the full support of every Member of the House.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks he had heretofore made in Committee of the Whole.)

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, he reported the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 3 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following correction of the RECORD be made: May 10, 1956, page 7131, second column, line 40, an "s" was omitted in the spelling of the word "consideration." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

MILITARY PROGRAM AND APPROPRIATIONS IN MUTUAL SECURITY BILL

(Mr. SELDEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, the mutual security bill, now under consideration by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which I am a member, is a package affair that includes both military and nonmilitary programs. The military portion, consisting of tanks, guns, planes and other equipment, accounts for more than 60 percent of the funds requested in this bill, or approximately \$3 billion.

The nonmilitary part of the bill is a collection of programs that go under a variety of names such as defense support, development assistance, and technical cooperation. This year the Administration is asking Congress to vote \$1.9 billion for all of these, or slightly less than 40 percent of the new money requested.

The committee has been assured repeatedly that the military money in the mutual security program is not only for the defense of our allies but is for our own defense as well. Admiral Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told our committee last year that "the military aid program is part and parcel of the United States Defense Department program. The expenditures abroad in support of our alliances do not differ in purpose, scope, or objective from our own military expenditures. The fact that this part of our program is not included in the Defense Department

H. R. 11177

AN ACT
TO AMEND THE
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
AND TO AMEND THE
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950 AND TO AMEND THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11177

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 15 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, namely

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to perform agricultural research
6 relating to production and utilization, to control and eradicate
7 pests and plant and animal diseases, and to perform related
8 inspection, quarantine and regulatory work, and meat inspection: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of the appropriations hereunder shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed three, of which two shall be for replacement only: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 5 U. S. C. 565a for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (except headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed \$7,500 and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$3,750 or two per centum of the cost of the building, whichever is greater:
25 *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be

1 available for uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized
2 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.
3 2131) :

4 Research: For research and demonstrations on the pro-
5 duction and utilization of agricultural products, and related
6 research and services, including administration of payments
7 to State agricultural experiment stations; \$49,972,000:
8 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,300,000 shall be
9 available for construction of buildings and for the acqui-
10 sition of necessary land therefor by donation, or exchange,
11 and not to exceed \$75,000 for alterations of buildings, with-
12 out regard to limitations prescribed herein;

13 Plant and animal disease and pest control: For opera-
14 tions and measures to control and eradicate pests and plant
15 and animal diseases and for carrying out assigned inspection,
16 quarantine and regulatory activities, as authorized by law;
17 \$22,594,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall be apportioned for
18 use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
19 amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and plant
20 diseases under the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938
21 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the Act of August 13, 1954
22 (7 U. S. C. 148), to the extent necessary to meet emergency
23 conditions: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
24 priation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm
25 animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed

1 as a result of plant insect and disease control activities except
2 potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nema-
3 tode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
4 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended
5 for the control of sweet-potato weevil in any State until
6 such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish
7 this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or
8 sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been
9 made available by States, counties, or local authorities, or
10 by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of
11 this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode except
12 as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode Act;

13 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
14 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food prod-
15 ucts and the applicable provisions of the laws relating to
16 process or renovated butter; \$15,500,000.

17 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

18 For payments to agricultural experiment stations to carry
19 into effect the provisions of the Hatch Act, approved March
20 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), as
21 amended by the Act approved August 11, 1955 (69 Stat.
22 671), including administration by the United States Depart-
23 ment of Agriculture, \$29,003,708; and payments authorized
24 under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act,

1 the Act approved August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623),
2 \$500,000; in all, \$29,503,708.

3 DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

4 Eradication activities: For expenses necessary in the
5 arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest,
6 contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infec-
7 tious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar
8 diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing
9 out of destruction of animals (including poultry) affected
10 by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed
11 to, any such disease, when there has been compliance with
12 all lawful quarantine regulations, and for foot-and-mouth dis-
13 ease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the
14 provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of
15 May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C.
16 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section
17 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may
18 transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the
19 bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such
20 sums as he may deem necessary, but not to exceed
21 \$1,550,000 for eradication of vesicular exanthema of
22 swine, to be available only in an emergency which
23 threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
24 country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred

1 under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be
 2 merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided, That,*
 3 except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
 4 28, 1947, the payment for animals may be made on ap-
 5 praisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or
 6 breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breed-
 7 ing value no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three
 8 times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value and, except
 9 in case of an extraordinary emergency to be determined by
 10 the Secretary, the payment by the United States shall not
 11 exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided fur-*
 12 *ther,* That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable
 13 provisions contained in the item "Salaries and expenses,
 14 Agricultural Research Service".

15 Research: For expenses necessary for research author-
 16 ized by the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U. S. C. 113a),
 17 \$3,500,000.

18 ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

19 For an additional amount for "Animal disease laboratory
 20 facilities", for establishment of such facilities, including
 21 construction, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

22 EXTENSION SERVICE

23 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

24 For payments for cooperative agricultural extension

1 work under the Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of
 2 June 26, 1953 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and the Act of August
 3 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 683-4), \$48,120,000; and payments
 4 and contracts for such work under section 204 (b)-205 of
 5 the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623-
 6 1624), \$1,495,000; in all, \$49,615,000: *Provided*, That
 7 funds hereby appropriated pursuant to section 3 (c) of the
 8 Act of June 26, 1953, shall not be paid to any State,
 9 Hawaii, Alaska, or Puerto Rico prior to availability of an
 10 equal sum from non-Federal sources for expenditure during
 11 the current fiscal year.

12 FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

13 Administration and coordination: For administration of
 14 the Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26,
 15 1953 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and the Act of August 11,
 16 1955 (69 Stat. 683-4), and extension aspects of the Agri-
 17 cultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621-1627),
 18 and to coordinate and provide program leadership for the
 19 extension work of the Department and the several States,
 20 Territories, and insular possessions, \$2,000,000.

21 Penalty mail: For costs of penalty mail for cooperative
 22 extension agents, \$1,650,000.

23 FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

24 For necessary expenses to carry out the Act of July 2,
 25 1926 (7 U. S. C. 451-457), \$550,000,

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs); operation of conservation nurseries; classification and mapping of soils; dissemination of information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and furnishing of subsistence to employees; \$67,500,000: *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such building and with the exception of buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the construction of any such

1 building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided*
 2 *further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has
 3 established a central State agency authorized to enter into
 4 agreements with the United States or any of its agencies
 5 on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil
 6 by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation
 7 district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf
 8 of the United States with any such soil conservation district
 9 shall have the prior approval of such central State agency
 10 before they shall become effective as to such district: *Pro-*
 11 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be
 12 expended for soil and water conservation operations under
 13 the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in
 14 demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
 15 \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second
 16 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
 17 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
 18 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That
 19 qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed at per
 20 diem rates to perform the technical planning work of the
 21 service.

22 WATERSHED PROTECTION

23 For expenses necessary to conduct surveys, investiga-
 24 tions, and research and to carry out preventive measures.

1 including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods
2 of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use
3 of land, in accordance with the Watershed Protection and
4 Flood Prevention Act, approved August 4, 1954 (16
5 U. S. C. 1001-1007), and the provisions of the Act of
6 April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), to remain avail-
7 able until expended, \$17,500,000, with which shall be
8 merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appro-
9 priated or transferred to the Department for watershed
10 protection purposes.

11 FLOOD PREVENTION

12 For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood
13 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (33 U. S. C. 701-
14 709), as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with
15 the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the De-
16 partment, to perform works of improvement, including not
17 to exceed \$100,000 for employment pursuant to the second
18 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
19 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
20 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals
21 not to exceed \$50 per diem, to remain available until ex-
22 pended, \$12,000,000, with which shall be merged the un-
23 expended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or trans-
24 ferred to the Department for flood prevention purposes:
25 *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the

1 purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie water-
2 sheds without specific approval of the county board of super-
3 visors of the county in which such lands are situated.

4 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
6 Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 685,
7 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as
8 amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (63 Stat. 277),
9 and September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), relating
10 to water conservation and utilization projects, to remain
11 available until expended, \$232,000, which sum shall be
12 merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore
13 appropriated to said Department for the purpose of said
14 Acts.

15 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

16 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
17 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
18 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
19 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including not to
20 exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits,
21 including such displays at State, interstate, and international
22 fairs within the United States; \$217,500,000, to remain
23 available until December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year
24 for compliance with the program of soil-building practices
25 and soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under

1 this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit
2 Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, carried out during
3 the period July 1, 1955, to December 31, 1956, in-
4 clusive: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$24,500,000
5 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available
6 during the current fiscal year for salaries and other admin-
7 istrative expenses for carrying out such program, the cost of
8 aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to such limi-
9 tation; but not more than \$4,600,000 shall be trans-
10 ferred to the appropriation account "Administrative
11 expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of
12 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants here-
13 under may be made upon the certificate of the claimant,
14 which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may
15 prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice
16 or practices and has complied with all other requirements as
17 conditions for such payments and that the statements and
18 information contained in the application for payment are
19 correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief,
20 under the penalties of title 18, United States Code: *Provided*
21 *further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made
22 available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Ad-
23 justment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered
24 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the sal-
25 aries or expenses of any regional information employees or

1 any State information employees, but this shall not pre-
2 clude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information
3 at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided further,*
4 That such amount shall be available for salaries and other
5 administrative expenses in connection with the formulation
6 and administration of the 1957 program of soil-building
7 practices and soil- and water-conserving practices, under
8 the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amount-
9 ing to \$250,000,000, including administration, and no partic-
10 ipant shall receive more than \$1,500, except where the par-
11 ticipants from two or more farms or ranches join to carry out
12 approved practices designed to conserve or improve the
13 agricultural resources of the community) ; but the payments
14 or grants under such programs shall be conditioned upon
15 the utilization of land with respect to which such payments
16 or grants are to be made in conformity with farming prac-
17 tices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and
18 soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical
19 and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the sev-
20 eral States, as determined and approved by the State com-
21 mittees appointed pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Con-
22 servation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16
23 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the respective States: *Provided*
24 *further,* That not to exceed 5 per centum of the allocation
25 for the 1957 agricultural conservation program for

1 any county may, on the recommendation of such county
2 committee and approval of the State committee, be with-
3 held and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for services
4 of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agri-
5 cultural conservation program in the participating counties,
6 and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single account
7 for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil Conser-
8 vation Service for any purpose other than technical and
9 other assistance in such counties, and in addition, on the
10 recommendation of such county committee and approval of
11 the State committee, not to exceed 1 per centum may be
12 made available to any other Federal, State, or local public
13 agency for the same purpose and under the same conditions:
14 *Provided further*, That for the 1957 program \$2,500,000
15 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and
16 carrying out agricultural conservation practices and \$1,000,-
17 000 shall be available for conservation practices related
18 directly to flood prevention work in approved water-
19 sheds: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall
20 be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime,
21 trees, or any other farming material, or any soil-terracing
22 services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers
23 to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by
24 the Secretary under programs provided for herein: *Provided*
25 *further*, That no part of any funds available to the Depart-

1 ment, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency
2 constituting a part of such Department, shall be used in the
3 current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel ex-
4 penses of any person who has been convicted of violating
5 the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political
6 activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who
7 has been found in accordance with the provisions of title 18,
8 United States Code, section 1913, to have violated or at-
9 tempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of
10 Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services
11 or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a
12 Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or
13 appropriation by Congress except upon request of any
14 Member or through the proper official channels.

15 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

16 MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

17 For expenses necessary to carry on research and service
18 to improve and develop marketing and distribution relating
19 to agriculture as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing
20 Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621-1627) and other laws, in-
21 cluding the administration of marketing regulatory acts con-
22 nected therewith: *Provided*, That appropriations hereunder
23 shall be available pursuant to 5 U. S. C. 565a for the con-
24 struction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improve-
25 ments, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of erecting

1 any one building shall not exceed \$7,500 and the cost of
2 altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not
3 exceed \$3,750 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building,
4 whichever is greater:

5 Marketing research and agricultural estimates: For re-
6 search and development relating to agricultural marketing
7 and distribution, for analyses relating to farm prices, income
8 and population, and demand for farm products, and for crop
9 and livestock estimates; \$13,000,000: *Provided*, That not
10 less than \$350,000 of the funds contained in this appropria-
11 tion shall be available to continue to gather statistics and
12 conduct a special study on the price spread between the
13 farmer and the consumer: *Provided further*, That no part
14 of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any
15 expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a
16 report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage
17 to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple production
18 for other than the commercial crop.

19 Marketing services: For services relating to agricultural
20 marketing and distribution, for carrying out regulatory acts
21 connected therewith, and for administration and coordination
22 of payments to States; \$13,000,000, including not to exceed
23 \$25,000 for employment at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem,
24 except for employment in rate cases for which \$100 per
25 diem may be paid, pursuant to the second sentence of sec-

tion 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in carrying out section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291) and section 203 (j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

PAYMENTS TO STATES, TERRITORIES, AND POSSESSIONS

For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and departments of markets and similar agencies for marketing activities under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623 (b)), \$1,100,000.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760), \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said Act.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural Service, including carrying out title VI of the Agricultural Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 908), and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including not to exceed \$20,000 for representation allowances,

1 \$3,600,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$400,000 of
2 the funds contained in this appropriation shall be available
3 to obtain statistics and related facts on foreign production
4 and full and complete information on methods used by other
5 countries to move farm commodities in world trade on a com-
6 petitive basis.

7 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

8 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
9 sions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7
10 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$780,000.

11 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

12 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

13 For necessary expenses to formulate and carry out
14 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
15 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
16 of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), \$41,000,000,
17 of which not more than \$6,000,000 shall be transferred to
18 the appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section
19 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

20 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

21 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
22 sions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),
23 \$62,600,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next
24 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (includ-

1 ing transfers) from this appropriation for other than pay-
2 ments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,700,000.

3 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

4 For operating and administrative expenses, \$6,210,000.

5 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

6 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrifi-
7 cation Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924), as
8 follows:

9 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

10 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
11 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
12 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provi-
13 sions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural electrifi-
14 cation program, \$145,300,000; and rural telephone program,
15 \$49,500,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$68,-
16 700,000 for the rural electrification program and \$50,-
17 500,000 for the rural telephone program may be borrowed
18 under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such
19 additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1957
20 under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and
21 orderly development of the program.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
24 \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed

1 \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence
2 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
3 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
4 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$8,500,000.

5 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

6 To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the
7 related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm
8 Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031); the
9 Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C.
10 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C.
11 Code 535; 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946
12 (40 U. S. C. 436-439); the Act of August 28, 1937, as
13 amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x-3), for the development
14 of facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and
15 semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title V
16 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C.
17 1471-1483), relating to financial assistance for farm housing;
18 the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act,
19 approved May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444); the items
20 "Loans to farmers, 1948 flood damage" in the Act of June 25,
21 1948 (62 Stat. 1038), and "Loans to farmers, property dam-
22 age" in the Act of May 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 82); the collect-
23 ing and servicing of credit sales and development accounts in
24 water conservation and utilization projects (53 Stat. 685,
25 719), as amended and supplemented (16 U. S. C. 590y, z1

1 and z10) ; and the Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture
2 to convey certain mineral interests, approved September 6,
3 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), as follows:

4 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

5 For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and
6 taxes under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
7 Act, as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition
8 and preservation of security of obligations under the fore-
9 going several authorities): Title I and section 43 of title
10 IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended,
11 \$19,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 may be
12 distributed to States and Territories without regard to farm
13 population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to the
14 amount otherwise distributed thereto, for loans in reclama-
15 tion projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land;
16 title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as
17 amended, \$140,000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as
18 amended, \$5,500,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed
19 \$50,000,000, may be borrowed under the same terms and
20 conditions to the extent that such additional amounts are
21 required during the fiscal year 1957, under the then existing
22 conditions, for the expeditious and orderly conduct of these
23 programs: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing several
24 amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary
25 of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth

1 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropria-
2 tion Act, 1952.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For making, servicing, and collecting loans and insured
5 mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made under
6 prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to Farm-
7 ers' Home Administration, and other administrative expenses,
8 \$26,405,000, together with a transfer of not to exceed
9 \$550,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges
10 made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12
11 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7
12 U. S. C. 1005 (b)), and section 10 (c) of the Act of August
13 28, 1937, as amended.

14 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

15 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or
16 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
17 service, \$2,700,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-
20 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
21 for replacement only; expenses of the National Agricultural
22 Advisory Commission; stationery, supplies, materials, and
23 equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; adver-
24 tising of bids, communication service, postage, washing
25 towels, repairs and alterations, uniforms or allowances

1 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as
2 amended (5 U. S. C. 2131), and other miscellaneous
3 supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and neces-
4 sary for the practical and efficient work of the Department
5 of Agriculture; \$2,500,000.

6 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

7 For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for
8 the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordi-
9 nation of informational work and programs authorized by
10 Congress in the Department, \$1,325,000, of which total
11 appropriation not to exceed \$537,000 may be used for
12 farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests
13 of the people of the different sections of the country, an
14 equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered
15 to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the
16 Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as
17 they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two
18 hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for
19 the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part
20 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the Year-
21 book of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the Act
22 of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*, That in
23 the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
24 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for em-
25 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a)

1 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended
2 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

3 LIBRARY

4 For necessary expenses, including dues for library mem-
5 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
6 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
7 subscribers who are not members, \$725,000.

8 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

9 The following corporations and agencies are hereby
10 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of
11 funds and borrowing authority available to each such cor-
12 poration or agency and in accord with law, and to make
13 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal
14 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Govern-
15 ment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be nec-
16 essary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget
17 for the fiscal year 1957 for such corporation or agency,
18 except as hereinafter provided:

19 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: *Provided*, That
20 the direct costs of loss adjusters for crop inspections and loss
21 adjustments may be considered as nonadministrative or non-
22 operating expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed

1 \$2,000,000 of administrative and operating expenses may
2 be paid from premium income.

3 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

4 RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT

5 To restore the capital impairment of the Commodity
6 Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June
7 30, 1955, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938,
8 as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), \$929,287,178.

9 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

10 Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent
11 the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any
12 activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That
13 not to exceed \$31,000,000 shall be available for admin-
14 istrative expenses of the Corporation including uniforms,
15 or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of Sep-
16 tember 1, 1954 (5 U. S. C. 2131), as amended: *Provided*
17 *further*, That \$1,000,000 of this authorization shall be
18 available only to expand and strengthen the sales program
19 of the Corporation pursuant to authority contained in the
20 Corporation's charter: *Provided further*, That not less
21 than 7 per centum of this authorization shall be placed
22 in reserve to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679
23 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for use only in such

1 amounts and at such time as may become necessary to carry
 2 out program operations: *Provided further*, That all neces-
 3 sary expenses (including legal and special services per-
 4 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
 5 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, opera-
 6 tion, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real
 7 or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in
 8 which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of
 9 pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
 10 expenses for the purposes hereof.

11 TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES
 12 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL
 13 MATERIALS

14 For expenses necessary to carry out section 7 (b) of the
 15 Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of
 16 July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$314,000: *Provided*,
 17 That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable pro-
 18 visions contained in the item "Salaries and expenses, Agri-
 19 cultural Research Service".

20 REIMBURSEMENTS TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
 21 FOR ADVANCES FOR ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION
 22 ACTIVITIES

23 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
 24 authorized transfers (including interest through June 30,
 25 1956) as follows: (1) \$1,269,330 for sums transferred to

1 the appropriation "Foot-and-mouth and other contagious
 2 diseases of animals and poultry", fiscal year 1955, for eradi-
 3 cation activities, pursuant to authority contained under such
 4 head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit
 5 Administration Appropriation Act, 1955, and (2) \$11,-
 6 791,624 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Salaries
 7 and expenses, Agricultural Research Service", fiscal year
 8 1955, for brucellosis eradication, pursuant to section 204
 9 (e) of the Act of August 28, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 397).

10 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
 11 FOR ADVANCES FOR GRADING AND CLASSING
 12 ACTIVITIES

13 For reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation
 14 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Marketing re-
 15 search and service", fiscal year 1955 (including interest
 16 thereon through June 30, 1956), pursuant to the Act of
 17 August 31, 1951 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading tobacco
 18 and classing cotton without charge to producers, as author-
 19 ized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$367,740.

20 SPECIAL COMMODITY DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

21 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
 22 authorized costs (including interest through June 30, 1956),
 23 as follows: (1) \$101,130,155 under the International Wheat
 24 - Agreement Act of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1641-
 25 1642) ; (2) \$88,628,927 for commodities disposed of for

1 emergency famine relief to friendly peoples pursuant to title
2 II of the Act of July 10, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1691-1694) ;
3 (3) \$67,477,228 for the sale of surplus agricultural com-
4 modities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act
5 of July 10, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1691-1694) ; and (4)
6 \$184,678 for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds to Fed-
7 eral land-administering agencies under the Act of July 26,
8 1954 (68 Stat. 529) .

9 TITLE IV—FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

10 Not to exceed \$2,230,000 (from assessments collected
11 from farm credit agencies) shall be obligated during the
12 current fiscal year for administrative expenses.

13 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
14 \$550,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds
15 of the Corporation shall be available for administrative
16 expenses, including employment on a contract or fee basis of
17 persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of
18 special services, including legal services, and the use of the
19 services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm
20 loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of
21 the Government as authorized by the Act of January 31,
22 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said total sum shall
23 be exclusive of services and facilities furnished and examina-
24 tions made by the Farm Credit Administration, interest ex-

1 pense, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, op-
2 eration, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-
3 tion of real or personal property belonging to the Corpora-
4 tion or in which it has an interest: *Provided*, That promptly
5 after June 30 of each fiscal year all cash funds in excess of
6 the estimated operating requirements for the current fiscal
7 year shall be declared as dividends and paid into the general
8 fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That the aggregate
9 amount of bonds the Corporation may issue and have out-
10 standing at any one time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

11 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
12 \$1,932,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
13 funds of the banks shall be available for administrative
14 expenses, including the purchase of not to exceed two
15 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and services
16 performed for the banks by other Government agencies
17 (except services and facilities furnished and examinations
18 made by the Farm Credit Administration, and services
19 performed by any Federal Reserve bank and by the
20 United States Treasury in connection with the financial
21 transactions of the banks) ; and said total sum shall be ex-
22 clusive of interest expense, legal and special services per-
23 formed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connec-

1 tion with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improve-
 2 ment, protection, or disposition of real or personal property
 3 belonging to the banks or in which they have an interest.

4 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,644,-
 5 000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of
 6 the corporations shall be available for administrative
 7 expenses, including the purchase of not to exceed six
 8 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and
 9 services performed for the corporations by other Gov-
 10 ernment agencies (except services and facilities furnished
 11 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration) ;
 12 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,
 13 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee
 14 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition,
 15 operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or dis-
 16 position of real or personal property belonging to the corpo-
 17 rations or in which they have an interest.

18 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 501. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, the
 20 lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the De-
 21 partment under this Act shall be available for the purchase,
 22 in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed
 23 645 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and

1 for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of
2 the work of the Department outside the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 502. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
4 employment of aliens shall not apply to employment under
5 the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

6 SEC. 503. Of appropriations herein made which are
7 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
8 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract
9 or tracts of land.

10 SEC. 504. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act
11 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of
12 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on be-
13 half of the Department or any division, commission, or
14 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
15 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
16 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
17 of cotton or the trend of same.

18 SEC. 505. Except to provide materials required in or
19 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
20 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
21 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of
22 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
23 outside of the United States.

24 SEC. 506. Not less than \$1,500,000 of the appropria-

1 tions of the Department for research and service work
2 authorized by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427,
3 1621-1629), and the Act of July 28, 1954 (Public Law
4 545), shall be available for contracting in accordance with
5 said Acts.

6 SEC. 507. No part of any appropriation contained
7 in this Act or of the funds available for expenditure
8 by any corporation or agency included in this Act shall be
9 used for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or
10 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

11 SEC. 508. Appropriations of the Department avail-
12 able for research and service work authorized by the
13 Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427, 1621-1629) shall
14 be available for expenses of any advisory committee estab-
15 lished as provided in title III of said Act to assist in effec-
16 tuating the research and service work of the Department.

17 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agricul-
18 ture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act,
19 1957".

Passed the House of Representatives May 14, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 11177

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

MAY 15 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

— May 17, 1956
— May 16, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 80

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate made farm bill its unfinished business. Both Houses agreed to conference report and cleared for President second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate subcommittee ordered USDA appropriation bill reported to full committee. House received conference report on sugar bill. House received proposed supplemental estimates for 1957 fiscal year, including amounts for certain USDA agencies. Rep. Dodd introduced and discussed bill to require compulsory poultry inspection by USDA

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Made H. R. 10875, the farm bill, its unfinished business to be debated today. p. 7405
Sens. Schoeppel, Aiken, Fulbright (for himself and Sen. McClellan), Smith, and Hickenlooper submitted amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. p. 7361
2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations subcommittee completed its markup of H. R. 11177, the USDA appropriation bill for 1957, and ordered it reported with amendments to the full Committee. p. D482
3. SURPLUS FOODS. The Finance Committee announced that during consideration of H. R. 7225, relating to social security amendments, the "food stamp plan amendment, introduced by Sen. Kerr, was voted down by the committee. It would provide food stamps for the distribution of surplus foods and fibers to families on public assistance in the amount of \$10 per month." p. D482
4. ROADS. Majority Leader Johnson announced that H. R. 10660, the road bill, may be taken up next week. p. 7406

5. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed with amendments S. 1823, to authorize the construction of works of improvement in the Niagara River for power and other purposes. pp. 7365, 7393
6. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Watkins inserted and commented on two magazine articles and a letter supporting efforts for water resource development in the West. p. 7406
7. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Martin inserted a statement by the U. S. representative to the U. N. Economic and Social Council on the contributions of the International Bank to the economic growth of other nations, including the stimulation of agricultural production in Mexico. p. 7363
8. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6268, to provide for the use of appropriated funds by the Secretary of Interior in contracts for the construction of drainage works and other minor items on Federal reclamation projects. p. 7365
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 3101, authorizing the construction of the Crooked River reclamation project in Ore., (S. Rept. 2007); and H. R. 1779, authorizing the construction, operation and maintenance of the Juniper division of the Wapinitia reclamation project in Ore., (S. Rept. 2008). p. 7356
9. DAIRY MONTH. Sen. Wiley commented on an inserted a newspaper article on the intensive plans being made in Wis. for the celebration of June, Dairy Month. p. 7309, 5-15-56.

HOUSE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10004, the supplemental appropriation for 1956 (pp. 7395, 7419). The conference report was agreed to, in the House, by a vote of 134 to 10 (p. 7429). This bill is now ready for the President.
Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for fiscal year 1957 (H. Doc. 403). This document includes the following items for this Department: Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Research Service, Plant and animal disease and pest control, \$1,000,000 to provide for additional co-operation with Florida in eradicating the newly found infestation of the Mediterranean fruit fly, and for accelerating the eradication program of the burrowing nematode; Sugar Act Program, Commodity Stabilization Service, \$189,000 increase in administrative-expense limitation (no additional appropriation required) contingent upon enactment of H. R. 7030; and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, \$13,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Corporation in order to provide adequate working capital; to the Appropriation Committee. p. 7467
11. SUGAR. Received the conference report on H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948 (H. Rept. 2174). pp. 7417, 7468 (See Digest 78 for provisions).
12. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Price commended Speaker Rayburn for his support of REA through the years, and offered congratulations on the 20th birthday of REA. p. 7416

May 18, 1956

2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11177, the agricultural appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept 2023). p. 7583

Representatives of the Department agencies have been advised in detail of the Committee's actions on the estimates for the Department. Copies of the bill, committee report, and hearings will be distributed directly to the agency budget offices, as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has been worked out with the Department agencies. The agencies will receive the material at the same time this office will receive it. The material will not be distributed from this office. In general, copies should be obtained from the agency budget offices rather than from this office.

At the end of this Digest is a summary of the Committee actions.

The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 10721, the State and Justice Departments bill for 1957. p. D497

3. SUGAR. Sen. Mansfield criticized provisions of H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as being discriminatory against the Philippines, and Sen. Knowland stated there was not intent to discriminate in passing the bill. p. 7587

4. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Murray inserted a magazine article by John M. Carmody, former REA Administrator, reviewing the history of REA and criticizing the public power policies of the Administration. p. 7587

Sen. Neuberger inserted and commented on an analysis by the National Rural Electrification Coop. Assoc. of the comparative costs of electricity to customers of certain REA coops and private power companies. p. 7589

5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Johnson announced that S. 2875, the Johnston retirement bill, will probably be taken up Mon. and acted on Tues.; this will be followed by consideration of H. R. 11177, the USDA appropriation bill; and this by S. 3855, extending the housing program, and H. R. 10660, the road bill. p. 7649

6. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend section 103 (b) of Title I, Public Law 480 to increase the authorization from \$1,500,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 7582

7. EXPERIMENT STATIONS. Received from this Department the annual report on the agricultural experiment stations for 1955; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 7582

8. PERSONNEL. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5862, to confer jurisdiction upon the U. S. district courts to adjudicate certain claims of Federal employees for the recovery of fees, salaries, or compensation. p. 7647

Sen. Johnston submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to S. 2875, the retirement bill, to establish a ceiling on the amount of annual benefits which may be paid to surviving children. p. 7584

9. RECESSED to Mon., May 21. p. 7649

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. RICE; SOIL BANK. Sen. Ellender inserted his recent speech before the Rice Millers' Ass'n discussing the provisions of the new farm bill and stating that it "contains provisions which are designed to return economic vigor to the

American rice industry", and opposing the proposed pay-in-advance soil bank as "...an attempt to use soil-bank payments as political propaganda, to turn the soil bank into an installment-plan vote-buying devise". p. A4047

11. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Rep. Smith, Miss., inserted Francis C. Daniels", sales manager, CSS, recent speech before the annual meeting of the Delta Council, setting forth this Department's expanded sales efforts for all commodities, including cotton, and describing the establishment of the office of the General Sales Manager in the Department and some of the responsibilities and duties of the job. p. A4053
12. LABOR STANDARDS. Sen. Thye inserted a telegram he received from the Nat'l Federation of Independent Business, relating to Wage and Hour Act extended coverage. p. A4054

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

13. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION. H. R. 10004, making supplemental appropriations for 1956. Approved May 19, 1956.

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

14. INFORMATION. S. 631, S. 2410, and S. 3638, bills to improve the personnel programs of USIA and to provide for an expanded and improved educational exchange program. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
15. HOUSING. Investigation of Housing, 1955-56. Parts 6 (Birmingham, Ala.) and 7 (Home Improvement Financing). House Banking and Currency Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS:

May 21: Stabilization of fishery industry, H. Merchant Marine and Fisheries (Grange, AMS, to testify).
Various farm loan bills, H. Agriculture (exec).
Road bill, S. Finance (exec).
Extension of housing program, H. Banking and Currency.
Budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, H. Government Operations.
Trip leasing bill, H. Commerce.

-0-

EXCERPTS FROM THE SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957:

Report on Systems of Price Support for Cotton

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Committee on Appropriations:

The committee requests the Secretary of Agriculture to submit by September 1, 1956, a full detailed report and analysis of the various systems for supporting the price of cotton. In making his report the Secretary shall indicate the advantages and disadvantages, probable costs (including administrative) of each system of price support studied, together with the effect each system would be likely to have upon the domestic consumption and export of cotton and upon the net incomes of cotton producers. In making this study and reporting thereon the Secretary shall include but not be limited to the following systems of supporting the price of cotton:

- (1) The various two-price systems of price support and marketing which could be made applicable to cotton;
- (2) A price support system based upon a fixed 90 per centum of parity;
- (3) A flexible price support system of between 75 and 90 per centum of parity;
- (4) A price support system based upon the prices paid by cotton producers for labor, materials, equipment, power, and other items used in the production of cotton;
- (5) A price support system based upon a method which permits the adjustment of the level of price support, determined as provided in clause (4), to any change in the relative efficiency of producing cotton; and
- (6) The advantages and disadvantages of determining parity price in accordance with the method provided under the provisions of section 301 (a) (1) (A) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (the so-called modernized parity formula), compared with the method used prior to the enactment of the Agricultural Act of 1948 (the so-called old parity formula).

INCREASES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE:

Research \$954,400

- (1) Restoration of \$765,000 consisting of budget estimate for the national seed storage facility; Fruit and Vegetable Utilization Laboratory, Winter Haven, Fla.; poultry brooder house, Beltsville, Md.; production research to assist low-income farmers \$765,000
- (2) Increase of \$39,400 for Squaw Butte Experiment Station, transferred to the Department from the Department of Interior 39,400
- (3) Increase of \$150,000, making a total of \$350,000 available, for construction of a Horticultural, Soil and Water Research Laboratory, at Weslaco, Tex. 150,000

Total increases recommended 954,400

Within the amount made available the committee recommends that research on barley and flax be increased \$50,000 above the budget estimate, for each commodity.

The committee agrees with the increase made by the House for the National Arboretum and supports the House on intensified research on soil and water conservation.

Plant and animal disease and pest control 2,571,000

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

(1) Increase requested in H. Doc. No. 403 for emergency programs of control arising from the Mediterranean fruitfly of \$675,000, for survey and identification work on the burrowing nematode in Florida, \$325,000 \$1,000,000

(2) Increase over the budget for continuation of stepped up eradication program on Khapra beetle, making a total of \$1,000,000 available 465,000

The recommendation by the committee for the above two items increases the amount of the contingency fund from \$1,500,000 to \$2,965,000.

(3) Restoration of House reduction of \$356,000, for transfer to Bureau of Customs, to restore budget estimate for baggage inspection 356,000

(4) Restoration of House reduction of \$750,000 for eradication of the gypsy moth. This restores the budget estimate of \$3,045,000 for this program, of which \$2,500,000 was requested by budget amendment in H. Doc. No. 383 750,000

In recommending this amount for the gypsy moth eradication program the committee expects the Department to insist on a corresponding additional increase in the total funds provided by the States and local cooperators.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:

Watershed protection:

The committee recommends that the Department complete the pilot watershed program as rapidly as local conditions permit. It understands that the planned 5-year period originally contemplated will be exceeded and the original Federal cost estimates may in some cases be slightly larger than originally estimated.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE \$32,500,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000,000 which is \$25,000,000 over the budget estimate.

To restore the budget estimate on administrative expenses the committee recommends that the limitation be increased from \$24,500,000 to \$24,698,000, an increase of \$198,000, and that the limitation on the transfer for expenses under sec. 392 be increased by \$173,800, from \$4,600,000 to \$4,773,800.

The increase in appropriation recommended by the committee will enable the Department to compensate farmers in counties and States where conservation practices exceed the amounts heretofore allowed. The committee hopes the increase will be an incentive to the Department to liberalize the conservation program. The Department is requested to review its operating policy on practices for terracing and pasture improvement for small farmers, and where possible amend regulations for qualifying for these practices.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE:

Marketing Research and Service 265,000

The increase is a partial restoration of the House reduction of \$565,000 and provides a total of \$13,265,000. Within the amount allowed the committee believes there are sufficient funds to conduct research on problems affecting low-income farmers under the rural development program as proposed in the budget.

Marketing services 20,000

Within the total amount of \$13,020,000 provided by the increase the committee recommends that \$20,000 be used to inaugurate livestock market news for Arizona, and \$3,500 for the Federal share of pecan market news service in cooperation with 5 States in the Southeast. The committee approves the House action in providing for cooperative financing of livestock market news service in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and rice and grain reporting service in Mississippi.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE 150,000

The increase is a partial restoration of the House reduction of \$290,000 and provides \$3,750,000.

The committee recommends (1) an increase of \$5,000 in the limitation on representation allowances, which restores the budget estimate, and (2) the restoration of language regarding representation allowances as follows:

and for extending courtesies to representatives of
foreign countries

The committee recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

Provided, That not less than 100,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation shall be available to obtain statistics and related facts on foreign production and full and complete information on methods used by other countries to move farm commodities in world trade on a competitive basis.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE:

Agricultural adjustment programs 200,000

The increase recommended is a partial restoration of the House reduction of 463,000 and provides a total of 41,200,000.

To restore part of the House reduction in the budget estimate of 41,463,000, the committee recommends that the limitation on the transfer for expenses under sec. 392 be increased from 6,000,000 to 6,313,100.

Sugar Act program 5,000,000

The increase recommended by the committee restores the budget estimate of 67,200,000, to make mandatory payments to producers.

To restore the budget estimate the committee recommends an increase of 173,000 in the limitation on the transfer for expenses under sec. 392 by an increase from 1,700,000 to 1,873,000.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION:

Loan authorizations (50,000,000)

In lieu of the contingency authorization inserted by the House the committee recommends specific increases in authorizations for the loan programs as follows:

(1) Farm ownership loans from 19,000,000 to 24,000,000, an increase of 5,000,000.

(2) Production and subsistence loans from 140,000,000 to 180,000,000, an increase of 40,000,000.

(3) Soil and water conservation loans from 5,500,000 to 10,500,000, an increase of 5,000,000.

The committee recommends that the following language be stricken from the bill:

; and additional amounts, not to exceed 50,000,000, may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1957, under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly conduct of these programs.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY:

The committee believes that the increase allowed by the House should make it possible to provide leadership for the rural development program.

DECREASES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE:

Animal disease laboratory facilities..... -10,000,000

The committee supports the establishment of adequate facilities for research on animal diseases, but does not approve the budget request for building the laboratory, and further concentrating this work, at Beltsville, Md. The committee believes that before it recommends an appropriation for the establishment of a national animal disease research facility, the standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry should approve the project, including its location.

In connection with the long-range research program the committee requests the Department to make a study of its needs for research facilities and report to the committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Senate Committee Bill, 1957, Compared with House Bill, 1957

[Note.--Amounts for 1956 include all supplemental appropriations to date and are adjusted for comparability with appropriation structure proposed in the 1957 Senate Committee Bill.]

Agency or Item	Appropriations and Loan Authorizations, 1956	Budget Estimates, 1957	House Bill, 1957	Senate Committee Bill, 1957	Increase (+), or Decrease (-), Senate Committee Bill Compared with House Bill, 1957
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR REGULAR ACTIVITIES:					
Agricultural Research Service:					
Research, including research on					
foot-and-mouth disease	\$41,600,155:	\$53,965,000:	\$53,472,000:	\$53,176,400:	-\$295,600
Plant and animal disease and pest					
control, and meat inspection	36,021,920:	39,445,000:	38,094,000:	40,910,000:	+2,816,000
Payments to State Experiment					
Stations	24,753,708:	29,503,708:	29,503,708:	30,753,708:	+1,250,000
Animal disease laboratory facilities:	250,000:	18,915,000:	10,000,000:	- -	-10,000,000
Extension Service (principally pay-					
ments to States)	49,105,000:	53,830,000:	53,265,000:	53,800,000:	+535,000
Soil Conservation Service	84,936,810:	92,147,000:	97,232,000:	97,232,000:	- -
Agricultural Conservation Program					
Service	214,500,000:	225,000,000:	a/217,500,000:	250,000,000:	+32,500,000
Agricultural Marketing Service:					
Marketing research and service	25,327,140:	27,781,000:	27,100,000:	27,485,000:	+385,000
School lunch program	83,235,212:	83,236,000:	100,000,000:	100,000,000:	- -
Foreign Agricultural Service	3,443,000:	3,890,000:	3,600,000:	3,750,000:	+150,000
Commodity Stabilization Service:					
Agricultural adjustment programs ..	39,150,000:	41,463,000:	41,000,000:	41,200,000:	+200,000
Sugar Act program	59,600,000:	67,600,000:	62,600,000:	67,600,000:	+5,000,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation ..	6,209,985:	6,210,000:	6,210,000:	6,210,000:	- -
Rural Electrification Administration :					
(Salaries and expenses)	8,135,785:	8,700,000:	8,500,000:	8,700,000:	+200,000

Farmers' Home Administration	26,339,480:	26,405,000:	26,405,000:	26,805,000:	+400,000
(Salaries and expenses)	8,347,355:	8,758,700:	8,580,000:	8,698,100:	+118,100
All other	-985,000:	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Deduct amounts included in above figures transferred for pay act costs					
Total, Annual Appropriations for Regular Activities	709,970,550:	786,849,408:	783,061,708:	816,320,208:	+33,258,500
RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT, COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION	1,634,659:	929,287,178:	929,287,178:	929,287,178:	- - -
CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION: COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION	30,750,000:	31,000,000:	31,000,000:	31,000,000:	- - -
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES:					
Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials	314,000:	316,000:	314,000:	314,000:	- - -
Appropriations for repayment to Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized programs in 1954 and 1955:					
Agricultural Research Service:					
For advances for eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry	5,788,897:	1,269,330:	1,269,330:	1,269,330:	- - -
For advances for eradication of brucellosis in cattle	- - -	11,791,624:	11,791,624:	11,791,624:	- - -
Agricultural Marketing Service:					
For advances for costs incurred for inspecting and grading tobacco and classing cotton	- - -	367,740:	367,740:	367,740:	- - -
Commodity Stabilization Service:					
For special commodity disposal programs:					
International Wheat Agreement	57,378,551:	101,130,155:	101,130,155:	101,130,155:	- - -
Emergency famine relief to friendly peoples	9,545,830:	88,628,927:	88,628,927:	88,628,927:	- - -
Sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies (P.L. 480 approved July 10, 1954)	- - -	67,477,228:	67,477,228:	67,477,228:	- - -

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES -- Continued

Transfer of hay and pasture seeds (P.L. 524, approved July 26, 1954)	- -	184,678:	184,678:	184,678:	- -
Emergency feed assistance in disaster areas	42,100,000:	- -	- -	- -	- -
Transfer of wheat to Pakistan	69,385,831:	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total, Special Activities ..	184,513,109:	271,165,682:	271,163,682:	271,163,682:	- -

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS:

Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (30 percent of customs receipts):	166,761,959:	199,525,000:	199,525,000:	199,525,000:	- -
All other permanent appropriations	647,684:	25,850,728:	25,850,728:	25,850,728:	- -
Total, Permanent appropriations	167,409,643:	225,375,728:	225,375,728:	225,375,728:	- -

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS:

Rural Electrification Administration loans	b/ 235,000,000:c/194,800,000:d/194,800,000:	194,800,000:	194,800,000:	194,800,000:	- -
Farmers' Home Administration loans	173,000,000:	164,500,000:e/164,500,000:	214,500,000:	214,500,000:	+50,000,000
Total, Loan Authorizations	408,000,000:	359,300,000:	359,300,000:	409,300,000:	+50,000,000

a/ House and Senate Committee Bills authorize the formulation of a 1957 crop year program amounting to \$250,000,000, same as the Budget Estimate.

b/ In addition, Act provides a reserve authorization of \$100,000,000 for rural electrification loans. Including the carry-over of funds from prior years, it is estimated that loans totaling \$265,000,000 will be made in fiscal year 1956, as follows: Rural electrification, \$185,000,000; rural telephone, \$80,000,000.

c/ In addition, reserve authorization of \$25,000,000 proposed for rural electrification loans. Including the carry-over of funds from prior years, it is estimated that loans totaling \$265,000,000 will be made in fiscal year 1957, as follows: Rural electrification, \$185,000,000; rural telephone, \$80,000,000.

d/ In addition, House and Senate Committee Bills provide reserve authorization totaling \$119,200,000, as follows: Rural electrification, \$68,700,000, rural telephone, \$50,500,000.

e/ In addition, House Bill provides a reserve authorization of \$50,000,000 to meet unforeseeable needs for loans.

AGRICULTURAL AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

MAY 18 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 11177]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House (direct appropriations)-----	\$1, 983, 512, 568
Amount of increase by Senate committee (net)-----	33, 258, 500
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	2, 016, 771, 068
Amount of appropriations, 1956-----	896, 118, 318
Amount of estimates for 1957, including supplemental estimate of \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. 403 for "Plant and animal disease and pest control"-----	1, 988, 341, 668

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Over the appropriations for 1956-----	1, 120, 652, 750
Over the estimates for 1957-----	28, 429, 400

GENERAL STATEMENT

The amount of the bill as it passed the House was \$1,983,512,568, of which \$783,061,708 is appropriated for regular activities, \$929,287,178 is appropriated for restoration of capital impairment to Commodity Credit Corporation, and \$271,163,682 is appropriated for special activities, primarily reimbursements to Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Senate committee recommends increases of \$44,508,500 and decreases of \$11,250,000 for a net increase of \$33,258,500.

The increase of \$1,120,652,750 in the bill compared with appropriations for 1956 consists primarily of \$927,652,519 for restoring the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of June 30, 1955, made up of realized losses sustained in fiscal year 1955.

The total realized losses in 1954 amounted to \$547,168,841, all of which, except \$1,134,659, was restored by previous authorizations, through cancellation of notes.

There is an increase over 1956 in "Special activities" of \$86,650,573 for reimbursements to the Commodity Credit Corporation for funds advanced pursuant to law for programs conducted in fiscal year 1955, principally the accelerated brucellosis eradication program, international wheat agreement, emergency famine relief to friendly peoples, and sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies under Public Law 480, approved July 10, 1954.

REPORT ON SYSTEMS OF PRICE SUPPORT FOR COTTON

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Committee on Appropriations:

The committee requests the Secretary of Agriculture to submit by September 1, 1956, a full detailed report and analysis of the various systems for supporting the price of cotton. In making his report the Secretary shall indicate the advantages and disadvantages, probable costs (including administrative) of each system of price support studied, together with the effect each system would be likely to have upon the domestic consumption and export of cotton and upon the net incomes of cotton producers. In making this study and reporting thereon the Secretary shall include but not be limited to the following systems of supporting the price of cotton:

(1) The various two-price systems of price support and marketing which could be made applicable to cotton;

(2) A price support system based upon a fixed 90 per centum of parity;

(3) A flexible price support system of between 75 and 90 per centum of parity;

(4) A price support system based upon the prices paid by cotton producers for labor, materials, equipment, power, and other items used in the production of cotton;

(5) A price support system based upon a method which permits the adjustment of the level of price support, determined as provided in clause (4), to any change in the relative efficiency of producing cotton; and

(6) The advantages and disadvantages of determining parity price in accordance with the method provided under the provisions of section 301 (a) (1) (A) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (the so-called modernized parity formula), compared with the method used prior to the enactment of the Agricultural Act of 1948 (the so-called old parity formula).

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE:

Research----- \$954, 400

The amount of \$49,674,400 recommended by the committee is a reduction of \$295,600 below the House bill and the budget estimate, being the net result of a reduction of \$1,250,000 in this item (shown under "Decreases") to conform to the increase recommended of that amount in the payments to State experiment stations, and increases recommended as follows:

- (1) Restoration of \$765,000 consisting of budget estimate for the national seed storage facility; Fruit and Vegetable Utilization Laboratory, Winter Haven, Fla.; poultry brooder house, Beltsville, Md.; production research to assist low-income farmers----- \$765, 000
- (2) Increase of \$39,400 for Squaw Butte Experiment Station, transferred to the Department from the Department of Interior----- 39, 400
- (3) Increase of \$150,000, making a total of \$350,000 available, for construction of a Horticultural, Soil and Water Research Laboratory, at Weslaco, Tex----- 150, 000

Total increases recommended.. 954, 400

Within the amount made available the committee recommends that research on barley and flax be increased \$50,000 above the budget estimate, for each commodity.

The committee agrees with the increase made by the House for the National Arboretum and supports the House on intensified research on soil and water conservation.

Plant and animal disease and pest control----- 2, 571, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

- (1) Increase requested in H. Doc. No. 403 for emergency programs of control arising from the Mediterranean fruitfly of \$675,000, for survey and identification work on the burrowing nematode in Florida, \$325,000----- \$1, 000, 000
- (2) Increase over the budget for continuation of stepped up eradication program on Khapra beetle, making a total of \$1,000,000 available----- 465, 000

The recommendation by the committee for the above two items increases the amount of the contingency fund from \$1,500,000 to \$2,965,000.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE—Continued

(3) Restoration of House reduction of \$356,000, for transfer to Bureau of Customs, to restore budget estimate for baggage inspection----- \$356, 000

(4) Restoration of House reduction of \$750,000 for eradication of the gypsy moth. This restores the budget estimate of \$3,045,000 for this program, of which \$2,500,000 was requested by budget amendment in H. Doc. No. 383----- 750, 000

In recommending this amount for the gypsy moth eradication program the committee expects the Department to insist on a corresponding additional increase in the total funds provided by the States and local cooperators.

Meat inspection----- \$245, 000

The increase recommended is to restore the budget estimate of \$15,745,000.

Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico----- 1, 250, 000

The committee recommendation provides an increase of \$1,250,000 over the budget estimate of \$29,503,708 and the House allowance, a total increase of \$6,000,000 over fiscal year 1956.

EXTENSION SERVICE:

Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico----- 500, 000

The increase restores the budget estimate of \$50,115,000.

Federal Extension Service----- 35, 000

The increase is a partial restoration of the House reduction of \$65,000 and provides a total of \$2,-035,000 for administration and coordination.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:

Watershed protection:

The committee recommends that the Department complete the pilot watershed program as rapidly as local conditions permit. It understands that the planned 5-year period originally contemplated will be exceeded and the original Federal cost estimates may in some cases be slightly larger than originally estimated.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE-- \$32, 500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000,000 which is \$25,000,000 over the budget estimate.

To restore the budget estimate on administrative expenses the committee recommends that the limitation be increased from \$24,500,000 to \$24,698,000, an increase of \$198,000, and that the limitation on the transfer for expenses under sec. 392 be increased by \$173,800, from \$4,600,000 to \$4,773,800.

The increase in appropriation recommended by the committee will enable the Department to compensate farmers in counties and States where conservation practices exceed the amounts heretofore allowed. The committee hopes the increase will be an incentive to the Department to liberalize the conservation program. The Department is requested to review its operating policy on practices for terracing and pasture improvement for small farmers, and where possible amend regulations for qualifying for these practices.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE:

Marketing Research and Service----- 265, 000

The increase is a partial restoration of the House reduction of \$565,000 and provides a total of \$13,265,000. Within the amount allowed the committee believes there are sufficient funds to conduct research on problems affecting low-income farmers under the rural development program as proposed in the budget.

Marketing services----- 20, 000

Within the total amount of \$13,020,000 provided by the increase the committee recommends that \$20,000 be used to inaugurate livestock market news for Arizona, and \$3,500 for the Federal share of pecan market news service in cooperation with 5 States in the Southeast. The committee approves the House action in providing for cooperative financing of livestock market news service in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and rice and grain reporting service in Mississippi.

PAYMENTS TO STATES, TERRITORIES, AND POSSESSIONS----- 10, 000

The increase recommended by the committee restores the budget estimate of \$1,200,000.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE----- 150, 000

The increase is a partial restoration of the House reduction of \$290,000 and provides \$3,750,000.

The committee recommends (1) an increase of \$5,000 in the limitation on representation allowances, which restores the budget estimate, and (2) the restoration of language regarding representation allowances as follows:

and for extending courtesies to representatives of foreign countries

The committee recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

Provided, That not less than \$400,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation shall be available to obtain statistics and related facts on foreign production and full and complete information on methods used by other countries to move farm commodities in world trade on a competitive basis.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY-----	\$7, 400
The increase recommended restores the budget estimate of \$787,400.	
COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE:	
Agricultural adjustment programs-----	200, 000
The increase recommended is a partial restoration of the House reduction of \$463,000 and provides a total of \$41,200,000.	
To restore part of the House reduction in the budget estimate of \$41,463,000, the committee recommends that the limitation on the transfer for expenses under sec. 392 be increased from \$6,000,000 to \$6,343,100.	
Sugar Act program-----	5, 000, 000
The increase recommended by the committee restores the budget estimate of \$67,200,000, to make mandatory payments to producers.	
To restore the budget estimate the committee recommends an increase of \$173,000 in the limitation on the transfer for expenses under sec. 392 by an increase from \$1,700,000 to \$1,873,000.	
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION:	
Salaries and expenses-----	200, 000
An increase of \$200,000 is recommended, which restores the budget estimate of \$8,700,000.	
FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION:	
Loan authorizations-----	(50, 000, 000)
In lieu of the contingency authorization inserted by the House the committee recommends specific increases in authorizations for the loan programs as follows:	
(1) Farm ownership loans from \$19,000,000 to \$24,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000.	
(2) Production and subsistence loans from \$140,000,000 to \$180,000,000, an increase of \$40,000,000.	
(3) Soil and water conservation loans from \$5,500,000 to \$10,500,000, an increase of \$5,000,000.	
The committee recommends that the following language be stricken from the bill:	
; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$50,000,000, may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1957, under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly conduct of these programs	
Salaries and expenses-----	400, 000
The committee recommends an increase of \$400,000 over the House allowance and the budget estimate of \$26,405,000, making a total of \$26,805,000 available for the administration of loan programs.	
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL-----	62, 700
The increase of \$62,700 recommended by the committee restores the budget estimate of \$2,762,700.	

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY:

The committee believes that the increase allowed by the House should make it possible to provide leadership for the rural development program.

LIBRARY-----	\$48, 000
The increase of \$48,000 recommended by the committee restores the budget estimate of \$773,000.	
Total increases, title I-----	<u>44, 508, 500</u>

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 501. LIMITATION ON PURCHASE OF PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES.

The committee recommends the addition of the words:
of which 622 shall be

DECREASES

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE:

Research-----	1, 250, 000
The committee recommends a decrease of \$1,250,000 and an increase of this amount in the appropriation made for payments to State experiment stations for research.	
Animal disease laboratory facilities-----	10, 000, 000

The committee recommends that the following item be stricken from the bill:

ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Animal disease laboratory facilities," for establishment of such facilities, including construction, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The committee supports the establishment of adequate facilities for research on animal diseases, but does not approve the budget request for building the laboratory, and further concentrating this work, at Beltsville, Md. The committee believes that before it recommends an appropriation for the establishment of a national animal disease research facility, the standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry should approve the project, including its location.

In connection with the long-range research program the committee requests the Department to make a study of its needs for research facilities and report to the committee.

Total decreases, title I-----	<u>11, 250, 000</u>
Total increases-----	44, 508, 500
Less total decreases-----	<u>11, 250, 000</u>
Net increase-----	<u>33, 258, 500</u>
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	<u>2,016,771,068</u>

PERMANENT AUTHORIZATIONS

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Increase or decrease
Agricultural Marketing Service:			
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund-----	\$460,000	\$460,000	-----
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities-----	166,761,959	199,525,000	+\$32,763,041
Total, Agricultural Marketing Service-----	167,221,959	199,985,000	+32,763,041
Commodity Stabilization Service: National Wool Act-----	187,684	25,390,728	+25,203,044
Total, permanent appropriations-----	167,409,643	225,375,728	+57,966,085

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

(TITLE I)

Agency and Item	Authoriza- tions, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in House bill for 1957	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropria- tions, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House bill
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Electrification.....	\$160,000,000	\$145,300,000	\$145,300,000	\$145,300,000	—\$14,700,000		
Telephone.....	75,000,000	49,500,000	49,500,000	49,500,000	—25,500,000		
Total, Rural Electrification Administration.....	235,000,000	194,800,000	194,800,000	194,800,000	—40,200,000		
Farmers Home Administration:							
Farm ownership and housing.....	124,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	24,000,000		+\$5,000,000	+\$5,000,000
Production and subsistence.....	137,500,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	180,000,000	+42,500,000	+40,000,000	+40,000,000
Soil and water conservation.....	11,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	10,500,000	—1,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Total, Farmers Home Administration.....	173,000,000	164,500,000	164,500,000	214,500,000	+41,500,000	+50,000,000	+50,000,000
Total, loan authorizations.....	408,000,000	359,300,000	359,300,000	409,300,000	+1,300,000	+50,000,000	+50,000,000

1 Includes \$5,000,000 contained in the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956."

CORPORATE EXPENSES

(TITLE II)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in House bill for 1957	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House bill
Federal crop insurance:							
Transfer from premium income.....	(\$1,500,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(+\$500,000)		
Commodity Credit Corporation:							
Restoration of capital impairment.....	1,634,659	929,287,178	929,287,178	929,287,178	+927,652,519		
Administrative expense limitation.....	(30,750,000)	(31,000,000)	(31,000,000)	(31,000,000)	(+250,000)		
Total, corporate expenses.....	1,634,659	929,287,178	929,287,178	929,287,178	+927,652,519		

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

(TITLE III)

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956 1	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in House bill for 1957	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House bill
Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials.....	\$314,000	\$316,000	\$314,000	\$314,000		—\$2,000	
Reimbursements to Commodity Credit Corporation for non-price-support activities:							
Animal disease eradication.....	5,788,897	13,060,954	13,060,954	13,060,954	+\$7,272,057		
Grading and classing.....		367,740	367,740	367,740	+367,740		
Special commodity disposal programs.....							
Total, reimbursements to Commodity Credit Corporation.	178,410,212	257,420,988	257,420,988	257,420,988	+79,010,776		
Total, special activities.....	184,199,109	270,849,682	270,849,682	270,849,682	+86,650,573		
	184,513,109	271,165,682	271,163,682	271,163,682	+86,650,573	—2,000	

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
(ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS)
(TITLE IV)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in House bill for 1957	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Authoriza- tions, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House bill
Farm Credit Administration.....	\$2,320,000	\$2,230,000	\$2,230,000	\$2,230,000	—\$90,000		
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	550,000	(¹)	550,000	550,000		+\$550,000	
Federal intermediate credit banks.....	1,825,000	1,932,000	1,932,000	1,932,000	+107,000		
Production credit corporations.....	1,595,000	1,644,000	1,644,000	1,644,000	+49,000		
Total, Farm Credit Administration.....	6,290,000	5,806,000	6,356,000	6,356,000	+66,000	+550,000	

¹ Indefinite authorization.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN BILL FOR 1957
REGULAR ACTIVITIES
(TITLE I)

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in House bill for 1957	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House bill
Agricultural Research Service:							
Salaries and expenses:							
Research.....	\$39,655, 155	\$50,011, 400	\$49,972, 000	\$49,676, 400	+\$10,021, 245	—\$335, 000	—\$235, 600
Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	20,652, 920	24,700, 000	22,594, 000	25,165, 000	+4,512, 080	+465, 000	+2,571, 000
Meat inspection.....	15,369, 000	15,745, 000	15,500, 000	15,745, 000	+376, 000	-----	+245, 000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	75,677, 075	90,456, 400	88,066, 000	90,586, 400	+14,909, 325	+130, 000	+2,520, 400
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.....	24,753, 708	29,503, 708	29,503, 708	30,753, 708	+6,000, 000	+1,250, 000	+1,250, 000
Diseases of animals and poultry—Research.....	1,945, 000	3,993, 000	3,500, 000	3,500, 000	+1,555, 000	—493, 000	-----
Animal disease laboratory facilities.....	250, 000	18,915, 000	10,000, 000	-----	—250, 000	—18,915, 000	—10,000, 000
Total, Agricultural Research Service.....	102,625, 783	142,868, 108	131,069, 708	124,840, 108	+22,214, 325	—18,028, 000	—6,229, 600
Extension Service:							
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.....	44,490, 000	50,115, 000	49,615, 000	50,115, 000	+5,625, 000	-----	+500, 000
Federal Extension Service:							
Administration and coordination.....	1,990, 000	2,065, 000	2,000, 000	2,035, 000	+55, 000	—30, 000	+35, 000
Penalty mail.....	1,650, 000	1,650, 000	1,650, 000	1,650, 000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Extension Service.....	48,120, 000	53,830, 000	53,265, 000	53,800, 000	+5,680, 000	—30, 000	+535, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 15.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1957—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in House bill for 1957	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House bill
Farmer Cooperative Service.....	\$427,000	\$ 577,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	+ \$123,000	— \$27,000	-----
Soil Conservation Service:							
Conservation operations.....	62,942,745	65,215,000	67,500,000	67,500,000	+4,557,255	+2,285,000	-----
Watershed protection.....	11,994,065	16,000,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	+5,505,935	+1,500,000	-----
Flood prevention	10,000,000	10,700,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	+2,000,000	+1,300,000	-----
Water conservation and utilization projects.....		232,000	232,000	232,000	+232,000	-----	-----
Total, Soil Conservation Service.....	84,936,810	92,147,000	97,232,000	97,232,000	+12,295,190	+5,085,000	-----
Agricultural Conservation Program Service.....	211,500,000	225,000,000	217,500,000	250,000,000	+35,500,000	+25,000,000	+ \$32,500,000
Agricultural Marketing Service:							
Marketing research and service:							
Marketing research and agricultural estimates.....	11,652,630	\$ 13,565,000	13,000,000	13,265,000	+1,612,370	—300,000	+265,000
Marketing services.....	12,674,510	13,016,000	13,000,000	13,020,000	+345,490	+4,000	+20,000
Total, marketing research and service.....	24,327,140	26,581,000	26,000,000	26,285,000	+1,957,860	—296,000	+285,000
Payments to States, Territories and possessions.....	1,000,000	\$ 1,200,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	+200,000	-----	+100,000
School lunch program.....	83,235,212	83,236,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	+16,764,788	+16,764,000	-----
Total Agricultural Marketing Service.....	108,562,352	111,017,000	127,100,000	127,485,000	+18,922,648	+16,468,000	+385,000
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	3,443,000	\$ 3,890,000	3,600,000	3,750,000	+307,000	—140,000	+150,000
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	775,000	787,400	780,000	787,400	+12,400	-----	+7,400

Commodity Stabilization Service:									
Agricultural adjustment programs-----									
Sugar Act program-----									
Total, Commodity Stabilization Service-----									
Federal crop insurance, administrative expenses-----									
Rural Electrification Administration, salaries and expenses-----									
Farmers' Home Administration, salaries and expenses-----									
Office of General Counsel-----									
Office of Secretary-----									
Office of Information-----									
Library-----									
Total, regular activities-----									
Title II, corporate expenses, restoration of capital impairment-----									
Title III, special activities-----									
Total-----									

¹ Includes funds contained in the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956."

² Includes additional funds contained in H. Doc. 326, and \$39,400 for the Squaw Butte Experiment Station carried in budget estimate for Department of the Interior.

³ Includes \$2,500,000 contained in H. Doc. 383, and \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. 403.

⁴ Contained in H. Doc. 383.

⁵ Includes additional funds contained in H. Doc. 326.

⁶ Includes \$401,000 transferred from other appropriations.

⁷ Includes \$113,345 transferred from other appropriations.

⁸ Includes \$17,100 transferred from other appropriations.



Calendar No. 2046

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11177

[Report No. 2023]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 15 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 18 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956

Reported by Mr. RUSSELL, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to perform agricultural research relating to production and utilization, to control and eradicate pests and plant and animal diseases, and to perform related inspection, quarantine and regulatory work, and meat inspection: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of the appropriations hereunder shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed three, of which two shall be for replacement only: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 5 U. S. C. 565a for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (except headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed \$7,500 and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$3,750 or two per centum of the cost of the building, whichever is greater: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be

1 available for uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized
2 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.
3 2131) :

4 Research: For research and demonstrations on the pro-
5 duction and utilization of agricultural products, and related
6 research and services, including administration of payments
7 to State agricultural experiment stations; ~~\$49,972,000~~ \$49,-
8 676,400: *Provided further*, That not to exceed ~~\$1,300,000~~
9 \$1,900,000 shall be available for construction of buildings
10 and for the acquisition of necessary land therefor by dona-
11 tion, or exchange, and not to exceed \$75,000 for alterations
12 of buildings, without regard to limitations prescribed herein;

13 Plant and animal disease and pest control: For opera-
14 tions and measures to control and eradicate pests and plant
15 and animal diseases and for carrying out assigned inspection,
16 quarantine and regulatory activities, as authorized by law;
17 ~~\$22,594,000~~ \$25,165,000, of which ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$2,965,000
18 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679
19 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control
20 of outbreaks of insects and plant diseases under the
21 joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C.
22 148-148e), and the Act of August 13, 1954 (7
23 U. S. C. 148), to the extent necessary to meet emergency
24 conditions: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
25 priation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm

1 animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed
 2 as a result of plant insect and disease control activities except
 3 potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nema-
 4 tode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
 5 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended
 6 for the control of sweet-potato weevil in any State until
 7 such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish
 8 this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or
 9 sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been
 10 made available by States, counties, or local authorities, or
 11 by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of
 12 this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode except
 13 as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode Act;

14 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
 15 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food prod-
 16 ucts and the applicable provisions of the laws relating to
 17 process or renovated butter; ~~\$15,500,000~~ \$15,745,000.

18 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

19 For payments to agricultural experiment stations to carry
 20 into effect the provisions of the Hatch Act, approved March
 21 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), as
 22 amended by the Act approved August 11, 1955 (69 Stat.
 23 671), including administration by the United States Depart-
 24 ment of Agriculture, ~~\$29,003,708~~ \$30,253,708; and pay-
 25 ments authorized under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural

1 Marketing Act, the Act approved August 14, 1946 (7
2 U. S. C. 1623), \$500,000; in all, ~~\$29,503,708~~ \$30,753,708.

3 DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

4 Eradication activities: For expenses necessary in the
5 arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest,
6 contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infec-
7 tious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar
8 diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing
9 out of destruction of animals (including poultry) affected
10 by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed
11 to, any such disease, when there has been compliance with
12 all lawful quarantine regulations, and for foot-and-mouth dis-
13 ease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the
14 provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of
15 May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C.
16 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section
17 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may
18 transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the
19 bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such
20 sums as he may deem necessary, but not to exceed
21 \$1,550,000 for eradication of vesicular exanthema of
22 swine, to be available only in an emergency which
23 threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
24 country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred
25 under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be

1 merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided, That,*
 2 except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
 3 28, 1947, the payment for animals may be made on ap-
 4 praisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or
 5 breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breed-
 6 ing value no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three
 7 times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value and, except
 8 in case of an extraordinary emergency to be determined by
 9 the Secretary, the payment by the United States shall not
 10 exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided fur-*
 11 *ther,* That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable
 12 provisions contained in the item "Salaries and expenses,
 13 Agricultural Research Service".

14 Research: For expenses necessary for research author-
 15 ized by the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U. S. C. 113a),
 16 \$3,500,000.

17 ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

18 For an additional amount for "Animal disease laboratory
 19 facilities", for establishment of such facilities, including
 20 construction, \$10,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 21 pended.

22 EXTENSION SERVICE

23 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

24 For payments for cooperative agricultural extension
 25 work under the Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of

1 June 26, 1953 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and the Act of August
 2 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 683-4), ~~\$48,120,000~~ \$48,620,000; and
 3 payments and contracts for such work under section 204
 4 (b)-205 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7
 5 U. S. C. 1623-1624), \$1,495,000; in all, ~~\$49,615,000~~
 6 \$50,115,000: *Provided*, That funds hereby appropriated
 7 pursuant to section 3 (c) of the Act of June 26, 1953,
 8 shall not be paid to any State, Hawaii, Alaska, or Puerto
 9 Rico prior to availability of an equal sum from non-Federal
 10 sources for expenditure during the current fiscal year.

11 FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

12 Administration and coordination: For administration of
 13 the Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26,
 14 1953 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and the Act of August 11,
 15 1955 (69 Stat. 683-4), and extension aspects of the Agri-
 16 cultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621-1627),
 17 and to coordinate and provide program leadership for the
 18 extension work of the Department and the several States,
 19 Territories, and insular possessions, ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,035,000.

20 Penalty mail: For costs of penalty mail for cooperative
 21 extension agents, \$1,650,000.

22 FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

23 For necessary expenses to carry out the Act of July 2,
 24 1926 (7 U. S. C. 451-457), \$550,000.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs); operation of conservation nurseries; classification and mapping of soils; dissemination of information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and furnishing of subsistence to employees; \$67,500,000: *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such building and with the exception of buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the construction of any such

1 building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided*
2 *further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has
3 established a central State agency authorized to enter into
4 agreements with the United States or any of its agencies
5 on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil
6 by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation
7 district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf
8 of the United States with any such soil conservation district
9 shall have the prior approval of such central State agency
10 before they shall become effective as to such district: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be
12 expended for soil and water conservation operations under
13 the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in
14 demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
15 \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second
16 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
17 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
18 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That
19 qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed at per
20 diem rates to perform the technical planning work of the
21 service.

22 WATERSHED PROTECTION

23 For expenses necessary to conduct surveys, investiga-
24 tions, and research and to carry out preventive measures.

1 including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods
2 of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use
3 of land, in accordance with the Watershed Protection and
4 Flood Prevention Act, approved August 4, 1954 (16
5 U. S. C. 1001-1007), and the provisions of the Act of
6 April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), to remain avail-
7 able until expended, \$17,500,000, with which shall be
8 merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appro-
9 priated or transferred to the Department for watershed
10 protection purposes.

11 FLOOD PREVENTION

12 For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood
13 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (33 U. S. C. 701-
14 709), as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with
15 the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the De-
16 partment, to perform works of improvement, including not
17 to exceed \$100,000 for employment pursuant to the second
18 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
19 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
20 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals
21 not to exceed \$50 per diem, to remain available until ex-
22 pended, \$12,000,000, with which shall be merged the un-
23 expended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or trans-
24 ferred to the Department for flood prevention purposes:
25 *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the

1 purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie water-
2 sheds without specific approval of the county board of super-
3 visors of the county in which such lands are situated.

4 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
6 Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 685,
7 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as
8 amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (63 Stat. 277),
9 and September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), relating
10 to water conservation and utilization projects, to remain
11 available until expended, \$232,000, which sum shall be
12 merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore
13 appropriated to said Department for the purpose of said
14 Acts.

15 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

16 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
17 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
18 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as
19 amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including not to exceed
20 \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including
21 such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs with-
22 in the United States; ~~\$247,500,000~~ \$250,000,000, to remain
23 available until December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year
24 for compliance with the program of soil-building practices
25 and soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under

1 this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit
2 Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, carried out during
3 the period July 1, 1955, to December 31, 1956, inclusive:
4 *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~\$24,500,000~~ \$24,698,000
5 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available
6 during the current fiscal year for salaries and other admin-
7 istrative expenses for carrying out such program, the cost of
8 aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to such limi-
9 tation; but not more than ~~\$4,600,000~~ \$4,773,800 shall be
10 transferred to the appropriation account "Administrative
11 expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of
12 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants here-
13 under may be made upon the certificate of the claimant,
14 which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may
15 prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice
16 or practices and has complied with all other requirements as
17 conditions for such payments and that the statements and
18 information contained in the application for payment are
19 correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief,
20 under the penalties of title 18, United States Code: *Provided*
21 *further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made
22 available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Ad-
23 justment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered
24 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the sal-
25 aries or expenses of any regional information employees or

1 any State information employees, but this shall not pre-
2 clude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information
3 at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided further,*
4 That such amount shall be available for salaries and other
5 administrative expenses in connection with the formulation
6 and administration of the 1957 program of soil-building
7 practices and soil- and water-conserving practices, under
8 the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amount-
9 ing to \$250,000,000, including administration, and no partic-
10 ipant shall receive more than \$1,500, except where the par-
11 ticipants from two or more farms or ranches join to carry out
12 approved practices designed to conserve or improve the
13 agricultural resources of the community) ; but the payments
14 or grants under such programs shall be conditioned upon
15 the utilization of land with respect to which such payments
16 or grants are to be made in conformity with farming prac-
17 tices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and
18 soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical
19 and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the sev-
20 eral States, as determined and approved by the State com-
21 mittees appointed pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Con-
22 servation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16
23 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the respective States: *Provided*
24 *further,* That not to exceed 5 per centum of the allocation
25 for the 1957 agricultural conservation program for

1 any county may, on the recommendation of such county
2 committee and approval of the State committee, be with-
3 held and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for services
4 of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agri-
5 cultural conservation program in the participating counties,
6 and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single account
7 for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil Conser-
8 vation Service for any purpose other than technical and
9 other assistance in such counties, and in addition, on the
10 recommendation of such county committee and approval of
11 the State committee, not to exceed 1 per centum may be
12 made available to any other Federal, State, or local public
13 agency for the same purpose and under the same conditions:
14 *Provided further*, That for the 1957 program \$2,500,000
15 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and
16 carrying out agriculture conservation practices and \$1,000,-
17 000 shall be available for conservation practices related
18 directly to flood prevention work in approved water-
19 sheds: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall
20 be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime,
21 trees, or any other farming material, or any soil-terracing
22 services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers
23 to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by
24 the Secretary under programs provided for herein: *Provided*
25 *further*, That no part of any funds available to the Depart-

1 ment, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency
2 constituting a part of such Department, shall be used in the
3 current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel ex-
4 penses of any person who has been convicted of violating
5 the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political
6 activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who
7 has been found in accordance with the provisions of title 18,
8 United States Code, section 1913, to have violated or at-
9 tempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of
10 Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services
11 or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a
12 Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or
13 appropriation by Congress except upon request of any
14 Member or through the proper official channels.

15 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

16 MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

17 For expenses necessary to carry on research and service
18 to improve and develop marketing and distribution relating
19 to agriculture as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing
20 Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621-1627) and other laws, in-
21 cluding the administration of marketing regulatory acts con-
22 nected therewith: *Provided*, That appropriations hereunder
23 shall be available pursuant to 5 U. S. C. 565a for the con-
24 struction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improve-
25 ments, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of erecting

1 any one building shall not exceed \$7,500 and the cost of
 2 altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not
 3 exceed \$3,750 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building,
 4 whichever is greater:

5 Marketing research and agricultural estimates: For re-
 6 search and development relating to agricultural marketing
 7 and distribution, for analyses relating to farm prices, income
 8 and population, and demand for farm products, and for crop
 9 and livestock estimates: ~~\$13,000,000~~ \$13,265,000: *Pro-*
 10 *vided*, That not less than \$350,000 of the funds contained
 11 in this appropriation shall be available to continue to gather
 12 statistics and conduct a special study on the price spread
 13 between the farmer and the consumer: *Provided further*,
 14 That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be avail-
 15 able for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or
 16 publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the
 17 acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple pro-
 18 duction for other than the commercial crop.

19 Marketing services: For services relating to agricultural
 20 marketing and distribution, for carrying out regulatory acts
 21 connected therewith, and for administration and coordination
 22 of payments to States; ~~\$13,000,000~~ \$13,020,000, including
 23 not to exceed \$25,000 for employment at rates not to ex-
 24 ceed \$50 per diem. except for employment in rate cases for
 25 which \$100 per diem may be paid, pursuant to the second

1 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5
 2 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
 3 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in carrying out section
 4 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural
 5 Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291) and section 203
 6 (j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

7 PAYMENTS TO STATES, TERRITORIES, AND POSSESSIONS

8 For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus
 9 and departments of markets and similar agencies for market-
 10 ing activities under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural
 11 Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623 (b)), \$1,100,000
 12 \$1,200,000.

13 SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

14 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of
 15 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),
 16 \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
 17 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said
 18 Act.

19 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

20 For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural
 21 Service, including carrying out title VI of the Agricultural
 22 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 908), and for enabling the Secre-
 23 tary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Depart-
 24 ment in connection with foreign agricultural work, including

1 not to exceed ~~\$20,000~~ \$25,000 for representation allowances
 2 and for extending courtesies to representatives of foreign
 3 countries, ~~\$3,600,000~~ \$3,750,000: ~~Provided, That~~ not less
 4 than \$400,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation
 5 shall be available to obtain statistics and related facts on
 6 foreign production and full and complete information on
 7 methods used by other countries to move farm commodities
 8 in world trade on a competitive basis.

9 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

10 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
 11 sions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7
 12 U. S. C. 1-17a), ~~\$780,000~~ \$787,400.

13 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

14 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

15 For necessary expenses to formulate and carry out
 16 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
 17 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
 18 of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), ~~\$41,000,000~~
 19 \$41,200,000, of which not more than ~~\$6,000,000~~ \$6,-
 20 343,100 shall be transferred to the appropriation account
 21 "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Ad-
 22 justment Act of 1938".

23 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

24 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
 25 sions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),

1 ~~\$62,600,000~~ \$67,600,000, to remain available until June 30
 2 of the next succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expendi-
 3 tures (including transfers) from this appropriation for other
 4 than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,-
 5 ~~700,000~~ \$1,873,000.

6 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

7 For operating and administrative expenses, \$6,210,000.

8 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

9 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrifi-
 10 cation Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924), as
 11 follows:

12 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

13 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
 14 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
 15 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provi-
 16 sions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural electrifi-
 17 cation program, \$145,300,000; and rural telephone program,
 18 \$49,500,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$68,-
 19 700,000 for the rural electrification program and \$50,-
 20 500,000 for the rural telephone program may be borrowed
 21 under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such
 22 additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1957
 23 under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and
 24 orderly development of the program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES	
1	

2 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
3 \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed
4 \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence
5 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
6 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
7 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$8,500,000~~ \$8,700,000.

8 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031) ; the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535; 60 Stat. 1062-1080) ; the Act of July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439) ; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x-3), for the development of facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483) , relating to financial assistance for farm housing; the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444) ; the items "Loans to farmers, 1948 flood damage" in the Act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 1038) , and "Loans to farmers, property damage" in the Act of May 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 82) ; the collect-

ing and servicing of credit sales and development accounts in water conservation and utilization projects (53 Stat. 685, 719), as amended and supplemented (16 U. S. C. 590y, z1 and z10) ; and the Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain mineral interests, approved September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), as follows:

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing several authorities): Title I and section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, ~~\$19,000,000~~ \$24,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 may be distributed to States and Territories without regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land; title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, ~~\$140,000,000~~ \$180,000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, \$5,500,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$50,000,000, may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1957, under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and

1 orderly conduct of these programs \$10,500,000: *Provided,*
 2 That not to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be
 3 borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury
 4 in accordance with the provisions set forth under this head
 5 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For making, servicing, and collecting loans and insured
 8 mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made under
 9 prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to Farm-
 10 ers' Home Administration, and other administrative expenses,
 11 ~~\$26,405,000~~ \$26,805,000, together with a transfer of not to
 12 exceed \$550,000 of the fees and administrative expense
 13 charges made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section
 14 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended
 15 (7 U. S. C. 1005 (b)), and section 10 (c) of the Act of
 16 August 28, 1937, as amended.

17 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

18 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or
 19 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
 20 service, ~~\$2,700,000~~ \$2,762,700.

21 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

22 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-
 23 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
 24 for replacement only; expenses of the National Agricultural
 25 Advisory Commission; stationery, supplies, materials, and

1 equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; adver-
2 tising of bids, communication service, postage, washing
3 towels, repairs and alterations, uniforms or allowances
4 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as
5 amended (5 U. S. C. 2131), and other miscellaneous
6 supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and neces-
7 sary for the practical and efficient work of the Department
8 of Agriculture; \$2,500,000.

9 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

10 For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for
11 the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordi-
12 nation of informational work and programs authorized by
13 Congress in the Department, \$1,325,000, of which total
14 appropriation not to exceed \$537,000 may be used for
15 farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests
16 of the people of the different sections of the country, an
17 equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered
18 to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the
19 Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as
20 they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two
21 hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for
22 the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part
23 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the Year-
24 book of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the Act
25 of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*, That in

1 the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
 2 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for em-
 3 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a)
 4 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended
 5 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

6 LIBRARY

7 For necessary expenses, including dues for library mem-
 8 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
 9 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
 10 subscribers who are not members, ~~\$725,000~~ \$773,000.

11 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

12 The following corporations and agencies are hereby
 13 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of
 14 funds and borrowing authority available to each such cor-
 15 poration or agency and in accord with law, and to make
 16 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal
 17 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Govern-
 18 ment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be nec-
 19 essary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget
 20 for the fiscal year 1957 for such corporation or agency,
 21 except as hereinafter provided:

22 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: *Provided*, That
 23 the direct costs of loss adjusters for crop inspections and loss
 24 adjustments may be considered as nonadministrative or non-
 25 operating expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed

1 \$2,000,000 of administrative and operating expenses may
2 be paid from premium income.

3 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

4 RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT

5 To restore the capital impairment of the Commodity
6 Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June
7 30, 1955, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938,
8 as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), \$929,287,178.

9 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

10 Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent
11 the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any
12 activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That
13 not to exceed \$31,000,000 shall be available for admin-
14 istrative expenses of the Corporation including uniforms,
15 or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of Sep-
16 tember 1, 1954 (5 U. S. C. 2131), as amended: *Provided*
17 *further*, That \$1,000,000 of this authorization shall be
18 available only to expand and strengthen the sales program
19 of the Corporation pursuant to authority contained in the
20 Corporation's charter: *Provided further*, That not less
21 than 7 per centum of this authorization shall be placed
22 in reserve to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679
23 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for use only in such
24 amounts and at such time as may become necessary to carry
25 out program operations: *Provided further*, That all neces-

1 sary expenses (including legal and special services per-
 2 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
 3 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, opera-
 4 tion, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real
 5 or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in
 6 which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of
 7 pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
 8 expenses for the purposes hereof.

9 TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

10 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL 11 MATERIALS

12 For expenses necessary to carry out section 7 (b) of the
 13 Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of
 14 July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$314,000: *Provided*,
 15 That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable pro-
 16 visions contained in the item "Salaries and expenses, Agri-
 17 cultural Research Service".

18 REIMBURSEMENTS TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION 19 FOR ADVANCES FOR ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION 20 ACTIVITIES

21 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
 22 authorized transfers (including interest through June 30,
 23 1956) as follows: (1) \$1,269,330 for sums transferred to
 24 the appropriation "Foot-and-mouth and other contagious
 25 diseases of animals and poultry", fiscal year 1955, for eradi-

1 cation activities, pursuant to authority contained under such
 2 head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit
 3 Administration Appropriation Act, 1955, and (2) \$11,-
 4 791,624 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Salaries
 5 and expenses, Agricultural Research Service", fiscal year
 6 1955, for brucellosis eradication, pursuant to section 204
 7 (e) of the Act of August 28, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 397).

8 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
 9 FOR ADVANCES FOR GRADING AND CLASSING
 10 ACTIVITIES

11 For reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation
 12 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Marketing re-
 13 search and service", fiscal year 1955 (including interest
 14 thereon through June 30, 1956), pursuant to the Act of
 15 August 31, 1951 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading tobacco
 16 and classing cotton without charge to producers, as author-
 17 ized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$367,740.

18 SPECIAL COMMODITY DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

19 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
 20 authorized costs (including interest through June 30, 1956).
 21 as follows: (1) \$101,130,155 under the International Wheat
 22 Agreement Act of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1641-
 23 1642); (2) \$88,628,927 for commodities disposed of for
 24 emergency famine relief to friendly peoples pursuant to title
 25 II of the Act of July 10, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1691-1694);

1 (3) \$67,477,228 for the sale of surplus agricultural com-
2 modities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act
3 of July 10, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1691-1694); and (4)
4 \$184,678 for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds to Fed-
5 eral land-administering agencies under the Act of July 26,
6 1954 (68 Stat. 529).

7 TITLE IV—FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

8 Not to exceed \$2,230,000 (from assessments collected
9 from farm credit agencies) shall be obligated during the
10 current fiscal year for administrative expenses.

11 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
12 \$550,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds
13 of the Corporation shall be available for administrative
14 expenses, including employment on a contract or fee basis of
15 persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of
16 special services, including legal services, and the use of the
17 services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm
18 loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of
19 the Government as authorized by the Act of January 31,
20 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h); and said total sum shall
21 be exclusive of services and facilities furnished and examina-
22 tions made by the Farm Credit Administration, interest ex-
23 pense, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, op-
24 eration, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-
25 tion of real or personal property belonging to the Corpora-

1 tion or in which it has an interest: *Provided*, That promptly
2 after June 30 of each fiscal year all cash funds in excess of
3 the estimated operating requirements for the current fiscal
4 year shall be declared as dividends and paid into the general
5 fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That the aggregate
6 amount of bonds the Corporation may issue and have out-
7 standing at any one time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

8 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
9 \$1,932,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
10 funds of the banks shall be available for administrative
11 expenses, including the purchase of not to exceed two
12 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and services
13 performed for the banks by other Government agencies
14 (except services and facilities furnished and examinations
15 made by the Farm Credit Administration, and services
16 performed by any Federal Reserve bank and by the
17 United States Treasury in connection with the financial
18 transactions of the banks) ; and said total sum shall be ex-
19 clusive of interest expense, legal and special services per-
20 formed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connec-
21 tion with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improve-
22 ment, protection, or disposition of real or personal property
23 belonging to the banks or in which they have an interest.

24 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,644,-
25 000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of

1 the corporations shall be available for administrative
2 expenses, including the purchase of not to exceed six
3 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and
4 services performed for the corporations by other Gov-
5 ernment agencies (except services and facilities furnished
6 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration) ;
7 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,
8 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee
9 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition,
10 operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or dis-
11 position of real or personal property belonging to the corpo-
12 rations or in which they have an interest.

13 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 501. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, the
15 lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the De-
16 partment under this Act shall be available for the purchase,
17 in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed
18 645 passenger motor vehicles *of which 622 shall be* for
19 replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary
20 in the conduct of the work of the Department outside the
21 District of Columbia.

22 SEC. 502. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
23 employment of aliens shall not apply to employment under
24 the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

25 SEC. 503. Of appropriations herein made which are

1 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
2 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract
3 or tracts of land.

4 SEC. 504. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act
5 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of
6 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on be-
7 half of the Department or any division, commission, or
8 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
9 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
10 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
11 of cotton or the trend of same.

12 SEC. 505. Except to provide materials required in or
13 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
14 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
15 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of
16 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
17 outside of the United States.

18 SEC. 506. Not less than \$1,500,000 of the appropria-
19 tions of the Department for research and service work
20 authorized by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427,
21 1621-1629), and the Act of July 28, 1954 (Public Law
22 545), shall be available for contracting in accordance with
23 said Acts.

24 SEC. 507. No part of any appropriation contained
25 in this Act or of the funds available for expenditure

1 by any corporation or agency included in this Act shall be
2 used for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or
3 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

4 SEC. 508. Appropriations of the Department avail-
5 able for research and service work authorized by the
6 Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427, 1621-1629) shall
7 be available for expenses of any advisory committee estab-
8 lished as provided in title III of said Act to assist in effec-
9 tuating the research and service work of the Department.

10 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agricul-
11 ture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act,
12 1957".

Passed the House of Representatives May 14, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11177

[Report No. 2023]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

MAY 15 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MAY 18 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956
Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 22, 1956
For actions of May 21, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 83

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HIGHLIGHTS: Farm bill sent to conference. Senate debated Johnston retirement bill. House committee reported public works appropriation bill. House passed bills altering dates for proclamation of tobacco quotas and basing penalties on violations of tobacco allotments on a harvested basis. House received from President supplemental appropriation estimates for USDA. House received USDA proposed bill to increase Public Law 480 authorization. Rep. Christopher criticized county committee system. Sen. Kennedy and others introduced and Sen. Kennedy discussed bill to revise budgeting and accounting process. Sen. Ellender introduced bill to increase Public Law 480 authorization. Rep. Green, Oreg., introduced and discussed bill to provide assistance for disaster stricken orchards.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Senate and House conferees were appointed on H. R. 10875, the farm bill. p. 7677
2. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 2967, to authorize the acquisition of additional lands within the roadless area of the Superior National Forest. p. 7662
At the request of Sen. Bible, passed over S. 1907, to transfer some Title III Bankhead-Jones lands to the Indians of the Zia and Jemez pueblos in N. Mex. p. 7671
3. ECONOMIC REPORT. Passed as reported S. 3332, extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report to Jan. 20 each year, and changing the name of the Committee to the "Joint Economic Committee." p. 7677
4. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 3101, to authorize construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the Crooked River reclamation project, Ore. p. 7671

Passed without amendment H. R. 1779, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Juniper division of the Wapinitia reclamation project, Ore. (p. 7672) This bill is now ready for the President.

5. PERSONNEL. Began debate on S. 2875, the Johnston retirement bill. pp. 7678, 7680.
6. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Received the Comptroller General's audit report of the Virgin Islands for the 1955 fiscal year. p. 7651
7. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Holland submitted and commented on an amendment intended to be proposed to H. R. 11177, the USDA appropriation bill, to provide \$1,500,000 to combat the Mediterranean fruitfly. p. 7657
8. FEED GRAINS. Sen. Kennedy inserted a letter from the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange opposing higher support prices for feed grains. p. 7653

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11319, the public works appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 2181). pp. 7689, 7736
Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate that will provide 1,250,000 in fiscal year 1956 and \$250,000 in fiscal year 1957 for "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Research Service" to provide additional funds for a Mediterranean Fruitfly eradication program in Florida; to Appropriations Committee (H. Doc. 407). p. 7735
10. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. R. 10108, to provide for the determination of penalties for tobacco acreage allotment violations on a harvested basis rather than a marketed basis. p. 7698
Passed as reported H. R. 9475, to provide for the date of proclamation of marketing quotas for tobacco as Dec. 1 for flue-cured tobacco and Feb. 1 for other kinds of tobacco. p. 7701
11. FOREIGN TRADE. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 by increasing the authorization to \$3 billion, authorizing aid to American-sponsored schools abroad, and permitting barter with Communist countries; to Agriculture Committee. p. 7735
Passed with amendments H. R. 9052, to extend the Export Control Act of 1949 for two years (to June 30, 1958). p. 7717
12. LANDS. Reps. Metcalf, Wier, and Byrnes, Wis., objected to the consideration of H. R. 6815, to provide for the disposition of certain lands acquired under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. p. 7690
13. ACCOUNTING. At the request of Rep. Aspinall (acting for Rep. Dawson), passed over H. R. 9593, to simplify and facilitate accounting and obligation payment procedures. p. 7690
14. INFORMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 10417, to amend the Federal Register Act so as to provide that the President may make notice of certain of his acts by other means if, in the event of an enemy attack upon the U. S., the effectiveness of the Federal Register would be limited. p. 7698

proach—and anything longer than a year for the first report is just tragically too long.

And certainly if more time is needed—as I would expect because I think this should be a continuing study—then authorization for the study can be extended. My point is that the sooner a report is required the sooner we will get corrective action and the sooner we get corrective action the sooner we will save lives and stop highway murder and maiming.

My proposed amendment differs from the proposed amendment of the junior Senator of Minnesota in that it would specifically bring into participation in such a study and investigation with Federal officials, the representatives of automobile manufacturers as well as State and local officials. It proposes a study of the advisability of uniform State and local highway safety and speed laws, a study of vehicles, educational programs, and other facets, which though they might be covered by the proposed amendment of the junior Senator from Minnesota, are not specifically covered and on which we have no specific assurance that they would be covered.

I ask unanimous consent that my proposed amendment be inserted at this point in my remarks. While I hope that it will be given bipartisan support, I do not want to seem to be getting into competition with my very good friend from Minnesota over this and so I am not asking that it be held at the desk for any open time.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On page 50, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following new section:

"SEC. 118. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation and study for the purpose of determining what action can be taken by the Federal Government to promote the public welfare by increasing highway safety in the United States. In making such investigation and study the Secretary of Commerce shall give consideration to—

"(1) the need for Federal assistance to State and local governments in the enforcement of necessary highway safety and speed requirements and the forms such assistance should take;

"(2) the advisability and practicability of uniform State and local highway safety and speed laws and what steps should be taken by the Federal Government to promote the adoption of such uniform laws;

"(3) possible means of promoting highway safety in the manufacture of the various types of vehicles used on the highways;

"(4) educational programs to promote highway safety;

"(5) the design and physical characteristics of highways; and

"(6) such other matters as it may deem advisable and appropriate.

"The Secretary of Commerce shall report his findings, together with such recommendations as he may deem advisable to the Congress not later than June 30, 1957."

On page 50, line 9, strike out "Sec. 118" and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 119."

On page 50, line 12, strike out "SEC. 119" and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 120."

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, I ask that my proposed amendment which I intend to offer be received and printed in anticipation of the time when

the highway bill is brought before the Senate for consideration and vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and will lie on the table.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS— AMENDMENT

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, as the Senate knows, the State of Florida has been subjected to another invasion of the Mediterranean fruitfly, which at the present time seems to be confined largely to the areas in the neighborhood of Miami. The scientists of the Department of Agriculture who have recently handled a problem of this kind in Hawaii, together with the scientists of the State of Florida, and others who have been brought into consultation, have suggested as an emergency measure a kind of treatment which includes not only ground treatment, but also air dusting, which they wish to see begun as soon as possible, before the fly shall have spread to other areas of the State.

They have submitted a request for Federal participation in the amount of \$1,500,000, which request, I understand, has cleared the Bureau of the Budget, and will shortly be before the Congress.

I realize that this is a subject for consideration by the appropriate committees in both Houses, and that it may be decided that an urgent deficiency bill will be the best way to approach the problem. At the same time, inasmuch as the Senate will shortly have before it the bill—H. R. 11177—for agricultural appropriations for the fiscal year 1957, and inasmuch as it would be in order to attach this item to that bill if that were decided by the two committees to be the appropriate course, I wish the Senate to have the subject matter before it.

Therefore, I submit at this time a proposed amendment covering the item of \$1,500,000, of which \$1,250,000 would be available for expenditure in the remaining portion of this fiscal year, and the other quarter of a million dollars for expenditure after July 1.

In order that the Senate Committee on Appropriations may be advised of this important item and may participate fully with the appropriate committee in the House in deciding which is the better method to deal with this vital item, I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to H. R. 11177, and ask that it be printed and likewise referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and referred as requested by the Senator from Florida.

SURVIVORS OF PVT. JAMES WALTER MILROY—CHANGE OF REFER- ENCE

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, on March 6, 1956, the bill, S. 3372, for the relief of certain survivors of Pvt. James Walter Milroy, was referred to the Committee on Armed Services. This bill re-

lates to the administration of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, which was considered by the Committee on Finance. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of the bill and that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTI- CLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE AP- PENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. WILEY:

Address delivered by him at Arnold Air Society banquet, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., on May 19, 1956, relative to the need for strengthening United States airpower.

By Mr. LANGER:

Statement on foreign aid, delivered on May 10, 1956, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, by George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

Statement dealing with the 39th annual convention of the National Coal Association to be held in Washington, June 12 to 14.

Article entitled "Abraham Lincoln—Postmaster," compiled by William E. McElroy, postmaster at Springfield, Ill.

By Mr. BARRETT:

Editorial entitled "State Water Rights Must Be Reaffirmed," published in the Denver (Colo.) Post of May 16, 1956.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Article entitled "Senate Backs Public Power," written by Richard L. Strout, published in a recent edition of the Christian Science Monitor.

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

Comments on capital punishment from a symposium conducted by The Nation magazine of New York City.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

Article entitled "Search for Ideas To Slow Arms Race," written by Malvina Lindsay, and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of May 17, 1956.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON VARIOUS CIVIL-RIGHTS PROPOSALS BY COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that the committee will resume hearings on the various civil-rights proposals beginning at 2:30 p. m., Thursday, May 24, 1956, in the committee room, room 424, Senate Office Building.

Persons desiring to be heard should notify the committee in order that a schedule of witnesses may be prepared.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINA- TION OF DAVID T. LEWIS, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE, TENTH CIRCUIT

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, on behalf of a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give

notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, May 29, 1956, at 2:30 p. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, on the nomination of David T. Lewis, of Utah, to be United States circuit judge, 10th circuit, vice Orio L. Phillips, retired.

Prior to the above-mentioned date all persons interested in the above nomination should file with the committee such representations as may be pertinent.

The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and myself, chairman.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, May 20 is observed throughout the Western Hemisphere as the 54th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Cuba.

The celebration of this event brings to mind the close relationship of Cuba and the United States through the years. But especially we recall the circumstances by which the freedom-loving people of Cuba, deeply desirous of achieving the reality of self-determination rather than the fiction of autonomy under the heavy-handed rule of Spain, enlisted the aid of the United States to bring to Cuba democracy and equality, and freedom from intolerance.

Less than 4 years after an American Army and Navy came to the aid of heroic Cuban nationalists, Cuba was able to achieve full independence under her first President, Estrada Palma. Since that time, Americans have had every reason to be justly proud of the democratic way of life, as well as the prosperity, that has distinguished Cuba among the Latin American Republics as one of the most politically and economically stable nations in the hemisphere.

Both Cubans and Americans may be proud of the real progress that has been made in achieving great gains through enlightened partnership over the years. On this occasion of Cuban Independence Day, we can remember the good neighbor policy and the trust that it stands for, in the assurance that hemisphere relations depend on just such enduring friendship as the one which has bound Cuba and the United States over the last 50 years.

There are many extraordinary ties between the United States and Cuba, not only in terms of our history, but in terms of our economy. For many years, New York City has been the home of thousands of persons of Cuban birth and descent. Many of these individuals are an integral part of the life of our metropolis and they have brought to New York a rich heritage which has become part of its varied cultural pattern.

For New Yorkers, Cuba is a favorite vacation spot, but above all, Cuba is a good neighbor. Let us be sure that we think of New York as a good neighbor of Cuba, as well as vice versa. We must always try to conduct ourselves in that spirit, both here, in New York, and in Cuba.

We take pride in Cuba's steady economic development. We take pride in Cuban culture. And well we may, for some of it has become part of ours.

Most of all, we must keep in mind that we have a direct stake in Cuba's economic growth and prosperity, and in the living standard of her people.

On this anniversary of Cuban Independence Day, we must not lose sight of this central fact.

I congratulate the Government and the people of Cuba on this 54th anniversary of their declaration of independence.

RECENT ELECTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to proceed for not more than 4 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from California may proceed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I think it is quite fitting and proper that some mention be made relative to the recent election in the Republic of Korea. The Republic of Korea had its birth under the auspices of the United Nations and under the auspices of the United States of America. As Members of the Senate know, and as the American people understand, the original intent of having the entire country we know as Korea participate in elections was never carried out because of the refusal in North Korea to permit even the original free elections to be held. The people of the Republic of Korea have recently gone through an election campaign. President Syngman Rhee has been reelected, but with a reduction in the majority which he received in prior elections.

One of the leaders of the opposition party, under their democratic system, was elected as Vice President. I think it is a fine demonstration of the free way of life in the Republic of Korea that the people could go through a great campaign, that they could have opposition parties, that there could be a substantial vote polled for opposition candidates, and that a candidate of the opposition party could be elected as Vice President and his election be recognized and conceded by the party to which the President belongs.

Mr. President, it has been very easy to criticize some of our friends in the Far East. There seems to have been a concerted move over the years not only to tear down and undermine the President of the Republic of China, Chiang Kai-shek, but Ngo Dinh Diem, Premier of Vietnam, and other democratic leaders. Yet here is a demonstration which has no equal in the Soviet world. What a thing it could be if opposition candidates could campaign in Poland, could conduct a vigorous campaign, and could be elected without being liquidated. What a great thing it would be if in the Soviet Union itself opposition candidates could poll up to 50 percent or more of the votes and be elected to some high office in the Soviet Union, or if that could happen in Czechoslovakia,

Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and other countries which have been taken behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. President, when we are recognizing the abilities of those who represent the so-called neutralist countries, I think too often we do not pay sufficient attention to those who have been our devoted friends in that great area of the world.

Mr. President, I wish to make these few remarks, and to ask unanimous consent that an excellent editorial, entitled "A Good Outcome in Korea," which was published today in the New York Times, be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A GOOD OUTCOME IN KOREA

After a few days of tension and excitement there has been a sound and sensible settling down in Korea to the election facts. The outcome, on the whole, will probably be good. President Rhee has been reelected, as was expected. An opposition candidate, Dr. John M. Chang, has been named Vice President.

The Cabinet has tendered its formal resignation and there will probably be some changes to reflect the strength of the opposition as shown by Dr. Chang's victory. There will obviously be no palace revolutions and the danger of local outbreaks has died down. In the one "incident," at Taegu, the contesting political parties ultimately sat down to a peaceful and amiable settlement of their differences. This can be a good omen and it can set a good pattern.

As Dr. Chang pointed out in his first press conference, his points of agreement with President Rhee far outweigh in importance his points of difference. Both are American-trained and American-influenced. Both are Christians. Both are strongly anti-Communist. Both are dedicated to the building of a new and strong democracy in Korea.

It is unlikely, therefore, that the election outcome, unusual as it is, will bring about any significant change in the attitude of Korea and the Koreans toward the United States and the United Nations. No international position has been repudiated or even modified by the electorate. This electorate, however, has given a strong demonstration of patriotic democracy in action. It should have silenced the thoughtless charge of "dictatorship" in Korea. This, also, is all to the good.

The composition of local political differences in a free election is of the utmost importance at this time. Korea has some gigantic problems to face and some enormous tasks ahead. If the contending parties, having blown off the necessary steam, can now get on with the big business of building, there will have been much gained.

President Rhee and Vice President Chang can give the leadership in that task. We are convinced that its magnitude and their own great responsibility will bring them together rather than separate them.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OPPOSES VOLUNTARY COVERAGE OF LAWYERS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the Senate Finance Committee has recommended mandatory coverage of self-employed attorneys under the old-age and survivors insurance system.

For a number of years I personally have reported that sentiment is cordial toward pension coverage, particularly

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 23, 1956
For actions of May 22, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 84

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on farm bill. House received conference report on farm bill. Senate passed USDA appropriation bill. Conferees were appointed. Senate debated Johnston retirement bill. Sen. Case commended accomplishments and progress of REA. House passed public works appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10875, the farm bill. p. 7803 Attached to this Digest is a summary of the bill as agreed to.
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 11177, the USDA appropriation bill. pp. 7783, 7797

Agreed to the following amendments:

- By Sen. Holland (joined by Sen. Smathers) to increase the appropriation for "Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control," ARS, by \$1,500,000 for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly, of which \$1,250,000 would be immediately available. p. 7797
- By Sen Knowland, to increase the appropriation for ARS research by \$60,000 for the development of mechanical prune pickers. p. 7801
- By Sen. Humphrey (joined by Sen. Young), to increase the amount for electrification loans by \$68,700,000 with elimination of the reserve authorization in the same amount, which would provide a total direct loan authorization of \$214,000,000. This amendment also increases the telephone loan authorization by \$50,500,000 with elimination of the reserve authorization of that amount, which would provide a total for direct telephone loans of \$100,000,000. p. 7788

The following amendments were discussed and withdrawn:

By Sen. Aiken, to increase the appropriation for the Office of the Secretary by \$10,500. p. 7801

By Sen. Thyne, to provide an appropriation of \$18,915,000 for construction of an animal disease laboratory at some location other than Beltsville, Md. p. 7786

The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10721, the State-Justice appropriation bill (S. Rept. 2034). p. 7769

The Appropriations Subcommittees ordered reported with amendments to the full Committee H. R. 10899, the Commerce appropriation bill, and H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill. p. D511

3. PERSONNEL. Continued debate on S. 2875, the Johnston retirement bill. pp. 7781, 7819

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3255, to preserve in certain cases the rates of pay of employees whose positions are reclassified to a lower grade (S. Rept. 2035). p. 7771

4. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Case commended the accomplishments and progress of REA, and the comforts it had brought to farm families. p. 7774

5. FOREIGN TRADE. Received from the Commerce Department a report on export control for the first quarter of 1956. p. 7771

Received from the Tariff Commission a proposed bill to provide additional time for the Tariff Commission to review the customs tariff schedules; to Finance Committee. p. 7771

6. FAIRS. Sen. Wiley inserted his statement on fairs and the part they have played in rural life. p. 7772

7. REPORTS. Sen. Smith, N. J., spoke of the Hoover Commission recommendation for agencies to "give increased emphasis in their reports program to the need to protect the public from unnecessary reporting burdens" and inserted a White House statement and a letter from the President to the Budget Bureau supporting this recommendation. p. 7774

8. PARITY PRICES. Sen. Kerr spoke on and inserted statements and figures to support his statement during the debate on the farm bill that farm products generally are being sold by farmers on an average of not to exceed 70% of parity; Sen. Capehart disputed these figures and inserted figures from this Department to support his position. p. 7790

9. SUGAR. Sen. Lehman inserted his statement contending that there were inequities in the conference report on H. R. 7030, particularly as it relates to Puerto Rico and the Philippines. p. 7781

HOUSE

10. FARM PROGRAM. Received the conference report on H. R. 10875, the farm bill (H. Rept. 2197). pp. 7825, 7827

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 11319, the public works appropriation bill for 1957, including TVA, certain agencies of the Interior Department, and civil functions of the Army (p. 7827). Amendments adopted included an amendment by Rep. Abernethy to provide \$160,000 for a resurvey of the Tenn.-Tombigbee Waterway by a vote of 179 to 170 (pp. 7860, 7878); an amendment by Rep. Boggs to provide \$300,000 for planning of the Mississippi-Gulf outlet

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11177

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 22, 1956

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to perform agricultural research
6 relating to production and utilization, to control and eradicate
7 pests and plant and animal diseases, and to perform related
8 inspection, quarantine and regulatory work, and meat inspection: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of the appropriations hereunder shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed three, of which two shall be for replacement only: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 5 U. S. C. 565a for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (except headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed \$7,500 and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$3,750 or two per centum of the cost of the building, whichever is greater: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be

1 available for uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized
 2 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.
 3 2131) :

4 Research: For research and demonstrations on the pro-
 5 duction and utilization of agricultural products, and related
 6 research and services, including administration of payments
 7 to State agricultural experiment stations; ~~(1)\$49,972,000~~
 8 ~~\$49,736,400~~: *Provided further*, That not to exceed ~~(2)\$1,-~~
 9 ~~300,000~~ \$1,900,000 shall be available for construction of
 10 buildings and for the acquisition of necessary land therefor
 11 by donation, or exchange, and not to exceed \$75,000 for
 12 alterations of buildings, without regard to limitations pre-
 13 scribed herein;

14 Plant and animal disease and pest control: For opera-
 15 tions and measures to control and eradicate pests and plant
 16 and animal diseases and for carrying out assigned inspection,
 17 quarantine and regulatory activities, as authorized by law;
 18 ~~(3)\$22,594,000~~ \$26,665,000, of which ~~(4)\$1,500,000~~
 19 \$4,465,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section
 20 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control
 21 of outbreaks of insects and plant diseases under the
 22 joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C.
 23 148-148e), and the Act of August 13, 1954 (7
 24 U. S. C. 148), to the extent necessary to meet emergency
 25 conditions: ~~(5)~~*Provided further*, That \$1,250,000 of such

1 ~~\$4,465,000~~ shall be immediately available for expenditure
 2 for control and eradication of the Mediterranean fruit
 3 fly: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
 4 shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm
 5 animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed
 6 as a result of plant insect and disease control activities except
 7 potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nema-
 8 tode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
 9 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended
 10 for the control of sweet-potato weevil in any State until
 11 such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish
 12 this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or
 13 sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been
 14 made available by States, counties, or local authorities, or
 15 by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of
 16 this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode except
 17 as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode Act;

18 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
 19 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food prod-
 20 ucts and the applicable provisions of the laws relating to
 21 process or renovated butter; ~~(6)\$15,500,000~~ \$15,745,000.

22 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

23 For payments to agricultural experiment stations to carry
 24 into effect the provisions of the Hatch Act, approved March
 25 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), as

1 amended by the Act approved August 11, 1955 (69 Stat.
2 671), including administration by the United States Depart-
3 ment of Agriculture, ~~(7)\$29,003,708~~ \$30,253,708; and pay-
4 ments authorized under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural
5 Marketing Act, the Act approved August 14, 1946 (7
6 U. S. C. 1623), \$500,000; in all, ~~(8)\$29,503,708~~
7 \$30,753,708.

8 DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

9 Eradication activities: For expenses necessary in the
10 arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest,
11 contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infec-
12 tious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar
13 diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing
14 out of destruction of animals (including poultry) affected
15 by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed
16 to, any such disease, when there has been compliance with
17 all lawful quarantine regulations, and for foot-and-mouth dis-
18 ease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the
19 provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of
20 May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C.
21 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section
22 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may
23 transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the
24 bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such
25 sums as he may deem necessary, but not to exceed

1 \$1,550,000 for eradication of vesicular exanthema of
 2 swine, to be available only in an emergency which
 3 threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
 4 country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred
 5 under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be
 6 merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That,
 7 except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
 8 28, 1947, the payment for animals may be made on ap-
 9 praisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or
 10 breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breed-
 11 ing value no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three
 12 times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value and, except
 13 in case of an extraordinary emergency to be determined by
 14 the Secretary, the payment by the United States shall not
 15 exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided fur-*
 16 *ther*, That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable
 17 provisions contained in the item "Salaries and expenses,
 18 Agricultural Research Service".

19 Research: For expenses necessary for research author-
 20 ized by the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U. S. C. 113a),
 21 \$3,500,000.

22 **(9) ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES**

23 For an additional amount for "Animal disease laboratory
 24 facilities", for establishment of such facilities, including

1 construction, \$10,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 2 pended.

3 EXTENSION SERVICE

4 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

5 For payments for cooperative agricultural extension
 6 work under the Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of
 7 June 26, 1953 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and the Act of August
 8 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 683-4), ~~(10)\$48,120,000~~ \$48,620,000;
 9 and payments and contracts for such work under section 204
 10 (b)-205 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7
 11 U. S. C. 1623-1624), \$1,495,000; in all, ~~(11)\$49,615,000~~
 12 \$50,115,000: *Provided*, That funds hereby appropriated
 13 pursuant to section 3 (c) of the Act of June 26, 1953,
 14 shall not be paid to any State, Hawaii, Alaska, or Puerto
 15 Rico prior to availability of an equal sum from non-Federal
 16 sources for expenditure during the current fiscal year.

17 FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

18 Administration and coordination: For administration of
 19 the Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26,
 20 1953 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and the Act of August 11,
 21 1955 (69 Stat. 683-4), and extension aspects of the Agri-
 22 cultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621-1627),
 23 and to coordinate and provide program leadership for the
 24 extension work of the Department and the several States,

1 Territories, and insular possessions, (12)\$2,000,000 \$2.-
 2 035,000.

3 Penalty mail: For costs of penalty mail for cooperative
 4 extension agents, \$1,650,000.

5 FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

6 For necessary expenses to carry out the Act of July 2,
 7 1926 (7 U. S. C. 451-457), \$550,000.

8 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

9 CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

10 For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions
 11 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in-
 12 cluding preparation of conservation plans and establishment
 13 of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irri-
 14 gation and land drainage and such special measures as may
 15 be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs) ;
 16 operation of conservation nurseries; classification and map-
 17 ping of soils; dissemination of information; purchase and
 18 erection or alteration of permanent buildings; operation
 19 and maintenance of aircraft; and furnishing of subsistence
 20 to employees; \$67,500,000: *Provided*, That the cost of
 21 any permanent building purchased, erected, or as im-
 22 proved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply
 23 or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such
 24 building and with the exception of buildings acquired in con-
 25 junction with land being purchased for other purposes, shall

1 not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be con-
2 structed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per
3 building and except that alterations or improvements to other
4 existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may
5 be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500
6 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
7 priation shall be available for the construction of any such
8 building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided*
9 *further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has
10 established a central State agency authorized to enter into
11 agreements with the United States or any of its agencies
12 on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil
13 by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation
14 district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf
15 of the United States with any such soil conservation district
16 shall have the prior approval of such central State agency
17 before they shall become effective as to such district: *Pro-*
18 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be
19 expended for soil and water conservation operations under
20 the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in
21 demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
22 \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second
23 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
24 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of

1 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That
2 qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed at per
3 diem rates to perform the technical planning work of the
4 service.

5 WATERSHED PROTECTION

6 For expenses necessary to conduct surveys, investiga-
7 tions, and research and to carry out preventive measures.
8 including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods
9 of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use
10 of land, in accordance with the Watershed Protection and
11 Flood Prevention Act, approved August 4, 1954 (16
12 U. S. C. 1001-1007), and the provisions of the Act of
13 April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), to remain avail-
14 able until expended, \$17,500,000, with which shall be
15 merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appro-
16 priated or transferred to the Department for watershed
17 protection purposes.

18 FLOOD PREVENTION

19 For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood
20 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (33 U. S. C. 701-
21 709), as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with
22 the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the De-
23 partment, to perform works of improvement, including not
24 to exceed \$100,000 for employment pursuant to the second
25 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944

1 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
2 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals
3 not to exceed \$50 per diem, to remain available until ex-
4 pended, \$12,000,000, with which shall be merged the un-
5 expended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or trans-
6 ferred to the Department for flood prevention purposes:
7 *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the
8 purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie water-
9 sheds without specific approval of the county board of super-
10 visors of the county in which such lands are situated.

11 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
13 Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 685,
14 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as
15 amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (63 Stat. 277),
16 and September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), relating
17 to water conservation and utilization projects, to remain
18 available until expended, \$232,000, which sum shall be
19 merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore
20 appropriated to said Department for the purpose of said
21 Acts.

22 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

23 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
24 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
25 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as

1 amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including not to exceed
2 \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including
3 such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs with-
4 in the United States; ~~(13)\$217,500,000~~ \$250,000,000, to
5 remain available until December 31 of the next succeeding
6 fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-building
7 practices and soil- and water-conserving practices authorized
8 under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm
9 Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, carried out
10 during the period July 1, 1955, to December 31, 1956,
11 inclusive: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~(14)\$24,500,000~~
12 \$24,698,000 of the total sum provided under this head shall
13 be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and
14 other administrative expenses for carrying out such program,
15 the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to
16 such limitation; but not more than ~~(15)\$4,600,000~~
17 \$4,773,800 shall be transferred to the appropriation account
18 "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-
19 ment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to
20 claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of the
21 claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the Secre-
22 tary may prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation
23 practice or practices and has complied with all other require-
24 ments as conditions for such payments and that the statements
25 and information contained in the application for payment are

1 correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief,
2 under the penalties of title 18, United States Code: *Provided*
3 *further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made
4 available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Ad-
5 justment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered
6 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the sal-
7 aries or expenses of any regional information employees or
8 any State information employees, but this shall not pre-
9 clude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information
10 at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided further*,
11 That such amount shall be available for salaries and other
12 administrative expenses in connection with the formulation
13 and administration of the 1957 program of soil-building
14 practices and soil- and water-conserving practices, under
15 the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amount-
16 ing to \$250,000,000, including administration, and no partic-
17 ipant shall receive more than \$1,500, except where the par-
18 ticipants from two or more farms or ranches join to carry out
19 approved practices designed to conserve or improve the
20 agricultural resources of the community) ; but the payments
21 or grants under such programs shall be conditioned upon
22 the utilization of land with respect to which such payments
23 or grants are to be made in conformity with farming prac-
24 tices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and
25 soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical

1 and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the sev-
2 eral States, as determined and approved by the State com-
3 mittees appointed pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Con-
4 servation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16
5 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the respective States: *Provided*
6 *further*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the allocation
7 for the 1957 agricultural conservation program for
8 any county may, on the recommendation of such county
9 committee and approval of the State committee, be with-
10 held and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for services
11 of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agri-
12 cultural conservation program in the participating counties,
13 and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single account
14 for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil Conser-
15 vation Service for any purpose other than technical and
16 other assistance in such counties, and in addition, on the
17 recommendation of such county committee and approval of
18 the State committee, not to exceed 1 per centum may be
19 made available to any other Federal, State, or local public
20 agency for the same purpose and under the same conditions:
21 *Provided further*, That for the 1957 program \$2,500,000
22 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and
23 carrying out agriculture conservation practices and \$1,000,-
24 000 shall be available for conservation practices related
25 directly to flood prevention work in approved water-

1 sheds: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall
2 be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime,
3 trees, or any other farming material, or any soil-terracing
4 services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers
5 to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by
6 the Secretary under programs provided for herein: *Provided*
7 *further*, That no part of any funds available to the Depart-
8 ment, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency
9 constituting a part of such Department, shall be used in the
10 current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel ex-
11 penses of any person who has been convicted of violating
12 the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political
13 activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who
14 has been found in accordance with the provisions of title 18,
15 United States Code, section 1913, to have violated or at-
16 tempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of
17 Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services
18 or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a
19 Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or
20 appropriation by Congress except upon request of any
21 Member or through the proper official channels.

22 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

23 MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

24 For expenses necessary to carry on research and service
25 to improve and develop marketing and distribution relating

1 to agriculture as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing
 2 Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621-1627) and other laws, in-
 3 cluding the administration of marketing regulatory acts con-
 4 nected therewith: *Provided*, That appropriations hereunder
 5 shall be available pursuant to 5 U. S. C. 565a for the con-
 6 struction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improve-
 7 ments, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of erecting
 8 any one building shall not exceed \$7,500 and the cost of
 9 altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not
 10 exceed \$3,750 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building,
 11 whichever is greater:

12 Marketing research and agricultural estimates: For re-
 13 search and development relating to agricultural marketing
 14 and distribution, for analyses relating to farm prices, income
 15 and population, and demand for farm products, and for crop
 16 and livestock estimates; ~~(16)\$13,000,000~~ \$13,265,000: *Pro-*
 17 *vided*, That not less than \$350,000 of the funds contained
 18 in this appropriation shall be available to continue to gather
 19 statistics and conduct a special study on the price spread
 20 between the farmer and the consumer: *Provided further*,
 21 That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be avail-
 22 able for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or
 23 publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the
 24 acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple pro-
 25 duction for other than the commercial crop.

1 Marketing services: For services relating to agricultural
 2 marketing and distribution, for carrying out regulatory acts
 3 connected therewith, and for administration and coordination
 4 of payments to States; ~~(17)\$13,000,000~~ \$13,020,000, includ-
 5 ing not to exceed \$25,000 for employment at rates not to ex-
 6 ceed \$50 per diem, except for employment in rate cases for
 7 which \$100 per diem may be paid, pursuant to the second
 8 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5
 9 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
 10 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in carrying out section
 11 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural
 12 Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291) and section 203
 13 (j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

14 PAYMENTS TO STATES, TERRITORIES, AND POSSESSIONS

15 For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus
 16 and departments of markets and similar agencies for market-
 17 ing activities under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural
 18 Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623 (b)),
 19 ~~(18)\$1,100,000~~ \$1,200,000.

20 SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

21 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of
 22 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760).
 23 \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
 24 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said
 25 Act.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural Service, including carrying out title VI of the Agricultural Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 908), and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including not to exceed ~~(19)\$20,000~~ \$25,000 for representation allowances and for ~~(20)extending courtesies to representatives of~~ foreign countries, ~~(21)\$3,600,000~~ \$3,750,000~~(22):Provided,~~ That not less than \$400,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation shall be available to obtain statistics and related facts on foreign production and full and complete information on methods used by other countries to move farm commodities in world trade on a competitive basis.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), ~~(23)\$780,000~~ \$787,400.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to formulate and carry out acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), ~~(24)\$41,000,000~~ \$41,200,000, of which not more than ~~(25)\$6,000,~~

1 ~~000~~ \$6,343,100 shall be transferred to the appropriation
 2 account "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural
 3 Adjustment Act of 1938".

4 **SUGAR ACT PROGRAM**

5 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
 6 sions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),
 7 ~~(26)\$62,600,000~~ \$67,600,000, to remain available until
 8 June 30 of the next succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That
 9 expenditures (including transfers) from this appropriation
 10 for other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed
 11 ~~(27)\$1,700,000~~ \$1,873,000.

12 **FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION**

13 For operating and administrative expenses, \$6,210,000.

14 **RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION**

15 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrifi-
 16 cation Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924), as
 17 follows:

18 **LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS**

19 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
 20 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
 21 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provi-
 22 sions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural electrifi-
 23 cation program, ~~(28)\$145,300,000;~~ and rural telephone
 24 program, \$49,500,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed
 25 \$68,700,000 for the rural electrification program and \$50,-

1 500,000 for the rural telephone program may be borrowed
 2 under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such
 3 additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1957
 4 under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and
 5 orderly development of the program \$214,000,000; and
 6 rural telephone program, \$100,000,000.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
 9 \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed
 10 \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence
 11 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
 12 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 13 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(29)\$8,500,000~~ \$8,700,000.

14 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

15 To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the
 16 related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm
 17 Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031); the
 18 Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C.
 19 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C.
 20 Code 535; 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946
 21 (40 U. S. C. 436-439); the Act of August 28, 1937, as
 22 amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x-3), for the development
 23 of facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and
 24 semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title V
 25 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C.

1 1471-1483), relating to financial assistance for farm housing;
 2 the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act,
 3 approved May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444); the items
 4 "Loans to farmers, 1948 flood damage" in the Act of June 25,
 5 1948 (62 Stat. 1038), and "Loans to farmers, property dam-
 6 age" in the Act of May 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 82); the collect-
 7 ing and servicing of credit sales and development accounts in
 8 water conservation and utilization projects (53 Stat. 685,
 9 719), as amended and supplemented (16 U. S. C. 590y, z1
 10 and z10); and the Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture
 11 to convey certain mineral interests, approved September 6,
 12 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), as follows:

13 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

14 For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and
 15 taxes under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
 16 Act, as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition
 17 and preservation of security of obligations under the fore-
 18 going several authorities): Title I and section 43 of title
 19 IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended,
 20 ~~(30)\$19,000,000~~ \$24,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,-
 21 000,000 may be distributed to States and Territories without
 22 regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy, in
 23 addition to the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for
 24 loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented
 25 public land; title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant

1 Act, as amended, ~~(31)\$140,000,000~~ \$180,000,000; the Act
 2 of August 28, 1937, as amended, ~~(32)\$5,500,000; and addi-~~
 3 ~~tional amounts, not to exceed \$50,000,000, may be borrowed~~
 4 ~~under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such~~
 5 ~~additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1957,~~
 6 ~~under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and~~
 7 ~~orderly conduct of these programs \$10,500,000: Provided,~~
 8 That not to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be
 9 borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury
 10 in accordance with the provisions set forth under this head
 11 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For making, servicing, and collecting loans and insured
 14 mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made under
 15 prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to Farm-
 16 ers' Home Administration, and other administrative expenses,
 17 ~~(33)\$26,405,000~~ \$26,805,000, together with a transfer of
 18 not to exceed \$550,000 of the fees and administrative expense
 19 charges made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section
 20 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended
 21 (7 U. S. C. 1005 (b)), and section 10 (c) of the Act of
 22 August 28, 1937, as amended.

23 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

24 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or

1 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
2 service, (34)\$2,700,000 \$2,762,700.

3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

4 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-
5 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
6 for replacement only; expenses of the National Agricultural
7 Advisory Commission; stationery, supplies, materials, and
8 equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; adver-
9 tising of bids, communication service, postage, washing
10 towels, repairs and alterations, uniforms or allowances
11 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as
12 amended (5 U. S. C. 2131), and other miscellaneous
13 supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and neces-
14 sary for the practical and efficient work of the Department
15 of Agriculture; \$2,500,000.

16 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

17 For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for
18 the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordi-
19 nation of informational work and programs authorized by
20 Congress in the Department, \$1,325,000, of which total
21 appropriation not to exceed \$537,000 may be used for
22 farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests
23 of the people of the different sections of the country, an
24 equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered

1 to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the
 2 Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as
 3 they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two
 4 hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for
 5 the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part
 6 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the Year-
 7 book of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the Act
 8 of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*, That in
 9 the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
 10 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for em-
 11 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a)
 12 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended
 13 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

14 LIBRARY

15 For necessary expenses, including dues for library mem-
 16 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
 17 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
 18 subscribers who are not members, ~~(35)\$725,000~~ \$773,000.

19 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

20 The following corporations and agencies are hereby
 21 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of
 22 funds and borrowing authority available to each such cor-
 23 poration or agency and in accord with law, and to make
 24 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal
 25 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Govern-

1 ment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be nec-
2 essary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget
3 for the fiscal year 1957 for such corporation or agency,
4 except as hereinafter provided:

5 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: *Provided*, That
6 the direct costs of loss adjusters for crop inspections and loss
7 adjustments may be considered as nonadministrative or non-
8 operating expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
9 \$2,000,000 of administrative and operating expenses may
10 be paid from premium income.

11 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

12 RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT

13 To restore the capital impairment of the Commodity
14 Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June
15 30, 1955, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938,
16 as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), \$929,287,178.

17 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

18 Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent
19 the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any
20 activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That
21 not to exceed \$31,000,000 shall be available for admin-
22 istrative expenses of the Corporation including uniforms,
23 or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of Sep-
24 tember 1, 1954 (5 U. S. C. 2131), as amended: *Provided*
25 *further*, That \$1,000,000 of this authorization shall be

1 available only to expand and strengthen the sales program
2 of the Corporation pursuant to authority contained in the
3 Corporation's charter: *Provided further*, That not less
4 than 7 per centum of this authorization shall be placed
5 in reserve to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679
6 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for use only in such
7 amounts and at such time as may become necessary to carry
8 out program operations: *Provided further*, That all neces-
9 sary expenses (including legal and special services per-
10 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
11 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, opera-
12 tion, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real
13 or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in
14 which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of
15 pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
16 expenses for the purposes hereof.

17 TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

18 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL 19 MATERIALS

20 For expenses necessary to carry out section 7 (b) of the
21 Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of
22 July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$314,000: *Provided*,
23 That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable pro-
24 visions contained in the item "Salaries and expenses, Agri-
25 cultural Research Service".

1 REIMBURSEMENTS TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
2 FOR ADVANCES FOR ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION
3 ACTIVITIES

4 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
5 authorized transfers (including interest through June 30,
6 1956) as follows: (1) \$1,269,330 for sums transferred to
7 the appropriation "Foot-and-mouth and other contagious
8 diseases of animals and poultry", fiscal year 1955, for eradi-
9 cation activities, pursuant to authority contained under such
10 head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit
11 Administration Appropriation Act, 1955, and (2) \$11,-
12 791,624 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Salaries
13 and expenses, Agricultural Research Service", fiscal year
14 1955, for brucellosis eradication, pursuant to section 204
15 (e) of the Act of August 28, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 397).

16 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
17 FOR ADVANCES FOR GRADING AND CLASSING
18 ACTIVITIES

19 For reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation
20 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Marketing re-
21 search and service", fiscal year 1955 (including interest
22 thereon through June 30, 1956), pursuant to the Act of
23 August 31, 1951 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading tobacco
24 and classing cotton without charge to producers, as author-
25 ized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$367,740.

1 SPECIAL COMMODITY DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

2 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for
3 authorized costs (including interest through June 30, 1956),
4 as follows: (1) \$101,130,155 under the International Wheat
5 Agreement Act of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1641-
6 1642); (2) \$88,628,927 for commodities disposed of for
7 emergency famine relief to friendly peoples pursuant to title
8 II of the Act of July 10, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1691-1694);
9 (3) \$67,477,228 for the sale of surplus agricultural com-
10 modities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act
11 of July 10, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1691-1694); and (4)
12 \$184,678 for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds to Fed-
13 eral land-administering agencies under the Act of July 26,
14 1954 (68 Stat. 529).

15 TITLE IV—FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

16 Not to exceed \$2,230,000 (from assessments collected
17 from farm credit agencies) shall be obligated during the
18 current fiscal year for administrative expenses.

19 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
20 \$550,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds
21 of the Corporation shall be available for administrative
22 expenses, including employment on a contract or fee basis of
23 persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of
24 special services, including legal services, and the use of the
25 services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm

1 loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of
2 the Government as authorized by the Act of January 31,
3 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said total sum shall
4 be exclusive of services and facilities furnished and examina-
5 tions made by the Farm Credit Administration, interest ex-
6 pense, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, op-
7 eration, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-
8 tion of real or personal property belonging to the Corpora-
9 tion or in which it has an interest: *Provided*, That promptly
10 after June 30 of each fiscal year all cash funds in excess of
11 the estimated operating requirements for the current fiscal
12 year shall be declared as dividends and paid into the general
13 fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That the aggregate
14 amount of bonds the Corporation may issue and have out-
15 standing at any one time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

16 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
17 \$1,932,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
18 funds of the banks shall be available for administrative
19 expenses, including the purchase of not to exceed two
20 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and services
21 performed for the banks by other Government agencies
22 (except services and facilities furnished and examinations
23 made by the Farm Credit Administration, and services
24 performed by any Federal Reserve bank and by the
25 United States Treasury in connection with the financial

1 transactions of the banks) ; and said total sum shall be ex-
2 clusive of interest expense, legal and special services per-
3 formed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connec-
4 tion with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improve-
5 ment, protection, or disposition of real or personal property
6 belonging to the banks or in which they have an interest.

7 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,644,-
8 000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of
9 the corporations shall be available for administrative
10 expenses, including the purchase of not to exceed six
11 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and
12 services performed for the corporations by other Gov-
13 ernment agencies (except services and facilities furnished
14 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration) ;
15 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,
16 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee
17 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition,
18 operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or dis-
19 position of real or personal property belonging to the corpo-
20 rations or in which they have an interest.

21 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 501. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, the
23 lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the De-
24 partment under this Act shall be available for the purchase,
25 in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed

1 645 passenger motor vehicles (36) of which 622 shall be for
2 replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary
3 in the conduct of the work of the Department outside the
4 District of Columbia.

5 SEC. 502. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
6 employment of aliens shall not apply to employment under
7 the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

8 SEC. 503. Of appropriations herein made which are
9 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
10 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract
11 or tracts of land.

12 SEC. 504. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act
13 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of
14 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on be-
15 half of the Department or any division, commission, or
16 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
17 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
18 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
19 of cotton or the trend of same.

20 SEC. 505. Except to provide materials required in or
21 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
22 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
23 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of
24 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
25 outside of the United States.

1 SEC. 506. Not less than \$1,500,000 of the appropria-
2 tions of the Department for research and service work
3 authorized by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427,
4 1621-1629), and the Act of July 28, 1954 (Public Law
5 545), shall be available for contracting in accordance with
6 said Acts.

7 SEC. 507. No part of any appropriation contained
8 in this Act or of the funds available for expenditure
9 by any corporation or agency included in this Act shall be
10 used for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or
11 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

12 SEC. 508. Appropriations of the Department avail-
13 able for research and service work authorized by the
14 Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427, 1621-1629) shall
15 be available for expenses of any advisory committee estab-
16 lished as provided in title III of said Act to assist in effec-
17 tuating the research and service work of the Department.

18 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agricul-
19 ture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act,
20 1957".

Passed the House of Representatives May 14, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments May 22 (legislative day, May 7), 1956.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 22, 1956

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

On page 84, line 4, after the period insert the following: "If the deposit is made, such service shall be held and considered to be service during which the employee was subject to this act."

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I cannot let this opportunity pass without complimenting the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina. A short time ago I was chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and I know the detail and the hard work that must be engaged in by the chairman of that particular committee. There is a terrific amount of detail connected with the work of the committee. The chairman of the committee is besought continuously in his office by Federal employees not only from the city of Washington, but, as the distinguished Senator knows, from all over the United States. Delegations come to Washington from Los Angeles, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and from every State in the Union.

I particularly desire to commend the distinguished Senator for the judicious way in which he has presided at the meetings of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. I think I have attended every meeting of the full committee during this session and the last session. If there is any committee in the Senate which works harmoniously, it is the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and that is largely due to the way in which the fine chairman takes his time about every bill. He goes into each bill in the minutest detail. If any Senator has any question, every precaution is taken that his question is answered completely.

The chairman of the committee has been courteous, not only to members on his own side, but to members on the minority side.

We have been helped in our work by having a magnificent staff, one of experience, headed by Mr. Brawley, who has been very helpful in assisting Senators on the Republican side.

I wish to repeat that I do not know of any chairman of any committee who could have done better than has the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. President, I recall when the first retirement bill was passed. At that time the outlook for it was rather hopeless, but because of the way in which the Democrats, who were in the minority at that time, cooperated with the Republicans, a fine bill resulted.

I think the bill now pending is an outstanding measure for the benefit of Federal employees who may retire, as well as for those who have heretofore retired. In great measure, that is due to the untiring work of the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. President, sometime ago I made a speech on the floor of the Senate in which I asked the people of South Carolina to send the distinguished senior Senator back to the Senate. I called on every Republican in the State of South Carolina to vote for him. I thought I

was doing the Senator a service, and one can imagine my surprise when a short time later a newspaper writer, while commending me on the speech, pointed out that the total number of Republicans in the State of South Carolina was only 125. He pointed out the total population and the fact that, after all, the Republicans in that State represented only a minor fraction of 1 percent.

Mr. President, I cannot resist also paying a compliment to Bob Johnson, who for a long time has been on the staff, and who has been assigned to represent the minority. He has been most helpful to the minority members. At the request of our distinguished chairman, Mr. Brawley has also been helpful to us. These gentlemen not only help us when there are meetings of the committee, but they willingly come to a Senator's office after hours to explain any question a Senator may have to raise, so that he may fully understand the matter.

I want to extend the highest commendation to the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina. I know that Federal employee organizations all over the country feel they have a friend in the Senator. They may not always get all they are asking for, but they know they can get a fair hearing whenever they have a complaint, and that is all the organizations ask for.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Pastore in the chair). The Senator from South Carolina has a number of technical amendments to present. Does he desire that they be considered en bloc?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Just the technical ones.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I understand the Senator from South Carolina asked unanimous consent that the amendments may be considered at this time. I reserve the right to object until such time as I may be able to get a clearance, through the minority leader, relating to the disposition of one particular amendment at this time.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, while the Senator from Maine, who is presently acting as minority leader, is trying to get clearance, I should like to say that I appreciate everything the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] said about me, the committee, the committee staff, and the work which the committee has done in the past. I wish also to say that since I have been a Member of the Senate he has been on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and he has been a faithful worker at all times, and has acquitted himself excellently, both as chairman and as ranking minority member. After the Senator was off the committee for a brief period he returned, and he is working just as faithfully on the committee as he ever did. I wish to thank him for his cooperation.

I desire also to thank all the Democratic and Republican members of the committee for working faithfully with me, and trying to have reported from the committee what I believe to be a bill which will result in a much better civil-service retirement law being put on the statute books.

If the bill should be passed and enacted into law it will, in my opinion, mean much to the Federal Government and employees who work for the Federal Government, because it will provide a greater incentive for Government employees to remain in Government service. One thing that has hindered the departments in the past has been that after a person has entered the Government service, and has just about become familiar with the duties of his office, he has started looking around for greener fields. We think that a better retirement system will deter so many employees from leaving.

Mr. President, at this time I withdraw my unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina to the committee amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Mansfield in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 11177 making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Georgia.

Does the bill contain emergency funds for the FHA?

Mr. RUSSELL. This bill increases the loan authority for FHA rural farm ownership loans by \$5 million. It also increases loan authorizations under the production and subsistence program.

Mr. LANGER. Can the distinguished Senator tell me how this loan authority would operate?

Mr. RUSSELL. It does not involve farm housing. That subject is under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. I understand that in the near future there will be before the Senate a bill dealing with that subject.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Title I—Regular Activities—Agricultural Research Service—Salaries and Expenses," on page 3, line 7, after the word "stations", to strike out "\$49,972,000" and insert "\$49,676,400", and in line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,300,000" and insert "\$1,900,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, the chairman will recall the letter which I wrote him and with which I enclosed some communications calling attention to the fact that there were more requests in many counties with reference to the rotation practice, under which grass and legumes are planted, than there were funds to honor them. Funds for the Department were allocated last year to the several States, and it developed, I think, that some twenty States are finding that there is an insufficient amount of funds to meet all the requests received. Since these requests all referred to good soil-conservation practices, it occurred to me that it would be well if an increase in funds could be made available, and I so stated in a letter to the chairman. It came after the hearings were concluded.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the appropriation to which the Senator refers is made to carry on the agricultural conservation program. It was suggested that a revolving fund be set up with a reserve of \$5 million to take care of these practices. The committee examined into the matter and concluded that \$5 million was not adequate for the purpose, and we have made an increase in the appropriation of \$25 million, which makes the total appropriation for that purpose \$250 million. In addition, there is a carry-over from the 1954 program of \$25 million.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation to the chairman and to the committee for the action which they have taken. It seemed to me that particularly since the so-called soil-bank program would be limited in its application this year, at best, it was highly desirable that these conservation practices, particularly in the field of rotating crops and getting out of surplus crops into grass and legumes, should be encouraged.

The action of the committee, as I understand, will make the additional \$25 million available for apportionment among the States, so that they can meet their extraordinary requests for these other practices.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is the hope of the committee that the sum will be entirely adequate to provide for the condition which the Senator from South Dakota has described, which is more or less acute in a number of States.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. I should like to inquire about the appropriation shown on page 7 of the report, title 1, with reference to the animal disease laboratory facilities. As I understand, the House approved \$10 million for this item. The Budget request was for about \$18,900,000. The Senate deleted the entire amount.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Wyoming is correct. This is a very important program, one in which the committee is very much interested. But the committee did not approve of the location of the proposed laboratory at Beltsville, Md., in the very environs of the city of Washington. A provision was included in the report directing the Department to confer with the standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry as to the location of the laboratory.

If an agreement can be reached as to the location of the laboratory at some suitable place, somewhere near the location of the large animal population of the country, and where the animals can be treated and be easily subject to the cures which may be found for animal diseases, I do not think the Senate conferees will insist on this provision.

We are not satisfied that the location of the proposed laboratory shall be at Beltsville. The committee over a period of years has undertaken to restrict the concentration of all types of agricultural research at Beltsville. This is a great country. Different conditions exist in different areas. The committee felt that some of the research work to be done on diseases of animals should be carried on in the areas where the animals are infested with the diseases. Certainly Beltsville, Md., is not a central point of the cattle population of the United States.

Mr. BARRETT. I certainly agree with that particular statement. I should like to ask if any money has already been spent for the building of the proposed facility at the Beltsville station.

Mr. RUSSELL. Not to my knowledge. Congress made an appropriation to prepare plans for the laboratory, but at that time no indication was given to the committee that it was proposed to locate the laboratory at Beltsville. A very comprehensive set of plans has been prepared. The plans were submitted to the committee. They seem to be completely adequate for what we had in mind, namely, to have the greatest research center for animal disease in the entire world.

But there was some waste in the plans. Taking cognizance of the fact that Washington would be one of the first

targets of atomic attack, several hundred thousand dollars were provided for strengthening the walls of the buildings so as to reduce the effect of possible bomb explosions over Washington. That and similar matters make it most important to locate the proposed laboratory at some other place.

If Washington is to be the target of an atomic attack, we do not want to have the animal diseases released to follow in the wake of death and devastation by atomic attack, by reason of having such a laboratory located near the Capital City.

Mr. BARRETT. The committee, then, believes that the location of the laboratory is the determining factor at present, does it?

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall read from the committee report, in which there was unanimous agreement:

The committee supports the establishment of adequate facilities for research on animal diseases, but does not approve the budget request for building the laboratory, and further concentrating this work, at Beltsville, Md. The committee believes that before it recommends an appropriation for the establishment of a national animal disease research facility, the standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry should approve the project, including its location.

In connection with the long-range research program the committee requests the Department to make a study of its needs for research facilities and report to the committee.

We are heartily in favor of the laboratory; all we ask is that the Department and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry come to an agreement as to where the laboratory shall be located.

Mr. BARRETT. Will the effect of the action by the committee be to hold the matter in abeyance for 1 year?

Mr. RUSSELL. Not necessarily. It was generally understood in the committee that if the Department saw fit to consult with the standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry before the conference was held on the bill, the Senate conferees might even recede in this bill. But if a decision has not been reached by that time, there will still be several supplemental and deficiency appropriation measures to be considered before the adjournment of Congress, and that will give the Department of Agriculture adequate time to consult with the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and for Congress to make an appropriation this year. If the Department is diligent, there should be no cause for delay in the construction of the laboratory.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BEALL. Is it not true that Beltsville is better equipped for research than any other place in the country?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Department testified that the facilities needed did not exist at Beltsville; that the existing facilities could not be used, and that new ones must be constructed. Undoubtedly there are a number of scientists at Beltsville.

Mr. BEALL. Beltsville has the personnel with which to do the work.

Mr. RUSSELL. The testimony before the committee indicated that the Department would be compelled to hire 300 new experts in science to conduct the research. They are not now at Beltsville; they would have to be recruited for this work.

Mr. BEALL. But there are scientists working in hospitals in the vicinity of Baltimore and Washington, and land is available at Beltsville. Why not utilize Beltsville for this purpose? Beltsville has a research plant.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. I can understand the diligence with which the Senator seeks to further the purposes of the Department of Agriculture in concentrating everything at Beltsville. But Congress has gone rather far in that direction already. A large amount of research has been conducted at Beltsville on plants which are not indigenous to Maryland and this area. A great deal of research is done at Beltsville on animals. Although Maryland is a great agricultural State, it does not stand pre-eminent among the cattle-producing States of the Nation.

Mr. BEALL. But there must have been a reason for establishing the research station originally at Beltsville.

Mr. RUSSELL. It was for the same reason which is given every time any new research project is created. The Department wants it located at Beltsville, where it will be convenient for the Secretary of Agriculture and the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in charge of research to ride out in an automobile and look things over.

Also, very naturally, the scientists who are already employed here like Washington—or Maryland, if they happen to reside in Maryland. Therefore, they have every reason to want to continue to reside in Washington or in the great Free State of Maryland; they dislike to move somewhere else. For that reason, research has been pyramided upon research at Beltsville.

A great deal of the research, I say in all candor, cannot be done as effectively at Beltsville as it could be done in areas where the plants are more afflicted by disease, or where the large herds of cattle are infested. There are other areas which have a scientific interest in these conditions. Many States have excellent colleges for veterinarians. I observed the Senator from North Dakota rise to ask me some questions. I visited an excellent college for veterinarians at Fargo, in his State. It is one of the best in the Nation. There are many other places where the proposed laboratory could be located.

While I appreciate the zeal of the Senator from Maryland in protecting his State, I must say that the committee does not feel that Beltsville is an appropriate location for the proposed laboratory.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I rose for the very reason which the distinguished Senator from Georgia mentioned. We have a

very fine laboratory at Fargo, N. Dak. It is perhaps the last place in the United States which would be bombed. That is one reason why the proposed laboratory should be located there. I hope the chairman and the other members of the Senator's committee may see fit to have the laboratory located at Fargo, N. Dak.

Mr. RUSSELL. That will be up to the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The testimony before the committee, given by Assistant Secretary Peterson, who was very frank, was to the effect that they could locate the laboratory almost anywhere where there was a veterinarians' school. I knew at that time that there was such a school in North Dakota. Also, there is one in Georgia; a very excellent school.

Mr. LANGER. Can the Senator state how much money is appropriated for REA, and how the amount compares with the appropriation of last year?

Mr. RUSSELL. The total amount available for the Rural Electrification Administration for electrification loans, for fiscal 1957, including a reserve of \$68.7 million, is \$214 million, as compared with a total for 1956 including the reserve of \$260 million.

But it must be pointed out that there was a considerable carryover from 1956, and the Rural Electrification Cooperatives requested \$214 million, which is the amount which is made available in the bill.

Mr. LANGER. Could the distinguished Senator give us similar information about the telephone program?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. For the telephone program there is available, including the reserve, the sum of \$100 million for fiscal 1957. I might say the representatives of the Rural Electric Cooperatives, who also spoke for the telephone program, requested that amount of the committee.

Mr. LANGER. Will the Senator tell us approximately the amount that was spent last year for the telephone program?

Mr. RUSSELL. I have the figures somewhere in my papers, but I do not recall them at the moment.

Mr. LANGER. I want to say, in passing, that that program has not been carried out as well as has the REA program, at least in the Northwestern part of the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, it has not moved forward as rapidly, because in some sections the cooperatives have been rather slow about submitting their applications for loans. In addition, there is a great deal of difference between the telephone program and the rural electrification program as pertains, for example, to the distances between houses and the standards that are fixed in the bill. I do not know whether in the administration of the program the tendency has been to restrict it, but it has not been for lack of money that it has not gone forward faster. We have made available more money than has been expended.

Mr. LANGER. There does not seem to have been the "push" behind the telephone program on the part of the admin-

istration that there was behind the REA program.

Mr. RUSSELL. I cannot answer as to that.

I might say to the Senator from North Dakota, in response to the question he previously asked, that the carryover for the telephone program in unexpended funds for this fiscal year is \$33,556,176.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I wish to direct the chairman's attention to the item for agricultural research, which begins on page 3 of the report. The item I have in mind is in the middle of page 4 and refers to the payments to States.

To get my question before the chairman, I should like to make a statement and ask a question. The statement is rather lengthy, and contains factual background.

Mr. President, the amount of funds made available for agricultural research and education by our agriculture subcommittee is indeed gratifying. I consider this as one of the best and most forward-looking programs that the committee has ever approved. I visualize the appropriations made available for fiscal year 1957 as a step in the right direction and one which will lead to an expanded long-range program. Our committee increased Federal research funds by \$9,471,245 over fiscal year 1956, and increased research payments to States by \$6 million over last year. We also provided an increase of \$5,625,000 for the Cooperative Extension Service Program.

Our committee made one important change in the budget recommendations by transferring \$1,250,000 from Federal research to research payments to States. The committee did not include a statement in the report as to how the Department should handle this transfer. I understand that the Department of Agriculture plans to handle this transfer by making an across-the-board cut on all Federal research projects to make up for this transfer.

I do not believe that this was at all the intent of the committee. It was my understanding that the committee desired the transfer of \$1,250,000 to the States to be used according to the justification of special research projects by the land-grant college representatives to our committee. This procedure would not interfere with the overall research program, but would mean a transfer of a part of Federal projects and funds to States to be used for the same purpose. In other words, State justifications indicate that if they had \$1,250,000 more funds, they would use \$344,000 of this total for animal production research.

In this case, I visualize this as a reduction of \$344,000 for animal production research at the Federal level, and an increase of \$344,000 for animal production research at the State level. It would seem logical to apply the same procedure to all of the items mentioned in the State justification. This would appear to be a far more logical way of taking care of this transfer rather than an across-the-

board transfer of funds for all Federal research projects.

I should like to ask the Senator, based on the facts which I have outlined as a background, if I have correctly stated the intention of the committee in transferring the funds from the Federal to the State level.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am quite sure I can answer that question categorically. That was the intention of the committee. The Senator from Mississippi knows, of course, that the question of the Federal-State research has been a matter of great concern to the committee for several years. It has been felt that when States have a problem immediately at hand, and have a staff of experts, they are better qualified to deal with problems of sectional or local character than is the United States Department of Agriculture.

I have in my hand a table relating to the estimated distribution of increases

Estimated distribution of the increases in payments to States for 1957 by subject-matter fields

Field of research	Estimated distribution of budget estimates, House bill	Estimated distribution of increase (+) under Senate bill	Estimated distribution of total
Animal production.....	\$250,000	+\$344,000	\$594,000
Animal diseases.....	440,000	56,000	496,000
Grass and forage crop production.....	337,000	46,000	383,000
Field crop production.....	135,000	189,500	324,500
Horticulture and forest crop production.....	221,000	206,000	427,000
Plant diseases and insects.....	598,000	76,000	674,000
Soils.....	205,000	23,000	228,000
Water use and conservation.....	322,000	36,000	358,000
Farm mechanization and structures.....	322,000	40,000	362,000
Economics of production.....	459,000	51,000	510,000
Marketing and utilization.....	1,025,500	115,000	1,140,500
Foods, human nutrition, and home economics.....	293,000	30,000	323,000
Administration.....	142,500	37,500	180,000
Total.....	4,750,000	1,250,000	6,000,000

Estimated distribution of the increase in payments to States for 1957

	Estimated distribution of budget estimates	Estimated distribution of increase under Senate bill	Estimated distribution of total
Alabama.....	\$105,400	\$27,737	\$133,137
Alaska.....	20,803	5,474	26,277
Arizona.....	29,977	7,889	37,866
Arkansas.....	87,486	23,023	110,509
California.....	95,026	25,007	120,033
Colorado.....	39,618	10,426	50,044
Connecticut.....	32,034	8,430	40,464
Delaware.....	23,012	6,056	29,068
Florida.....	51,770	13,624	65,394
Georgia.....	109,077	28,704	137,781
Hawaii.....	27,648	7,276	34,924
Idaho.....	34,501	9,079	43,580
Illinois.....	100,771	26,519	127,290
Indiana.....	87,314	22,977	110,291
Iowa.....	88,774	23,362	112,136
Kansas.....	61,256	16,120	77,376
Kentucky.....	109,055	28,699	137,754
Louisiana.....	74,237	19,536	93,773
Maine.....	35,098	9,236	44,334
Maryland.....	44,063	11,595	55,658
Massachusetts.....	39,461	10,384	49,845
Michigan.....	95,411	25,108	120,519
Minnesota.....	86,241	22,695	108,936
Mississippi.....	108,851	28,645	137,496
Missouri.....	96,104	25,290	121,394
Montana.....	32,859	8,647	41,506
Nebraska.....	53,985	14,207	68,192
Nevada.....	20,834	5,483	26,317
New Hampshire.....	26,301	6,921	33,222
New Jersey.....	39,057	10,278	49,335
New Mexico.....	32,878	8,652	41,530
New York.....	95,929	25,244	121,173
North Carolina.....	147,815	38,899	186,714
North Dakota.....	41,531	10,929	52,460
Ohio.....	114,871	30,229	145,100
Oklahoma.....	70,809	18,634	89,443
Oregon.....	45,819	12,058	57,877
Pennsylvania.....	123,182	32,416	155,598

Estimated distribution of the increase in payments to States for 1957—Continued

	Estimated distribution of budget estimates	Estimated distribution of increase under Senate bill	Estimated distribution of total
Puerto Rico.....	\$101,607	\$26,739	\$128,346
Rhode Island.....	21,997	5,789	27,786
South Carolina.....	83,721	22,032	105,753
South Dakota.....	41,078	10,810	51,888
Tennessee.....	110,779	29,152	139,931
Texas.....	147,975	38,941	186,916
Utah.....	28,469	7,492	35,961
Vermont.....	28,072	7,387	35,459
Virginia.....	94,592	24,893	119,485
Washington.....	52,116	13,715	65,831
West Virginia.....	68,450	18,013	86,463
Wisconsin.....	87,555	23,041	110,596
Wyoming.....	24,731	6,508	31,239
Total.....	3,420,000	900,000	4,320,000
Regular reserve fund.....	1,187,500	312,500	1,500,000
Administration.....	142,500	37,500	180,000
Total.....	4,750,000	1,250,000	6,000,000

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Georgia very much for his very complete reply, which I think makes very explicit the intention of the committee on this problem. I should like to express the hope that the chairman, insofar as he can, will maintain that position in the conference on the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. That certainly would be my position, and I hope that if we

can get the House to accept the Senate amendment, that matter can be clearly stated in the report of the conferees.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT. I may say to the Senator that the people in the West are very much interested in some experiments which have been carried on at the Colorado A. and M. College at Fort Collins, Colo., with reference to sealing irrigation canals with bentonite. I appeared before the committee and urged that an item be inserted in the bill to carry on those experiments. I may say the House report indicates that the committee was in favor of the provision, but, referring to page 6 of the House report, I find this statement:

Another has to do with the need for further research on colloidal sediments for sealing irrigation canals. The committee has not dealt separately with each of these because the Department, within the large amounts provided in this bill for research, has ample authority and funds to meet these and other similar research problems.

I take it that the Senate committee takes the same position, and that these same experiments can be carried on. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. As I understood the testimony of the Senator from Wyoming, it was that he was supporting the House provision. We did not touch it. It is in the bill just as it came to us. It certainly is the position of the Senate committee that it approved the research to which the Senator has referred.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the Senator. Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. I am very much interested in the question of the livestock research laboratory. In the House bill there are funds provided in the amount of \$10 million. In the Senate committee bill there are no funds provided. I regret that I was not present in the Appropriations Committee at the time this particular item was up for discussion by the committee.

Therefore, I was not then able to plead my cause, so to speak.

I suggest to the chairman of the subcommittee that we consider amending the bill in such a way as to provide for appropriation of the \$18,915,000 which was called for in the Bureau of the Budget's recommendation for this research laboratory, because I believe it would be a mistake for us to permit a lag to develop in this research activity into animal diseases. That is evident because annually we suffer a loss of almost \$800 million as a result of animal diseases of various sorts. In addition, there is the danger that humans will be contaminated by many of those diseases. Therefore we should proceed to take steps to make progress in this research activity, rather than permit it to come to a standstill—whether for 6 months or for a year or for a longer period—because of a lack of appropriations.

I believe that if we include a provision for the necessary funds in the bill, then the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Senate Appropriations Committee can request representatives of the animal husbandry division of the Department of Agriculture to testify before them and to make known the needs in connection with such a research laboratory, including the ground space necessary for the protection of the workers and the citizens who reside near the laboratory. In that way, the proper determination can be made.

That is the procedure that was followed in connection with the establishment of the research laboratory dealing with the hoof-and-mouth disease. The Congress appropriated the necessary funds, and instructed the executive agency to decide on the proper location. That was done, and today some very excellent work is being done in the hoof-and-mouth disease laboratory.

In this case I believe we could well proceed in a similar manner, and I am sure that it is important that we do so. As evidence of that fact, let me state that I have received telephone calls from Dr. West, executive secretary of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board; and Dr. West tells me that if any lag were permitted to develop in connection with this activity, it would have a most serious effect upon the livestock industry of the Midwest.

I realize that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], is vitally interested in agriculture, and is an apt student in that field, and that as chairman of the subcommittee he was only endeavoring to obtain as soon as possible the opinion of the Department of Agriculture in regard to the most suitable location for the research laboratory. In my opinion, the absence of such a statement was the reason why this item was not provided for in the Senate committee's version of the bill.

I believe we can safeguard ourselves in this connection by writing in the report or stating during the present colloquy that we wish to be sure that both the Department of Agriculture and the research technicians working in such a laboratory will present us with their recommendations.

I might suggest that the laboratory be located in the Midwest; but if I were to do so, I would seemingly be acting on the basis of a selfish interest. Therefore, I shall not make a recommendation that the laboratory be established adjacent to my own State.

I believe that in the pending bill we should provide the necessary funds; and then we should urge that representatives of the Department of Agriculture testify before the Appropriations Committee and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and make their recommendations to those committees. In that manner, I believe we could assure the approval within the next 6 months of a research laboratory.

I believe that the establishment of such a laboratory is a necessity, particularly in view of the fact that it was necessary to suspend some of the activi-

ties in the Department of Agriculture because of the fear of contamination of the employees in the Department of Agriculture building where a spread of the disease through the corridors of the building was threatened as a result of improper ventilation within the laboratory.

As I understand, the necessary facilities do not exist at the Beltsville plant, and the work in this field cannot be expanded there. I further understand that the facilities and site at Denver are inadequate, and that the employees there are being endangered. Therefore, this entire research activity is threatened with being brought to a standstill or with being shut down.

In connection with this matter, I should like to refer to an amendment I have had drawn. My amendment provides that, on page 6, the matter proposed to be stricken out in lines 17 through 21 be restored, and that in line 20 the figures "\$10,000,000" be stricken out, and that there be inserted in lieu thereof the figures "\$18,915,000."

Mr. President, I send the amendment to the desk, so that it may be available at the appropriate time, as we proceed to act on the bill.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Georgia for yielding to me, in order to permit me to make this explanation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have been glad to yield, and I shall discuss the Senator's amendment when it is reached in its proper place in the bill.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have already undertaken to explain that the committee was not indifferent to this subject. We had very lengthy hearings on this matter, and we tried to obtain from the Department a statement as to where it would locate the laboratory. In its report, the House committee stated that they did not favor locating the laboratory at Beltsville. However, the Department indicated a disregard for that view of the House committee, and the Department, in its appeal letter, did not state that it would consider locating the laboratory at any other place.

The Senator from Minnesota is a little more confident of what the Department would do than the committee was at the hearings. We went very fully into all these matters, including the diseases and the personnel requirements.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield further to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALLOTT in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I should like to add—and let me say that I was reluctant to do so earlier, for fear that the distinguished Senator from Georgia would believe I was taking a selfish attitude if I proposed that the project be established in my own State—

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I will say unhesitatingly that it is my opinion, after dealing with these research programs over a period of 24 years, that I

think it would be better to locate the laboratory somewhere other than at Beltsville. I do not know where the laboratory should be established. I do not say it should be established in Minnesota. But I know that Beltsville is not the proper place for the laboratory; I know that.

Mr. THYE. In Minnesota, a site comprising more than 800 acres is now only partly in use.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not undertaking to say where the laboratory should be located.

Mr. THYE. But I should like to make an explanation for the RECORD. The Gopher ordnance plant and ammunition plant was established at Rosemont, in Minnesota, during the war, and the plant is still intact. The building and roads have been installed. The site is now being operated by the University of Minnesota, in connection with its research work. That plant has sufficient land, sewerage, water, and highways to accommodate such a research laboratory; and I should like to call that site to the attention of the Congress, because the Government owns that property, and the facilities there have been developed in such a way that only a minimum of expense would be involved if the research laboratory were located there.

I refer to that site only for the information of the Members of Congress; I am not taking a selfish attitude in that connection, for I believe that at this time the most important consideration is to have provision made at once for establishment of the research laboratory, and that should be done by having such an item included in this appropriation bill. Thereafter, the best location for the project can be determined, as we proceed to discuss the matter with representatives of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Congress votes to include this money in the pending bill, the books will be closed, I may say, insofar as this matter is concerned, and the laboratory will be established at Beltsville. We have done everything within our power to get the Department of Agriculture to show that it is even aware of the fact that Congress has any say-so in connection with the location of the laboratory.

We have asked them, in the committee report, to come before the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and discuss the question. So far as I am aware, the Department has not lifted its hand. If the Senate wishes to vote to establish the laboratory at Beltsville and close the door on any sensible and logical location, all it has to do is to adopt the amendment proposed by my friend from Minnesota. I have tried in every way to persuade the Department to discuss with the standing committee the very important matter of the proper location for perhaps the most important laboratory the Department of Agriculture will operate.

Mr. THYE. I absolutely agree with the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that Beltsville is not the best place to locate this research laboratory, because the Department is already short of space at that location. It is in a

densely populated area. It is not desirable to have the research laboratory in the Department of Agriculture facility at Beltsville, because of the danger of contamination. Certainly we should not place the research laboratory adjacent to all the cattle and other livestock which, for several decades, we have been developing and building up through research and breeding. Certainly we should not locate the research laboratory, where animal diseases are confined for purposes of research, in such a location as Beltsville, because the result might well be to contaminate all the livestock which we have at that location in research projects. So I definitely share the conviction of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that the laboratory should not be located at Beltsville. I have been there several times, and I know exactly the area which the Department has. I am familiar with the number of livestock concentrated in that area as research livestock. For many decades we have been engaged in the development of various breeds. The proposed laboratory should be at a place where it could be isolated, and where it would not be a source of constant danger of contamination to livestock which might be carriers of various diseases.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 3, line 8.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a very brief question, and a request for an observation on the part of the chairman of the subcommittee?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. In the bill as passed by the House, in connection with the subject of soil conservation and water resources, I note that the Bureau of the Budget recommended \$1,055,000, and I believe the House added another \$386,000 or \$387,000, making a total of \$1,441,910.

My question to the chairman of the subcommittee is this: Does the bill, as reported by the Senate committee, carry the amounts proposed to be appropriated by action of the House?

Mr. RUSSELL. As it appears from the bill before us, the Senate committee affirms the action of the House in making this increase, which I think is completely justified, because of the importance of the work. If the bill as now before the Senate shall be passed, this item will not even be in conference. The appropriation will be \$1,441,910.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a brief statement which I have prepared on the subject of the soil and water conservation programs.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The committee in its usual manner of thoroughness and wisdom has done a highly commendable job. The bill presented to us reflects the committee's knowledge that it is providing not merely for the operations of an important department of the Government, but is, in fact, dealing with

many practical matters that affect the welfare of all farm families.

I particularly like and appreciate the emphasis placed by the committee on soil and water conservation.

I take my stand with the committee in favor of accelerated operations by the Soil Conservation Service in locally organized locally controlled Soil Conservation Districts and in the watershed programs, including the pilot watersheds mentioned by the committee report, and in favor of accelerated scientific studies by the Agricultural Research Service on problems of soil and water conservation. On this last matter, I should like to ask a question. It is not entirely clear to me how the funds in this bill compare with the amount for conservation research recommended by the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts and how it compares with the amount voted by the House of Representatives.

The National Association of Soil Conservation Districts which has no axes to grind and no interests to promote except public-spirited interest in the preservation of our resources for the good of present and future generations, has wisely called our attention to the many problems that need scientific study and has estimated that research in this field should be increased at the rate of about \$3 million a year for several years. This is a small amount of money in relation to the value of the resources we are seeking to protect and in relation to the amounts of money being appropriated for action programs.

I was happy to note that the bill as recommended by the House Appropriations Committee and passed by the House included not only the \$1,055,000 recommended in the budget but a considerable amount in addition. I am informed that the increase for soil- and water-conservation research as the bill passed the House was \$386,910 above the budget estimate or a total increase of \$1,441,910. I trust that the bill as it is now presented to the Senate includes no less than that amount, and I should be happy to learn that it includes as much as was recommended by the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts. Would the chairman of the subcommittee please reassure me on this important matter?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee one further question, in reference to the REA funds. The Senator from Georgia may recall that last year we changed the formula relating to the allocation of Rural Electrification Administration funds. As I understand the bill, there is an item of \$214 million for the REA, of which \$145,300,000 is in regular funds, and the balance is held in what is known as the contingency fund. That action was taken by the House, and I gather that the Senate committee has done exactly the same thing.

Mr. RUSSELL. We did not disturb the appropriation made by the House. The total was \$214 million, which was the amount requested by the rural electric cooperatives.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct. The point which the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association raises is in connection with the necessity of having a substantial share of the \$214 million plus, in what might be called a contingency fund. The reason is that the formula was altered by Congress in 1955.

I shall read a letter dated May 21, 1956, addressed to me by the president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association:

NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1956.

Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: By resolution adopted by our national board of directors meeting here in Washington today, I am writing you this urgent letter about the electric loan funds in the pending agricultural appropriations bill.

Based on NRECA's annual survey, our elected national legislative committee requested the committees of both Houses to authorize not less than \$214 million in regular electric loan funds for fiscal 1957.

The House has authorized \$214 million in electric funds, but only \$145.3 million is in regular funds. The Senate committee has recommended \$214 million but, like the House, has placed all of this in the contingency fund except the \$145.3 million.

The significance of the House and Senate committee action is that REA schedules a loan program based on regular funds—and in the past has used contingency funds only to get around the State allocation formula. This situation would not arise under the new formula enacted by the Congress last year as an amendment to the Rural Electrification Act.

Since that formula was altered by Congress in 1955, we fear that the drawdown of contingency funds would not be held justified on this basis as in the past. Indeed, between the new law and Bureau of the Budget regulations, we do not know what the status of contingency funds is.

We believe most strongly that the whole \$214 million should be scheduled in the month-by-month loan allocations by REA—if and as required—or, we fear, the program will suffer.

We urge most strongly that the Senate mark the entire \$214 million as regular loan funds.

We sincerely hope that our fine friends on the House and Senate committees and our friends in the House as a whole will not take this request as a reflection upon them. Our confidence and faith in our friends is complete and unshakable, but we fear there is misunderstanding of the significance of this action.

Whether the funds authorized are regular or contingency funds, they will in neither case represent an expense to the Government until or unless they are loaned and advanced to the rural electric systems. We are urging this change in the bill only to protect the program—not to increase the cost of the program.

Please make the full \$214 million available as regular funds.

Sincerely,

J. E. SMITH,
President

(For the board of directors).

My question to the chairman of the subcommittee is this: In the light of the change in formula, and in view of the fact that the contingency funds were frequently used to bypass limitations upon certain State allocations, the formula having been removed from the law, why should there be any necessity of having a so-called contingency fund, particularly when it might be interpreted as being so much money set aside which could not be used at all under existing law?

Mr. RUSSELL. I received a letter similar to the one which the Senator has read. Frankly, I could not understand how it could be applied to what has been done in this case.

The bill does not establish any contingency fund. It merely divides the appropriation into 2 parts, 1 of \$145,300,000 which was the amount of the budget estimate, and a second item of \$68,700,000, for the rural-electrification program. The bill does not say anything about a contingency. It says that the money may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions, to the extent that such additional funds are required during the fiscal year 1957, under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly development of the program.

The action of the House merely divided the appropriation into two parts. First, it set up the fund which the Bureau of the Budget requested and then it made an additional appropriation of \$68,700,000, making a total of \$214 million.

So far as I can understand from a reading of this authorization, it does not put any of the money into a contingency fund. It merely divides the appropriation into two parts, and says that, if it is needed for the expeditious development of the program, the entire \$214 million is available.

Mr. HUMPHREY. So, as the Senator understands, for all practical purposes the \$214 million is appropriated without any limitations, except as the needs of the program may require the use of such funds.

Mr. RUSSELL. Exactly. I think the \$68,700,000 is just as much available to be loaned under the program as is the \$145,300,000. I think the same is true of the rural-telephone program.

Mr. HUMPHREY. So there is no justification for assuming the existence of a contingency fund, since it is not found in the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think so. There is merely a division of the appropriation into two parts. Heretofore, the language referred to emergency contingency funds.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. That language had a definite meaning, because such a fund was provided for in the basic law. However, this bill merely divides the appropriation into two parts.

Mr. HUMPHREY. In the light of the fact that the formula and the law have been changed, the change would obviously mean that the previous understanding, or the previous definition of contingency funds, would no longer apply. For all practical purposes, this would be one appropriation, but divided into two parts.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. One, to recognize the Bureau of the Budget request, and apparently the other to recognize the good judgment of the committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the construction I place upon it. I would have no objection to making it all one item, but I believe that this provision makes the total appropriation available. It is now in such form that it could not be changed one iota in conference.

I would ask the Senator from Minnesota to read that language very carefully, and to consider whether it does

not lead him to the conclusion that no contingency fund is involved.

Mr. HUMPHREY. May I ask the Senator from Georgia whether the House committee report contains any explanatory language in respect to this item?

Mr. RUSSELL. That I cannot say.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wonder what the House report says in that connection.

Mr. RUSSELL. It does mention a contingency fund. I read from page 15 of the House committee report:

Loan authorizations: The budget for 1957 included the sum of \$145,300,000 for rural electrification loans, together with a contingency fund of \$25 million. The budget also included the sum of \$49,500,000 for the rural telephone program. In view of strong representations from the REA co-ops throughout the country that total funds of \$214 million will be required for rural electrification loans, instead of \$170,300,000 included in the budget, the committee has increased the contingency fund by the sum of \$43,700,000. Also, in view of indications that \$100 million may be required for the rural telephone programs in lieu of the sum of \$49,500,000 included in the budget, the committee has included a contingency fund of \$50,500,000 for loans under that program.

The figures included in the bill for loan purposes are merely limitations on the amounts which may be borrowed from the Treasury to meet loan applications approved by REA under its regulations. Money is not drawn from the Treasury until loans have been finally approved and an advance of funds has been authorized. Therefore, the authorization of amounts for this purpose in the appropriation bill does not affect Treasury balances until funds are actually required.

That seemed to be the reason for dividing it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I would say most respectfully that perhaps the use of the language results from habit more than anything else, inasmuch as over a long period of time we have always had two categories, one the regular loan fund and the other the contingency fund. However, last year, as the Senator from Georgia may recall, we modified the formula in the REA Act, and it is now unnecessary to have a contingency-fund allocation.

Mr. RUSSELL. All of the funds are made available for loans wherever needed under the terms of the act we passed last year.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. Under the language used, it seems to me that the appropriation is divided into two parts. There is no contingency-fund provision now on the statute books. Certainly this language does not create a contingency fund, even though it is so referred to in the House report.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Has there been any question raised thus far with respect to this item, as reported by the committee?

Mr. RUSSELL. We are still dealing with committee amendments.

Mr. HUMPHREY. What I hope will happen is that in the Senate we will make one fund of the \$214 million; that we will put that money into one figure or fund. Then, if there is to be a conference for any reason, the matter can be ironed out. In that way there could be a meeting of all minds. I say that because otherwise we may get into a situation

in which either the Comptroller General or the REA may put a different interpretation on the language than we have in mind.

Mr. RUSSELL. In my judgment, it would be very difficult to make an interpretation of this language which would be taken to mean that a contingency fund had been set up, when such a fund is not even mentioned in the bill, and when such a provision was expressly repealed by Congress at the last session.

However, speaking only for myself, I would have no objection to a lumping of the appropriation. At the same time, I believe it would be better to leave the matter stand as it is, because the sum of \$214 million is undoubtedly available for any loan that is approved by the Rural Electrification Administration.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to thank the Senator. I will bow to his judgment, because I know of his dedication to this subject.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator has any difference of opinion or any doubt on it, I will not resist an amendment along the line he suggests. In my opinion, however, when we get a matter that is satisfactorily taken care of and approved by both Houses of Congress, nothing can possibly happen to it. It is not in conference, and it is all but-toned up.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The only thing I worry about, may I say to my good friend from Georgia, is that there is in the minds of the staff of the REA and other offices in the Department of Agriculture, a long continuity of separation of this fund. Such a separation has enjoyed a long background. As we know, a large amount of money was tied up in some States, and that money could not be used. Now, under the changed formula, it has been made available for use. I do not want to see any technicality in this connection. I know it takes some lawyers a long time, sometimes, to come up with an interpretation that turns out to be the proper one. Therefore, it seems to me it would simplify matters a great deal if we could clearly express our point of view, so that there would be no doubt whatever as to what is meant by the \$214 million fund.

Mr. RUSSELL. I appreciate the Senator's point of view. I would suggest that we proceed with the consideration of the committee amendments. If, later, it seems desirable to the Senator that we proceed along the line of his suggestion, I will have no objection to an amendment. I say that, even though I am not sure that that would be a wise course to follow.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator. I shall go into the matter a little more.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Georgia with respect to the Soil Conservation Service item, mentioned at page 4 of the committee report. I read from the report as follows:

The committee recommends that the Department complete the pilot watershed program as rapidly as local conditions permit.

It understands that the planned 5-year period originally contemplated will be exceeded and the original Federal cost estimates may in some cases be slightly larger than originally estimated.

What is the present situation with regard to that program; and are sufficient funds available with which to carry on and complete the program?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is familiar with the fact, of course, that in an appropriation bill at one time we authorized 60 small pilot watersheds for improvement and protection. There was no attempt at limitation in any way with respect to the time within which the program should be completed, or within which time the projects authorized should be completed, even though some members of the committee were told that the program could be completed within a 5-year period, as referred to in the committee report. It has been found that some of the projects could not be completed within the 5-year period, and not all of them within the amounts originally estimated, due to increased costs. Therefore the language to which the Senator has referred was inserted in the committee report, merely as indicating the congressional intent, and as a clarification of the original program.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to state to the chairman of the committee that I think that that is very helpful, because some of the projects under construction will not be completed, and we do not want to give the impression that we do not intend to complete them.

Mr. RUSSELL. Certainly the committee has no such intention, and it makes it perfectly clear that it has no such intention. To construe the language otherwise would seem to me to reach a rather strange construction of the original appropriation for these projects act, because that act does not refer to a 5-year period. In the discussion of the program on the floor of the Senate it was stated that the program could be completed within that period of time, but the language in the report clears up any question that may have existed on that point, particularly as to the congressional intent; and the language we put in the report will allow the construction to take longer than 5 years and, in some cases, to slightly increase the original cost estimates.

Mr. CARLSON. In the State of Kansas we have some very fine pilot projects, and I know that there are others in other States also. I sincerely hope that they can serve as pilot projects, and I should like to see this work greatly expanded. I certainly hope the committee will keep that in mind as it goes into that program.

Mr. RUSSELL. As the Senator knows, these programs are carried on now under three different categories. One is under the Flood Control Act of 1944. That act has 11 projects in it. Then there are the 60 pilot watersheds. In addition, there are a large number of projects which are being approved almost daily under the water conservation program. The amounts carried in the bill are over

and above the budget estimates for all three categories of projects.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. I wish to express my appreciation to the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia for the increases which the House and Senate committees made in the upstream projects. I refer to all three categories the Senator has described. I feel that something must be done, however, in the near future to impress not only upon the Budget Office of the President but also upon the Soil Conservation Service, which administers these programs, that the need for more adequate financing is upon us.

I know the committee has well recognized the large number of projects which are coming in under the general upstream flood control program voted by the Congress approximately 2 years ago.

Little money is available even for a comprehensive survey to get final planning so that we can put the projects in work. Certainly, the 65 pilot projects are important.

I am tremendously interested in the 11 original upstream flood control dams. While they were in the Flood Control Act of 1944, they were originally authorized in 1940. It was only because of the war and the need for conserving funds and human effort that they were delayed that long. I had hoped that the committee would see fit to advance some funds for those original projects so that we could complete them at an early date for at least 1 or 2 watersheds.

It has been recommended by the national soil conservation organization as being necessary to give a permanent demonstration of how upstream flood control can eliminate floods on many of our major river systems.

Does not the Senator from Georgia think it will be possible to secure any further funds for any of those projects during this session?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I well know the great interest of the Senator from Oklahoma in these projects; and he well might be interested in them, not only from the standpoint of conservation on a national level, but one of them is the largest and most spectacular of the projects, the Washita project, which is located in the State of Oklahoma.

The distinguished Senator from Oklahoma has given the committee and the Senate a liberal education with reference to that project over the past several years.

The total for the 11 projects has been increased by \$1,300,000, and the Senator's project receives approximately \$400,000 out of the \$1,300,000 increase. While I know the Senator would like to have \$3 million appropriated for Washita, the committee could not approve an amendment which would make that great a disparity between these projects. But I think I can assure the Senator that his arduous labors in connection with his project have not gone for naught. I anticipate that we shall continue to increase appropriations for this work next year and the year following, and that Washita will receive substantial in-

creases. But I could not approve of any amendment at this time that would increase the total.

Mr. MONRONEY. I fully realize the situation, and I wish to express my appreciation of the assurances the Senator has given the Senate that other increases will be most seriously considered next year and the year after that, so that we may hope that in the not too distant future we shall be able to complete one of these projects as a demonstration of what upstream flood control can accomplish.

The reason why they were originally set up was to demonstrate the practicability of holding the water where it falls, in many small reservoirs.

It is with pleasure that I have received these assurances, and we shall be around next year doing our level best to get a more adequate amount of money for all three types of upstream flood control.

At this point, Mr. President, I would ask the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget to be more realistic with reference to the money necessary to carry out the program authorized by the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont, under Public Law 566, of which I was a cosponsor. More funds will be needed in the program created by his bill, or it will die of starvation because of inadequate appropriations. At the present rate from 50 to 75 years will be required to get sufficient appropriations to make a substantial impact on the applications which are coming in in large numbers.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I merely wish to observe that I do not know whether the Senator from Oklahoma has inspired the directors of the conservation district involved, or whether the directors have inspired the Senator, but, certainly, no project has been more diligently prosecuted before the committee and on the floor of the Senate than has the Washita project.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendment is agreed to.

PERCENTAGE OF PARITY RECEIVED BY AMERICAN FARMERS

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, on April 24 the Senate was deliberating on the farm bill, and I made the statement that farm products generally were being sold by farmers on an average of not to exceed 70 percent of parity.

The statement provoked quite a little debate. The distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] took issue with my statement in rather positive and vigorous language. In fact, Mr. President, the Senator from Indiana went so far as to use language which, in effect, amounted to calling the Senator from Oklahoma a liar. The Senator from Indiana said the statement made by the Senator from Oklahoma was false and that the Senator from Oklahoma knew it was false.

On April 25 the Senator from Indiana introduced for the RECORD certain statements from the Department of Agriculture which purported to give the prices

the altercation in the first place. The Senator has made it clear he intends to leave the record stand that way. I am sorry. I think it is regrettable. I hope the time will come when he will change his mind about that record.

As to what the Senator from Oklahoma said about the Department of Agriculture this afternoon, my interpretation of what he said is that, on the basis of his experience, as he has compared the reports of the Department of Agriculture under Secretary Benson with reports he has obtained from other sources, he has reached the conclusion that the Department of Agriculture under this administration is presenting statistical reports and is presenting substantive reports to bear out an agricultural policy.

I want to say that has been my experience, too. I find great difficulty in reconciling reports of the Department of Agriculture with reports on agriculture which come from scientific bureaus and agricultural colleges. I think the Senator from Oklahoma was quite right in pointing out that was the conclusion he had reached or to reports being put out by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I shall yield in a moment. What I have stated is the conclusion I have reached, I desire to say, to my great disappointment. I have found, as I have read these agricultural reports from the Department of Agriculture, that I have needed to ask myself the question, "What have they left out? How much of the story are they not telling?" because too frequently what they put in the reports is not the full story.

That is the interpretation I made of the remarks of the Senator from Oklahoma, and I think the interpretation can be borne out by a comparison of the reports put out by the Department of Agriculture with reports on the same subject put out by scientific and agricultural bureaus in this country.

I now yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, first I wish to thank my distinguished friend for his very kind and generous remarks about the senior Senator from Oklahoma. I shall cherish them as one of the finest experiences I have had in the United States Senate.

Secondly, I should like to ask the Senator if he is familiar with the report put out by Purdue University which the Senator from Oklahoma introduced into the RECORD this afternoon.

Mr. MORSE. As the Senator knows, after he introduced it into the RECORD, I asked to have the privilege of reading it, and I sat at my desk and read it.

Mr. KERR. Does the Senator recall that for January and February the overall average price Indiana farmers were receiving for their products was 70 percent of parity?

Mr. MORSE. That is what the report stated.

Mr. KERR. I do not know what the reports of the Secretary of Agriculture would indicate for the same period of time, but I wonder if the Senator from Oregon shares my belief that the reports of the Secretary of Agriculture would

indicate that farmers in the country were receiving an overall average of more than 70 percent of parity during the months of January and February.

Mr. MORSE. I intend to make that comparison, in light of the debate this afternoon, to see whether or not a suspicion of mine will be borne out.

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Oklahoma is going to do likewise. If it should develop, as I think it will, that the reports of the Department of Agriculture would indicate that farmers in the country were getting more than 70 percent of parity in January and February 1956, then it would seem there are other authorities than the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Oklahoma who do not agree with the statements made by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. MORSE. That would be the inescapable conclusion.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 3, at the beginning of line 17, to strike out "\$22,594,000" and insert "\$25,165,000"; and in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$2,965,000."

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have advised the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], that I have amendments which apply to three different portions of the bill, the first being the committee amendment which has just been stated. If my amendments are acceptable to him, I believe this would be the appropriate time for us to consider them. If acceptable to him, I ask that my amendments be reported en bloc. They are submitted by me on behalf of myself and my colleague [Mr. SMATHERS].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered; and the amendments of the Senator from Florida to the committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 3, in line 17, in lieu of "\$25,165,000," it is proposed to insert "\$26,665,000."

On page 3, line 17, in lieu of "\$2,965,000" it is proposed to insert "\$4,465,000."

On page 3, line 24, after "conditions", it is proposed to insert "Provided further, That \$1,250,000 of such \$4,465,000 shall be immediately available for expenditure for control and eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly."

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in the first instance, I should like to repeat that these amendments are proposed by me on behalf of myself and my distinguished colleague [Mr. SMATHERS].

Mr. President, this item has come forward from the Bureau of the Budget

and the President in a communication shown as Document No. 407, dated May 19, as a supplementary budget request. It amounts to \$1,500,000. It is for an emergency fund for the treatment of the Mediterranean fruitfly infestation in the neighborhood of Miami.

It would appear that the scientists of the Federal and State governments have decided that much money will be saved in the final analysis, in their opinion, if a kind of blitz program be conducted at this time, not only consisting of the ordinary ground operations, but also supplemented by air dusting operations while the infested area is relatively small. Evidently the Bureau of the Budget has agreed with the scientists, because it has approved the item in the shortest time in which any such item that I can recall since I have been in the Senate has been approved; and the President has supported the finding of the Bureau of the Budget by sending the item to Congress.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I enthusiastically support the Senator's amendment, and if he will yield to me briefly I should like to say why.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I point out that this is not a Florida problem at all. It is a national problem. The first infestation has affected certain acreage in Florida, but it could spread, as the Senator from Florida and other Senators well know, very quickly to other fruit-growing areas of the United States, in California, Oregon, Washington, and the Middle West.

This is a problem which confronts us all. The threat should be stamped out as quickly as possible. We should immediately go to the assistance, not of Florida, but of the entire agricultural economy of the country. Such an amendment as this, if it receives our approval, will make possible a frontal attack on the Mediterranean fruitfly, which is now affecting Florida.

By way of analogy, I recall what we did a few years ago when, in my judgment, we had a similar problem. In that case, we did not even spend our money in our own country, but in Mexico. Senators will recall that there was a serious threat of the hoof-and-mouth disease. There waited upon us in the Senate—and rightly so—representatives of the entire cattle industry. I well remember the argument which they presented to us, that if that disease got started in Texas, or in any of the other States on this side of the Mexican boundary, in no time it would spread from coast to coast.

What did we do? Immediately, as we should have done, on an emergency basis we appropriated a large sum of money to be spent in Mexico, on Mexican herds, both by way of confiscation and extermination, and payment to the Mexican owners of the herds for the cattle exterminated. It was money well spent. We stopped the threat of the hoof-and-

mouth disease to the cattle farms of America.

In my judgment, the analogy is complete. We had better get busy in the Senate and give the two Senators from Florida a unanimous vote, in the public interest, in favor of their amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Oregon.

As Senators know, the Mediterranean fruitfly is a scourge which attacks many fruits and vegetables. It travels with great speed, and is highly destructive. It is so greatly feared that one could not overstate the damage which it could do if it ever got out of hand.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I intend to support the amendment of the distinguished Senators from Florida.

My experience has taught me that insect damage or plant disease cannot be limited to a narrow area. I have seen the chestnut blight strike chestnut trees in New York State and parts of New England, and wipe out all the trees in that area. It spread to many other sections of the country. The Dutch elm disease has destroyed a great many trees. The white pine blister rust has spread. Many insect infestations and plant diseases have spread.

I believe fully in what the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Oregon have said. It is not possible, without a concerted national effort, to keep in check some of these very devastating plant diseases and insect infestations.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank my distinguished friend from New York, who has spoken with his customary generosity and national-mindedness.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not desire to interfere with the statements being made in behalf of this very important estimate. I do not think its importance could be exaggerated. The subject was discussed in committee, and I was authorized to accept the amendment on the floor of the Senate. I am glad to accept it in all three of its phases.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee. It is true that, because we thought this estimate would reach us shortly, the subject was discussed in the committee. I am glad to hear that the Senator from Georgia will accept the amendment.

I should like briefly to describe a certain feature of the amendment which is unusual. The amount to be appropriated is \$1,500,000, but \$1,250,000 will be funds to be spent in the remaining part of this fiscal year, under the wording of the amendment. I want that to be clearly in the minds of Senators. That is the reason I am stating that fact. The other quarter of a million is to be spent shortly after July 1. There are already some funds in the bill now pending applicable to the period after July 1.

Without speaking longer, I ask unanimous consent that a communication to the President from the Director of the

Bureau of the Budget, setting forth the facts in this matter rather clearly, be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1956.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$1,250,000 for the fiscal year 1956 and \$250,000 for the fiscal year 1957 for the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
"AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for 'Salaries and expenses' for plant and animal disease and pest control, \$1,250,000.

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1957, for 'Salaries and expenses' for plant and animal disease and pest control, \$250,000."

In the 1957 supplemental now pending before the Congress (H. Doc. No. 403) an amount of \$1 million is included for this item, of which \$675,000 was provided for the Mediterranean fruitfly work in Florida. However, within the past few days it has been ascertained that the situation is critical and that a vigorous eradication program should be started as quickly as possible.

The current proposal of \$1,500,000 would finance the eradication work needed to be done at once on approximately 250,000 acres in the Miami area, the program to be developed under the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the act of August 13, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 148). It is believed that treatment of these acres immediately could easily save the treatment of several times that amount a few weeks from now.

Of the total amount of funds being recommended of \$1,500,000, \$1,250,000 would become available in fiscal year 1956 and the remaining \$250,000 would become available in 1957 in addition to the funds proposed in House Document No. 403.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

PERCIVAL BRUNDAGE,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I wish to take one moment to say how pleased I am to be able to join with my distinguished senior colleague from Florida in offering this amendment. I do not know of any appropriation which could mean more to our State at this particular time than the provision incorporated in this amendment.

As the senior Senator from Florida has so well pointed out, the Mediterranean fruitfly is the greatest scourge we confront. If it is not quarantined and stamped out immediately, it may destroy our entire agricultural economy.

This provision not only means a great deal to our State, but it means a great deal to the Nation. As the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] have so well pointed out, insects of this type do not recognize State lines. If we do not stamp out the infestation now, it is conceivable that it may affect other Southern States, and possible Western States,

thereby destroying the agricultural economy and harming the economy of the Nation.

So I am pleased that the President of the United States, the Bureau of the Budget, and now the very able chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], have all been willing to join hands and appropriate this money in order that we may stamp out this very great evil.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMATHERS. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. It would be appropriate for the RECORD to show that the Governor of Florida and the regulatory authorities of Florida have been in telephone communication with the Senators from Florida today, assuring us, and giving us the authority to assure the Senate, that the State is not only spending very freely of its own funds at this time, but will continue to do so, and that a special session of the legislature is to be called, either for the 1st of June or shortly thereafter—not later than July 1—as soon as the facts are clearly apparent, so that the State may do its fair share in meeting this emergency.

Mr. SMATHERS. I thank the Senator. That demonstrates again the wholeheartedness and unanimity with which this problem is being met, not only in our State, but by the officials of the Federal Government as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments, en bloc, offered by the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] for himself and the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], to committee amendments on page 3, lines 17 and 24.

The amendments to the committee amendments were agreed to.

The amendments, as amended, were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will proceed to state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 17, after the word "butter", to strike out "\$15,500,000" and insert "\$15,745,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 24, after the word "Agriculture", to strike out "\$29,003,708" and insert "\$30,253,708", and on page 5, line 2, after the word "all", to strike out "\$29,503,708" and insert "\$30,753,708."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 16, to strike out:

ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Animal disease laboratory facilities", for establishment of such facilities, including construction, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] has indicated to me that he wishes to be heard on this amendment.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if it is in order, I should like to touch briefly on this question a little further.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am perfectly willing to consider the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota now.

Mr. THYE. I will not press for the acceptance of my amendment, because I recognize that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee has made a very careful study of the entire question. If we make the funds available in this appropriation bill, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee is very much concerned lest we lose control over the decision as to where the research laboratory should be located.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator will indulge me for a moment, I am much more concerned about its being located in Beltsville than anywhere else. I want the Department to consult with the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry as to the location of the laboratory. If they will come into agreement, I am certain that no Member of the Senate will fight more strenuously to provide the necessary funds than I will; and I am sure those funds will be provided in the first supplemental appropriation bill that comes before the Senate. I might say to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota that that is not only my own view, but that it is the unanimous opinion of the subcommittee which considered this question at some length.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, in view of the strong conviction the chairman of the subcommittee has on this question, and with the positive assurance that we can have funds added to the bill, perhaps even before it comes out of conference, if need be, if the Department of Agriculture can come before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and justify its request, or make known to us where the laboratory should be located, and provided that is acceptable to the Committee on Appropriations, I shall not press my amendment. With that assurance, I shall not press my amendment, but shall urge the Department of Agriculture to make known to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry its recommendation.

I definitely share the conviction of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that Beltsville is not the proper location for the laboratory. Beltsville is a very densely populated area. In the first place, it would be very expensive to acquire the necessary property. In the second place, there would be the danger of contamination to the livestock in the research center.

Furthermore, in that densely populated area, there would be the danger of disease communication, because livestock diseases can be communicated to human beings. Therefore, I share the chairman's conviction, and I shall withdraw my amendment, in the hope that we can get an expression of opinion from the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I concur in the opinion voiced by the distinguished Senator from Minnesota. I, too, agree that it would be very inadvisable to locate the laboratory in Beltsville.

I am a little concerned about the legislative situation. If I understand correctly, the maximum amount the committee could insert in conference for this item would be \$10 million, not the total budget request of \$18,400,000.

Mr. THYE. The Senator is correct. It could add only \$10 million. However, the full obligation would not be entered into during the first calendar year. Therefore, we could authorize it and, if necessary, we could add the necessary funds in a supplemental bill or other appropriation bill before the end of the year. I agree with the Senator that in conference we could not raise the figure above \$10 million, because that is all the conferees would have before them. However, we could authorize the item and the amount could be appropriated in a supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. BARRETT. I hope the Department will proceed expeditiously in this matter, and that they will come before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and before the Committee on Appropriations with a recommendation that is acceptable, so that we may proceed with this work during the next fiscal year.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Senator. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a telegram which I received from the American National Cattlemen's Association.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DENVER, COLO., May 21, 1956.

Hon. EDWARD J. THYE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We understand that you are considering making an effort to reinstate the \$19 million appropriation for a livestock research laboratory in the agriculture appropriation bill with provision for a five-man committee to study and select a satisfactory location for it. We believe the early construction of this laboratory to be of utmost importance to the livestock industry. Delay will be costly and we therefore hope you will do everything possible toward a start on the construction of this laboratory this year. The following is a resolution approved at our 1956 convention:

"Whereas, our research committee has determined a critical need for expanded research in the field of livestock diseases: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge Congress to appropriate and make available to the Department of Agriculture adequate funds for the establishment and operation of a livestock disease research laboratory some place in the range cattle producing area of the United States regards.

AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD, the justification of the need of the research laboratory and a report of distribution and estimated annual losses due to the diseases on which research work would be conducted in the proposed animal disease laboratory facility.

There being no objection, the statement and report were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUSTIFICATION

New facilities are urgently needed for the animal disease research and control programs.

In June 1955 three widely known research workers from outside the Department were asked to inspect animal disease research and control facilities located at Washington, D. C.; Beltsville, Md.; Auburn, Ala.; and Denver, Colo., to determine whether (1) the facilities and procedures were adequate for proper safeguarding of working personnel from the hazards of infection; (2) safeguards were sufficient to protect workers in other parts of the building and the public utilizing the corridors; and (3) facilities were adequate to protect experiments from cross contamination. Many of the diseases under study at these points were transmissible to man, including tuberculosis, brucellosis, anthrax, erysipelas, rabies, equine encephalomyelitis, Newcastle disease, and others.

The committee reported that facilities in use were not adequate to safeguard workers and other persons in the buildings from exposure to disease or the experimental work from cross contamination. Moreover, the committee reported that in most cases basic building structures were not adaptable to the modifications which would be necessary to provide modern safety measures, and also that they were inadequate for the fundamental disease research program underway. Following this report it was necessary to discontinue all research in Washington, D. C., and all that portion at Auburn, Ala., and Denver, Colo., on animal diseases infectious for man. This has resulted in curtailment of much important work and the suspension of other lines of research because of a lack of suitable space. Overcrowded quarters at Beltsville have been temporarily made available for certain of the work discontinued at other points. Provision for adequate laboratory facilities is essential not only to the conduct of a comprehensive animal disease research program but also to animal disease control programs.

The new facilities would provide space for comprehensive research on animal diseases and for diagnostic and testing work for control and regulatory activities. These facilities have been designed for experimental work with safety to the livestock industry and the health of workers.

Investigations would cover methods for diagnosis, cause, mode of transmission, and methods of prevention, treatment, and control of infectious diseases of all classes of livestock, including poultry, which exist in this country. Bacteriological, serological, pathological, immunological, and animal inoculation studies would be made. Research would cover diseases caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses, rickettsia, and pathological conditions.

Diagnosis of diseases would be made as they are encountered in animal disease control and eradication work in the field and in meatpacking plants. Tests would be made of animal biologics produced commercially to determine their purity and potency as required under the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act. The laboratory would contain facilities for pilot-plant development of production methods for biologics and diagnostic agents based on research findings. Chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations would be made of dips and disinfectants to determine their efficacy and reliability for use in control and eradication programs, and of germicides to determine conformity with the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

REPORT OF DISTRIBUTION AND ESTIMATED ANNUAL LOSSES DUE TO THE DISEASES ON WHICH RESEARCH WORK WOULD BE CONDUCTED IN THE PROPOSED ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITY

Anaplasmosis: Cattle, \$9,500,000.

Prevalent in most southern and some northern States—includes all States of the southern half of the United States. Incidence higher than previously supposed.

Anthrax: Cattle, \$104,000; horses, \$1,000; swine, \$9,000; sheep, \$1,000.

Tends to appear in river valleys. San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys of California, southeastern North Dakota, northeastern Nebraska, delta region of lower Mississippi, and Mississippi Valley in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Transmissible to man—occupational disease among individuals working with animal hides, skin, or hair.

Atrophic rhinitis: Swine, \$14,058,000.

Disease is spreading, particularly in major swine-producing States. Increased incidence in 10 States last year.

Bluetongue: Sheep, no estimate available. Primarily in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, and Texas. Also diagnosed in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri. Cattle are carriers of this disease.

Brucellosis: Cattle, \$87 million; swine, \$10 million; and goats, \$100,000.

Prevails wherever domestic animals and man cohabit. *B. abortus*, throughout United States; *B. melitensis*, primarily southwestern United States; *B. suis*, endemic in Midwest swine-raising States. Transmissible to man, prevalence depending on prevalence of disease in animals.

Chronic respiratory disease (air sac infection): Poultry, \$10 million.

In all major poultry-producing areas, deaths in excess of 14 million birds annually. Affects all ages.

Ecthyma: Sheep, swine, cattle; no estimate available.

Primarily in sheep-raising areas of the West, with sporadic outbreaks in Eastern States. Man infected at rare intervals.

Encephalitis: Horses, \$50,000.

Mortality rate in United States has increased recently. Diagnosed equine encephalomyelitis in 30 States last year, particularly Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Idaho, Nebraska, Illinois, and Florida.

Erysipelas: Swine, \$24 million; turkeys, \$1,687,000.

Generalized throughout United States, particularly in swine- and poultry-producing areas. Disease in swine has increased to 15 States last year, particularly in swine-producing States.

Foot rot: Cattle, \$195,000; sheep, \$13,000.

Recent survey indicates this condition to be a definite problem in 17 States, principally in southern and range States.

Hog cholera: Swine, \$48,628,000.

Generalized in United States. Incidence greatest in major swine-producing States. Incidence of disease has remained unchanged in 20 States and decreased in 22 States. No increases in past year.

Infectious bronchitis: Poultry, \$7,055,000.

First diagnosed in North Dakota. Affects primarily susceptible growing and laying stock. Infection throughout United States, particularly in poultry-producing areas.

Infectious keratitis: Cattle, no estimate available.

Common ailment of cattle, especially in the range country. Sporadic outbreaks occur among dairy herds. Recent survey indicates disease to be a real problem in 11 States, particularly range States.

Infectious sinusitis: Turkeys, \$3,034,000.

Disease found in all turkey-raising areas, runs a chronic course, and while death rates are low, failure to gain weight causes great losses.

Johnes' disease: Cattle, \$194,000.

Reported incidence of 2.5 percent among cattle, found in both beef and dairy cattle throughout United States. Tests indicate that incidence is much greater than previously thought. Particularly high incidence is southeastern United States.

Leptospirosis: Cattle, \$112 million.

Has been diagnosed in all States; areas of greatest concentration are the warm, humid southern and southeastern States and the Corn Belt States. Concentration of human cases appears to be in California, Michigan, Ohio, Louisiana, and Washington, D. C.

Listerellosis: Cattle, \$85,000; sheep, no estimate available.

Widespread distribution, sporadic outbreaks in recent years, particularly Illinois, Colorado, Wyoming, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Ohio.

Mastitis: Cattle, \$225 million.

An extremely serious problem among dairy cattle. Economically the most important disease of cattle. Losses are great in all States particularly those with greatest concentrations of dairy cattle.

Mucosal disease: Cattle, no estimate available.

Includes extensive outbreaks in New York, Indiana, Iowa, California, and Colorado. Several forms of this disease have been diagnosed in at least 20 States. Disease on the increase over the past 8 years.

Mycotic infections: Cattle, no estimate available; turkeys, \$494,000.

Includes mycotic infections of skin, such as ringworm and mycotic infections of the internal organs and aspergillosis of turkeys. Mycotic infections are more extensive than previously supposed and are identified throughout the United States.

Newcastle disease: Poultry, \$24,012,000.

Disease is found in all States—a major problem among poultry producers, encountered at any time during the year. Particularly serious where poultry is concentrated—as broiler raising.

Ornithosis: Poultry, no estimate available.

Sources of infection include psittacine birds, pigeons, chickens, and turkeys. As a disease of domestic fowls has been diagnosed in 11 States—Texas, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, California, Oregon, Arizona, Massachusetts, Colorado, Iowa, and New York. Outbreaks have occurred in Texas, California, and Oregon. A hazard to human health.

Pasteurellosis: Cattle, \$25 million; swine, \$258,000.

A major problem among cattle industry; results in high losses during shipping of livestock; appears in all parts of United States. Losses greatest among young animals. *Pasteurella* infections produce infectious abortion in sheep which causes considerable economic losses.

Pox: Poultry, \$1,400,000.

Uncontrolled outbreaks of fowl pox result in large economic losses to poultry producers. Disease more prevalent in areas of heavy poultry production.

Rabies: Cattle, \$62,000; swine, \$304,000; sheep, \$5,000.

Knows no geographic boundaries; general throughout United States; eradication complicated by infection being present in foxes, skunks, bats, and other wild animals. Fatal disease in man.

Salmonellosis: Poultry, \$16,494,000.

S. pullorum, primarily results in high mortality among chicks. Areas of greatest incidence in poultry-producing areas. Incidence has decreased in recent years; decrease of 2.4 to 0.38 percent reactors from 1943 to 1953.

Swine influenza: No estimate available.

Disease is widespread in United States, but more prevalent in the Midwest, generally occurring in fall and winter.

Tuberculosis: Cattle, \$1,914,000; swine, \$801,000; poultry, \$3 million.

In United States extensive eradication program has resulted in disease in cattle becoming a relatively uncommon disease. It is less than 1 percent in cattle now. Infection is general throughout United States and as long as any cases exist, the disease remains a hazard to human health.

Vesicular exanthema: Swine, \$887,000.

Low incidence of disease at present, but extensive outbreak in 1952 resulted in spread of infection to nearly all States. Primarily a disease of swine fed raw garbage. Eradication program has been quite successful.

Vesicular stomatitis: Cattle, \$44,000; swine, \$50,000.

Disease appears to spread from a reservoir of infection in the Southeastern States, particularly Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Louisiana. Apparently more widespread than previously thought. Extensive outbreaks have occurred throughout United States. Transmissible to man.

Vibriosis: Cattle, \$137,734,000; sheep, \$8,350,000.

Widespread among cattle and sheep. Greater awareness of problem has resulted in an increase in numbers of reported cases. Incidence is highest where movement of cattle is great. May be transmitted to man.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 6, after line 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARRETT. I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point a telegram which I have received from the Wyoming Livestock Sanitary Board on the matter of the location of the laboratory.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHEYENNE, WYO., May 21, 1956.

HON. FRANK A. BARRETT,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Urge your support passage \$18,915,000 new laboratory for protection livestock industry. Congress determine site for construction later.

THE WYOMING LIVESTOCK
SANITARY BOARD,
G. H. GOOD, State Veterinarian.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the next committee amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there are a large number of additional committee amendments, all dealing with changes made by the committee in amounts to be appropriated for various items in the bill. I ask unanimous consent that they may be considered and approved en bloc, with the understanding that if any Senator wishes to offer an amendment to any one of them, the committee will consent to have such committee amendment reconsidered for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. Without objection, the remaining committee amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc were as follows:

Under the subhead "Extension Service—Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico," on page 7, line 2, after "(69 Stat. 683-4)", to strike out "\$48,120,000" and insert "\$48,620,000", and in line 5, after the word "all", to strike out "\$49,615,000" and insert "\$50,115,000."

Under the subhead "Federal Extension Service", on page 7, line 19, after the word "possessions", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,035,000."

Under the subhead "Agricultural Conservation Program Service", on page 11, line 22, after the word "States", to strike out "\$217,500,000" and insert "\$250,000,000"; on page 12, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$24,500,000" and insert "\$24,698,000", and in line 9, after the word "than", to strike out "\$4,600,000" and insert "\$4,773,800."

Under the subhead "Agricultural Marketing Service—Marketing Research and Serv-

ice", on page 16, line 9, after the word "estimates", to strike out "\$13,000,000" and insert "\$13,265,000."

On page 16, line 22, after the word "States", to strike out "\$13,000,000" and insert "\$13,020,000."

On page 17, line 11, after "(7 U. S. C. 1623 (b))", to strike out "\$1,100,000" and insert "\$1,200,000."

Under the subhead "Foreign Agricultural Service", on page 18, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$25,000"; at the beginning of line 2, to insert "and for extending courtesies to representatives of foreign countries"; in line 3, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$3,600,000" and insert "\$3,750,000", and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That not less than \$400,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation shall be available to obtain statistics and related facts on foreign production and full and complete information on methods used by other countries to move farm commodities in world trade on a competitive basis."

Under the subhead "Commodity Exchange Authority", on page 18, line 12, after "(7 U. S. C. 1-17a)", to strike out "\$780,000" and insert "\$787,400."

Under the subhead "Commodity Stabilization Service—Agricultural Adjustment Programs", on page 18, line 18, after "(7 U. S. C. 1301-1393)", to strike out "\$41,000,000" and insert "\$41,200,000", and in line 19, after the word "than", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$6,343,100."

Under the subhead "Sugar Act Program", on page 19, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "\$62,600,000" and insert "\$67,600,000", and in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,700,000" and insert "\$1,873,000."

Under the subhead "Rural Electrification Administration—Salaries and Expenses", on page 20, line 7, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$8,500,000" and insert "\$8,700,000."

Under the subhead "Farmers' Home Administration—Loan Authorizations", on page 21, at the beginning of line 14, to strike out "\$19,000,000" and insert "\$24,000,000"; in line 20, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$140,000,000" and insert "\$180,000,000", and in line 21, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$5,500,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$50,000,000, may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1957, under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly conduct of these programs" and insert "\$10,500,000."

Under the subhead "Salaries and expenses", on page 22, at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "\$26,405,000" and insert "\$26,805,000."

Under the subhead "Office of the General Counsel", on page 22, line 20, after the word "service", to strike out "\$2,700,000" and insert "\$2,762,700."

Under the subhead "Library", on page 24, line 10, after the word "members", to strike out "\$725,000" and insert "\$773,000."

Under the heading "Title V—General Provisions", on page 30, line 18, after the word "vehicles", to insert "of which 622 shall be."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, lines 7 and 8, it is proposed to strike out the figure "\$49,676,400" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$49,736,400."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I discussed this amendment with Representative CHARLES GUBSER, who represents the 10th District of California, and I received a letter from him, in which he says:

The California prune advisory board, San Francisco, advises me that the prune industry is vitally interested in obtaining funds to develop mechanical harvesting equipment. I have also been informed that the sum of \$584,375, included in the House version of the Agriculture appropriation bill, includes funds for a number of research projects to develop mechanical harvesters for apples and cherries.

The board estimates that about \$100,000 would be required over a 3-year period to carry out the research in this field. Although I recognize that time is short, I should appreciate anything you could do to insert at least a token payment allocation for the prune harvester research in the agriculture appropriation bill.

It is for that reason that I am offering the amendment, to add \$60,000 to the item in the bill. I hope the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee will accept the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there seems to be considerable merit to the contention that mechanical harvesters should be applied to the harvesting of prunes. I have no objection to accepting the amendment and taking it to conference, to try to get an appropriation for it in conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the action of the Senate by which the committee amendment on page 3, lines 7 and 8 was agreed to, is reconsidered. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] to strike out the figure "\$49,676,400" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$49,736,400."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the appropriation for the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, as shown on pages 22 and 23, amount to \$2½ million. During the past 2 years the President has asked for certain appropriations to enable the Department of Agriculture to carry out a rural development program. There seems to be no general objection to the program being carried out. However, the House has substantially cut the appropriation for that purpose. As I understand, the Senate Committee on Appropriations has restored all of the cuts except \$10,500 for an assistant to the Secretary, who would direct the rural development program.

I would move, Mr. President, that \$10,500 be added to the \$2,500,000 which is now in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Vermont send his amendment to the desk.

Mr. AIKEN. I have no written amendment, Mr. President, but in line 8, page 23, of the bill, I would add \$10,500 to the \$2,500,000 provided for in the bill. We have appropriated enough for the Secretary's office to hire half a man as an assistant in charge of the rural development program. I am simply

asking that we add \$10,500 to that appropriation.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I concur in the proposal submitted by the distinguished Senator from Vermont, who is the ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I think there is a need for us constantly to develop in the field of research in agriculture. It is through research that we shall broaden the scope of our agricultural economy and also broaden the opportunity of farm families. If we assist farm families to broaden their income, we shall do a great deal for agriculture.

For that reason, Mr. President, I wish to join my colleague from Vermont in favor of the proposed increase.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, it has been a long time since an appropriation of \$10,500 has been discussed on the floor of the Senate. In the old days that sum of money might have justified a few minutes talk. I would not quibble with the distinguished Senator from Vermont Vermont about the amount of \$10,500, but it so happens that the Committee on Appropriations went into this subject. The House committee allowed an increase of \$10,500 for the Office of the Secretary. The total amount appropriated for the Office of the Secretary is \$2,500,000. That is a considerable sum, Mr. President.

The committee, however, after considering the matter, placed this language in the committee report:

The committee believes that the increase allowed by the House should make it possible to provide leadership for the rural development program.

The committee is in favor of the rural development program. We have allowed increases throughout the bill, running into a substantial sum, I would say, several million dollars for the rural program. But it seemed to the committee, Mr. President, that an efficient Secretary of Agriculture, a man who was able to save money and to place such stress upon economical administration, should be able to absorb \$10,500 out of an appropriation of \$2,500,000. I am, therefore, committed to oppose this proposed increase, small though it may be, because the committee has considered the question, and it does seem that we should not feel constrained in every case to allow the full amount of the budget estimate, even though it be for the office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Under the instructions of the committee, and after considering the matter and discussing it in the committee, I would say that I hope the Senator from Vermont will not press his amendment. He was in the committee when the matter was discussed. The Secretary of Agriculture can certainly find some way to save \$10,500. If he would cut down on the number of subscriptions to newspapers, which, doubtless, he does not have time to read thoroughly, he could save \$10,500 and hire a man who would be his liaison man with the rural development program. It is an important

program, it is true. We have appropriated money where requested for several subdivisions of the Department of Agriculture. We have given money to research, to extension, and to the marketing service which used to be the BAE, and all the committee asks is that the Secretary cooperate by saving a few dollars here and there out of a \$2,500,000 appropriation so as to hire this man for \$10,500, if he feels he has to have one. Personally, I do not think it is absolutely necessary to have a man of that kind in the office of the Secretary. But if it is necessary, the Secretary can hire him out of this large appropriation.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to correct one statement of the Senator from Georgia. This item is doubtless the only one taken up when the Senator from Vermont was not present. He was called out at that time.

Mr. RUSSELL. I apologize to the Senator from Vermont. I should have known better, because having seen how valiantly the Senator has followed the Secretary of Agriculture in every course he has pursued, I would have known that if the Senator had been present, he would have made a herculean fight for the item.

Mr. AIKEN. Is the Senator from Georgia satisfied that any of the \$2½ million appropriated to the Office of the Secretary is available for the purpose of employing an assistant to be in charge of the rural-development program?

Mr. RUSSELL. I know there is no legislative authority necessary for the Secretary to hire an assistant. All the Secretary has to do is to save \$10,500 out of the \$2,500,000 appropriated, and employ a man.

Mr. AIKEN. If the Senator is satisfied that the Secretary can use that money out of the appropriation, I will withdraw my suggested amendment. I simply did not want to make an appropriation for a program without being sure the Secretary has the means of hiring someone to head it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the amendment of the Senator from Vermont has been withdrawn.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I have discussed earlier with the chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations. It relates merely to the reallocation of funds under the rural-electrification loan authorization.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 19, in lines 17 through 24, it is proposed to strike out the following: "\$145,300,000; and rural telephone program, \$49,500,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$68,700,000 for the rural electrification program and \$50,500,000 for the rural telephone program may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1957 under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly

development of the program" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$214 million; and rural telephone program, \$100 million."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, as stated earlier in the day when this matter was brought up, I think it is merely a play on figures. It does not affect the total amount available for the purpose. I accept the amendment.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I have vast respect for the judgment of the Senator from Georgia, but I believe there is a question on these REA funds as to what the Bureau of the Budget would do. The regular appropriation has to be budgeted at the beginning of each year, and if REA needs more than the regular budget later, it has to get consent from the Bureau of the Budget to use these other funds. There really appears to be no necessity now, since the formula has been changed, to have a contingent fund at all. I appreciate the Senator's accepting this amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is no contingent fund. The words "contingent fund" do not appear in the bill.

I have accepted the amendment, but it is wholly unnecessary. It is my opinion that these loan funds are not divided into 12 equal installments. Sometimes they may loan \$30 million in one month and \$5 million in another month. This is merely a play on figures. But I have accepted the amendment.

If the Senator will read the language on page 19 he will see that the words "contingent fund" are not used at all.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it was only because of the language in the House committee report that I was concerned about it, and also because of the fact that the association was concerned about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota is agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier this afternoon the Senate considered House bill 11177, the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture. I ask unanimous consent that just prior to the passage of the bill, there be printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report of the House committee; I refer to page 9 of the report, the part relating to the Soil Conservation Service. I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that in that report on the bill, the following appears:

In the opinion of the committee, most of these additional responsibilities should be handled by this organization—

In other words, the Soil Conservation Service; and in this instance the committee was referring to the soil bank—

to assure satisfactory results. It is apparent that this organization must be strengthened to handle this additional responsibility.

Mr. President, the State Foresters' Association has drawn my attention to that statement. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD section 118 of the Soil Bank Act

as it has been passed by both Houses of Congress and which states quite clearly the intention of Congress as to how these responsibilities shall be handled.

Section 118 of the Soil Bank Act outlines the manner in which the Secretary of Agriculture shall carry out the conservation aspects of the soil-bank program, the Secretary is required to adhere to these guidelines contained in it and make the fullest possible use of all available technical resources. For example, in the field of forestry and tree planting, the resources of both the United States Forest Service and the State foresters should be used.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (No. 2148, 84th Cong., 2d sess.) and section 118 of H. R. 10875 were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Soil Conservation Service assists soil conservation districts and other cooperators in bringing about physical adjustments in land use that will conserve soil and water resources, provide economic production on a sustained basis, and reduce damages from floods and sedimentation. The Service also develops and carries out special drainage, irrigation, flood prevention, and watershed protection programs in cooperation with soil conservation districts, watershed groups, and other Federal and State agencies having related responsibility. It is expected that the new soil-bank legislation will increase the work of this agency in these fields.

Conservation operations: The committee recommends an appropriation of \$67,500,000 for 1957, an increase of \$4,557,255 over the 1956 appropriation and an increase of \$2,285,000 in the budget estimate.

The committee has substantially increased funds for soil conservation technicians to enable this organization to meet the additional responsibilities which will result from the new soil-bank program. In the opinion of the committee, most of these additional responsibilities should be handled by this organization to assure satisfactory results. It is apparent that this organization must be strengthened to handle this additional responsibility.

It has come to the committee's attention that the soil technicians in this agency are frequently required to devote a considerable amount of time to routine clerical duties. The committee recommends that a portion of the increase provided for the next year be used to employ clerical personnel to relieve these technicians of clerical work so as to better use their technical training and abilities.

In view of the terrific demand for vegetative covering and seedlings which will develop from the new soil-bank program, the Soil Conservation Service should take proper steps to see that this need is met. Since the total supply of such seedlings apparently will be far short of that necessary to meet the full demand which will grow out of the expanded program, it is apparent that the combined efforts of the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, State and local agencies, and private nurseries will be called upon to the fullest extent. Therefore, the committee feels that this organization should review its conservation nursery program to make certain that all of the nurseries formerly operated by this Service are available to meet this need. These nurseries should either be operated directly by the Soil Conservation Service, or should be handled on a cooperative or contract basis with State, local, or private organizations.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER AGENCIES

SEC. 118. With respect to conservation aspects of any program under this title, the Secretary shall consult with the soil-conservation districts, State foresters, State game and fish agencies, land-grant colleges, and other appropriate agencies of State governments, and with the Fish and Wildlife Service, in the formulation of program provisions at the State and county levels. The technical resources of the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, the land-grant colleges, the State foresters, State game and fish agencies, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and other appropriate technical services shall be utilized, so far as practicable, to assure coordination of conservation activities and a solid technical foundation for the program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 11177) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Mr. MUNDT conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States, submitting a nomination, was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Tribbe, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LAIRD in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Frederick G. Hamley, of Washington, to be United States circuit judge, ninth circuit, vice Homer T. Bone, retired, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1956—
CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10875) to enact the Agricultural Act of 1956. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10875) to enact the Agricultural Act of 1956,

having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 5, 11, 36, 46, and 48.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 50, and 51; and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: On page 8, line 10, of the Senate engrossed amendments strike out "April 15" and insert in lieu thereof "May 1"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"STUDY OF PRICE TRENDS FOR FOREST PRODUCTS

"SEC. 402. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make a study of price trends and relationships for basic forest products such as sawlogs and pulpwood and within one year from the date of enactment of this Act shall submit a report thereon to the Congress."

And the Senate agree to the same.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
JAMES O. EASTLAND,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
EDWARD J. THYE

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE M. GRANT,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUGUST H. ANDRESEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield so that I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I am very much pleased to state that the conferees on H. R. 10875 met yesterday afternoon and this morning and unanimously agreed to the report just read by the clerk. I shall not go into details about the report, but shall merely give a summary of the report's provisions.

First, the acreage reserve program would become effective in 1956. The Senate amendment, which had provided for a 1956 program to the extent deemed practicable by the Secretary, was rejected by the House, and the Senate receded from its amendments in this respect. In connection with this amendment, it was agreed that the House would have in its report the following statement:

The conference agreed to make the soil bank effective immediately as provided in the House bill. It was recognized, however, the larger part of this year's plantings have already taken place and it is not expected that any large part of the crop planted will be plowed up or otherwise removed from production as authorized by section 103. The committee recognizes that the Secretary cannot be expected to accomplish the impracticable or to secure any large part of the beneficial results hoped for the soil bank in 1956, but it also recognizes that certain farmers have heretofore planned to participate this year and it is felt that they should be assured of the opportunity to do so.

I understand that the distinguished Senator from Vermont has received from the Secretary of Agriculture a letter which he wishes to place at this point in the RECORD.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the letter may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate.

DEAR GEORGE: This is in response to your request for my comments on the possibility of getting a soil bank into operation on the 1956 crops.

H. R. 10875 contains the following language in section 103: " * * * the Secretary of Agriculture * * * is authorized and directed to formulate and carry out an acreage reserve program for the 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1959 crops * * * "

Section 103 further provides that "Reserve acreage of a commodity may include acreage whether or not planted to the production of the 1956 crop of the commodity prior to the announcement of the acreage reserve program for the 1956 crop if the crop thereon, if any, shall be plowed under or otherwise physically incorporated into the soil, or clipped, mowed, or cut to prevent maturing so that the reduction in acreage of the commodity below the acreage allotment occurs within 21 days after the enactment of this title, or by such later date as may be fixed by the Secretary."

It is now the second week of May. Wheat will soon be ready for harvest in the Southern Great Plains. Winter oats and barley in the southern half of the country will soon be ripening. Much of the cotton is planted. Spring grains are mostly seeded. Corn is being planted. By the end of May, 1956 plantings will be virtually completed.

I would not be discharging my responsibility if I failed to point out the grave difficulties associated with trying, at this late date, to get a soil bank operating on 1956 spring seeded crops.

Inclusion of feed grains in the acreage reserve requires the establishment of base acreages for these crops; oats, rye, barley, grain sorghum, and corn in the noncommercial area. This means the assembling of data and the determination of bases on 100 million acres. We presently operate programs on 170 million acres. This provision would require an expansion of almost 60 percent in the scope of our operations. It would be necessary for local committees to establish for every farm a normal yield for every crop in the acreage reserve. In order to be equitable, one farm with another and one area with another, these yields would have to weight out to county check yields.

Even though we would do our utmost, we could not have this tremendous task accom-

plished, together with the necessary writing of contracts and checking of compliance, prior to the harvest date for many of these feed crops.

We have gone as far as we could go in making ready for the administration of this program, taking into account the many uncertainties as to its eventual form. But obviously we cannot write procedures before the law is passed, and questions of major importance regarding the legislation are still being debated.

Some may contend that we should omit the established procedure of determining bases and proceed on the basis of unverified data. Our experience is that unless historical data are used, the reported acreage figures may be in error by as much as 30 or 40 percent.

To launch a program like the soil bank at this late date, for 1956 spring seeded crops, with inadequate data and hastily developed administrative machinery, would have these adverse effects:

1. Participation would be low. Farmers, with their crops already planted and with their investment already made in seed, fertilizer, and labor, would be reluctant to enter the program.

2. The intended reduction in production would not be accomplished. Since participation would be low and since the farmers most likely to come into the program would be those whose crops were likely to turn out below average in yield, the intended purpose of the program—reduction of surpluses—would not be satisfactorily achieved.

3. Costs would be excessive. The inducement necessary to cause a farmer to enter the program would be greater after he has made his outlay of money for production expenses than it would be if contracts could be made before planting.

4. It would be difficult to make the program properly effective in later years. If the program is launched hastily, precedents are established which prevent proper administration for the following years.

5. The program would be discredited in the minds of farmers and the public generally. The soil bank has much promise if it can be properly operated. If, in the first year of its operation, farmers do not participate fully and the program is demonstrably ineffective and expensive, then the program may be erroneously judged a failure. This would be especially true if it becomes a plow-up program. This program should be given a fair chance to operate.

On several occasions, the critical time element in this program has been referred to.

In his discussion before the Senate committee on February 6, Under Secretary Morse submitted a summary which contained this statement: "If legislative action is not taken prior to April 15 it will be extremely difficult to get a program this year except for wheat seeded in the fall of 1956." This statement was made with respect to the program recommended by the administration, which embodied an acreage reserve program intended to apply only to wheat, corn, cotton, and rice. Since then the program has been made more complex and has been extended to feed grains, tobacco, and peanuts, thereby adding substantially to the workload. Grazing lands are added in the House bill.

In his April 16 message regarding his action on H. R. 12, the President said: "The long delay in getting this bill makes it too late for most farmers to participate in the soil bank on this year's crops."

In my appearance before the Senate Committee on Agriculture on April 19 I said: "Farmers should know as promptly as possible the terms of the acreage reserve so as to plan for fall crops. Plowing will be underway within 90 days—then comes liming, fertilizing, and seeding in rapid succession."

It will take all the time available to prepare properly for a program on crops planted in the fall of 1956. Farmers would be helped

far more, in my opinion, by a constructive program beginning on fall crops than by a hasty, ineffective program on 1956 spring crops.

In view of the impracticability of getting a program into operation this year for both spring seeded and fall seeding crops, it is recommended that this bill be amended so that the soil bank program will commence with the crops planted in the fall of 1956.

Sincerely yours,

EZRA TAFT BENSON,
Secretary.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the second agreement reached was on the Senate amendments which eliminated the acreage-reserve programs for corn outside the commercial area, grain sorghums, barley, rye, oats, field crops to be designated by the Secretary, and grazing lands. No acreage allotments are in effect for any of these commodities, or for grazing lands, so that acreage-reserve programs for them would have caused serious administrative problems, particularly in 1956. Consistent with this agreement, the conferees agreed to leave the overall limit on the acreage-reserve program at \$750 million, as provided by the Senate amendments.

Third, the feed-grain provisions of the Senate amendments were adopted with one minor technical change. The 1956 support prices would be fixed on the basis of the May 1 parity price instead of the April 15 parity price. This was the original intention of the amendment, and the change was designed to make that purpose clear. As amended by the Senate and agreed to by the conferees, the bill provides for (A) support of the 1956 crop of grain sorghums, barley, rye, and oats at 76 percent of parity as of May 1, (B) support—in any year in which base acreages are applicable for corn—for corn in the noncommercial area at 82½ percent of the level applicable in the commercial area, and (C) support for the 1957 crop of grain sorghums, barley, rye, oats, and corn outside the commercial area at not less than 70 percent of parity as of the beginning of the marketing year, if price support is made available to corn producers not complying with acreage and soil-bank participation requirements. Support for feed grains would not be dependent in either 1956 or 1957 upon compliance with acreage or soil bank participation requirements, or upon whether there is an acreage-reserve program for corn.

In other words, what the conference did was to adopt the so-called Holland amendment, with one exception, in that we changed the date from April 15 to May 1.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. The minor change just mentioned by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, who was also chairman of the conference committee, came about in this way: The data is to be brought together as of the 15th of the month. But the figure compiled and based upon that data will govern the next calendar month, which in this case would be the month of May, or the month beginning May 1. So the change is, as

described by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, a purely technical one and not one of meaning in any way.

Mr. ELLENDER. Fourth, the Senate amendment assuring that a base acreage of 51 million acres would be established for corn for 1956 was agreed to and remains in the bill.

Fifth, the Senate amendment imposing price support forfeiture as an additional penalty for grazing lands in the acreage reserve—that was the so-called O'Mahoney amendment—was rejected, the conferees being of the opinion that adequate penalties were provided by sections 103 (a) (i), 103 (a) (ii), and 123. The Senate amendment specifically including the prohibition of grazing on conservation acreages in section 107 (a) (6) (A)—that was the second O'Mahoney amendment—was agreed to. That prohibition would have been covered by that section whether the additional language had been inserted or not. The specific inclusion of that language in section 107 (a) (6) (A) should not be taken to indicate in any way that the violation of grazing prohibitions are not included in other penalty provisions of the bill just because they are not specifically mentioned in those provisions.

It will be recalled that when the first bill was considered by the conferees, we struck from the bill the amendments introduced by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and several other western Senators. There was a provision in the original bill which was vetoed by the President, that would have imposed an additional penalty for violation of grazing rights equal to 50 percent of a year's acreage reserve compensation. That provision was retained in the bill. It appears now in section 123 as it was in the original bill.

Sixth, the Senate amendments which made the prohibition of section 125 on the leasing of lands for agricultural production applicable to "price supported crops" instead of "agricultural commodities," and which specifically exempted wildlife refuges in certain cases, were adopted. The first of these amendments made it clear that grazing lands were not covered by section 125.

Seventh, the Senate amendment providing for the sale by Commodity Credit Corporation of cotton, for export, at world prices or, during the 1956 marketing year, at the minimum prices accepted under the August 12, 1955 program, if lower, was agreed to.

The conferees agreed to the following language to be inserted in the report to be submitted by the House:

Section 203 directs the CCC to use its existing powers and authorities to encourage the exportation of cotton by offering to make it available at prices based on sales under the so-called million-bale program (announced August 12, 1955), and even lower if necessary, in order to be competitive with foreign countries exporting cotton in substantial quantities. The principal difference in the program required by this provision as contrasted with the million-bale program and the program now in effect (announced on February 28, 1956) will be in the price level at which bids are accepted.

This provision directs that such quantities of cotton be offered and sold as will reestablish and maintain the fair historical share of

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on farm bill. Ready for President. House conferees appointed on USDA appropriation bill. House committee ordered reported bill to increase CCC borrowing authority. House committee ordered reported mutual security bill. House received conference reports on bill to facilitate completion of minor reclamation projects and bill to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal reclamation projects. Both Houses received USDA proposed bill on regulation of interstate movement of plant pests. House committee ordered reported bill to authorize use of CCC grain for feeding wild birds. Senate passed Johnston retirement bill. Senate committee reported Commerce (continued on page 6)

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10875, the farm bill, by a vote of 304 to 59. p. 7950 This bill is now ready for the President.
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 11177, the USDA appropriation bill for 1957. p. 7960 (Senate conferees were appointed May 22.)
3. RECLAMATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 5881, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects. The conferees agreed to limit the application of this bill to the 17 Western reclamation States, to provide for authorization of projects by the appropriate Congressional committees, and to provide with modifications that local participating organizations not be required to contribute in excess of 25% of the reimbursable costs and that projects producing electric power conform to the power preference provisions of the reclamation laws (H. Rept. 2200). p. 7961
Rep. Aspinall requested and received permission for Rep. Saylor to file for inclusion in the Congressional Record a statement of his opposition to the conference report on H. R. 5881. p. 7963

Received the conference report on H. R. 6268, to provide for the use of appropriated funds by the Secretary of Interior in contracts for the construction of drainage works and other minor items on Federal reclamation projects (H. Rept. 2199). p. 7961

4. PLANT PESTS. Both Houses received from this Department a proposed bill to amend legislation for regulation of the movement from foreign countries into or through the U. S., and the interstate movements of plant pests; to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and the House Agriculture Committee. pp. 7894, 7970
5. CCC. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported (amended) H. R. 11132, to increase the borrowing power of the CCC. p. D520
6. GRAINS. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported H. R. 7641, to provide for the use of surplus grains to feed certain wild birds in an effort to prevent waterfowl depredations. p. D520
7. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 11356, to extend the Mutual Security Program. p. D520
8. FORESTRY. Rep. Laird indicated that he had received support for his bill H. R. 10794, to provide for an annual report on the administration of national forests from conservation groups, and submitted a proposed amendment to his bill to require in the annual report, information on the need for reforestation. p. 7968
9. MINING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6501, to permit the disposal of certain reserve mineral deposits under the U. S. mining laws (H. Rept. 2198). p. 7970
10. PERSONNEL. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5862, to provide jurisdiction of U. S. district courts to adjudicate certain claims of Federal employees for the recovery of fees, salaries, or compensation. p. 7969 This bill is now ready for the President.
11. POSTAL SERVICE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported H. R. 11380, to readjust postal rates. p. D521
12. APPROPRIATIONS. The Committee report (see Digest 83) on H. R. 11319, the public works appropriation bill for 1957, includes the following statements:

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

"The bill includes language providing for the use of \$6,400,000 of receipts from the sale of power for the purchase of firming energy, the rental of facilities, and the payment of wheeling charges.

"During the course of the hearings, the Committee explored extensively the possibility of service to additional preference customers, both through direct sales and through the integration of generation and distribution facilities of the potential additional customers with those of the Southwestern Power Administration. During the course of the hearings last year the Administrator used as an argument against re-implementing the original integration contracts with certain of the generating and transmission cooperatives, the hypothesis that it would take years to properly load the SPA system with additional firm power customers so that it could operate at a proper income level. These arguments failed, and this year it has become convenient for him to argue that there are now more customers than can be served, in order to

HOPE] if that presently is in the conference report.

Mr. HOPE. That provision is in the conference report; that is, it is in the bill. It was not disturbed by the Senate. It is still in this bill and not affected in any way.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Does that acreage allotment apply to all of 1956?

Mr. HOPE. It does apply to 1956.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. DOLLIVER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, referring to page 4 of the report, relating to the export sales program for cotton, as I read it that gives the Secretary of Agriculture the power to dump cotton on the world market. Dumping cotton on the world market is a violation of our reciprocal trade agreements. How can he dump it if we are violating our own agreements?

Mr. POAGE. I am sure the Secretary of Agriculture will not violate any of the agreements of the United States, but I think if the gentleman will read my remarks in the RECORD tomorrow, he will find that I discussed that very matter for about 20 minutes. I believe it will give him full understanding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I have been asked a question in regard to the grazing of cattle on lands that belong to the Federal Government. That would apply to sheep as well as cattle, would it not?

Mr. POAGE. Yes; sheep, goats, or jackasses, or any other animals.

Mr. HILL. It also applies to your type of sheep in Texas that produce mohair?

Mr. POAGE. Goats, yes; it applies to them, too.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken, and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 304, nays 59, not voting 70, as follows:

[Roll No. 54]

YEAS—304

Abbitt	Alexander	Andersen,
Abernethy	Ager	H. Carl
Addonizio	Allen, Calif.	Andersen,
Albert	Allen, Ill.	August H.

Andrews	George	Murray, Tenn.
Anfuso	Gordon	Natcher
Arends	Grant	Nicholson
Ashley	Gray	Norblad
Ashmore	Green, Oreg.	Norrell
Aspinall	Griffiths	O'Brien, Ill.
Auchincloss	Gross	O'Hara, Ill.
Avery	Hagen	O'Konski
Ayres	Hale	O'Neil
Baker	Halleck	Pelly
Baldwin	Harden	Pfost
Bass, Tenn.	Hardy	Pilcher
Bates	Harris	Poage
Baumhart	Harrison, Nebr.	Poff
Beamer	Harrison, Va.	Polk
Belcher	Harvey	Powell
Bennett, Fla.	Hays, Ark.	Preston
Bennett, Mich.	Hays, Ohio	Price
Bentley	Hayworth	Prouty
Betts	Healey	Quigley
Blatnik	Henderson	Rabaut
Blicht	Hiestand	Rains
Boggs	Hill	Reece, Tenn.
Boland	Hillings	Rees, Kans.
Bolling	Hinshaw	Reuss
Bolton,	Hoeven	Rhodes, Ariz.
Francis P.	Holland	Rhodes, Pa.
Bonner	Holmes	Richards
Bow	Holtzman	Riley
Boykin	Hope	Rivers
Boyle	Horan	Roberts
Bray	Hosmer	Robeson, Va.
Brooks, La.	Huddleston	Robison, Ky.
Brooks, Tex.	Hull	Rodino
Brown, Ga.	Hyde	Rogers, Colo.
Brown, Ohio	Ikard	Rogers, Mass.
Brownson	Jackson	Rogers, Tex.
Broyhill	Jarman	Rooney
Buckley	Jennings	Roosevelt
Budge	Jensen	Rutherford
Burdick	Johansen	Sadlak
Burleson	Johnson, Wis.	Schenck
Burnside	Jonas	Schwengel
Byrnes, Wis.	Jones, Ala.	Scott
Cannon	Jones, Mo.	Scrivner
Carnahan	Jones, N. C.	Seely-Brown
Carrigg	Judd	Selden
Cederberg	Karsten	Sheehan
Celler	Kearns	Short
Chase	Kee	Siler
Chelf	Kelley, Pa.	Simpson, Ill.
Chenoweth	Keogh	Simpson, Pa.
Chiperfield	Kilday	Sisk
Christopher	Kilgore	Smith, Kans.
Church	King, Calif.	Smith, Miss.
Clark	Kirwan	Smith, Va.
Clevenger	Klein	Smith, Wis.
Colmer	Kluczynski	Spence
Coon	Knox	Springer
Cooper	Knutson	Staggers
Cramer	Krueger	Sullivan
Cunningham	Laird	Talle
Curtis, Mo.	Landrum	Thomas
Davis, Ga.	Lanham	Thompson, La.
Davis, Tenn.	Lankford	Thompson, N. J.
Davis, Wis.	LeCompte	Thompson, Tex.
Dawson, Ill.	Lesinski	Thomson, Wyo.
Dawson, Utah	Lipscomb	Tollefson
Dempsey	Long	Trimble
Denton	Lovre	Tuck
Devereux	McConnell	Tumulty
Dies	McCormack	Vanik
Dingell	McCulloch	Van Pelt
Dixon	McDonough	Van Zandt
Dollinger	McDowell	Vorys
Dolliver	McGregor	Vursell
Dondero	McIntire	Walter
Dorn, S. C.	McMillan	Weaver
Dowdy	McVey	Westland
Edmondson	Machrowicz	Whitten
Elliott	Mack, Ill.	Wickersham
Ellsworth	Madden	Widnall
Evins	Magnuson	Wier
Fallon	Mahon	Wigglesworth
Feighan	Marshall	Williams, Miss.
Fenton	Martin	Williams, N. J.
Fernandez	Mason	Willis
Fisher	Matthews	Wilson, Ind.
Flynt	Meader	Withrow
Flood	Metcalf	Wolcott
Forand	Miller, Md.	Wolverton
Ford	Miller, Nebr.	Wright
Forrester	Mills	Yates
Fountain	Minshall	Young
Frazier	Mollohan	Younger
Friedel	Morgan	Zablocki
Fulton	Moss	Zelenko
Gathings	Multer	
Gentry	Murray, Ill.	

NAYS—59

Canfield	Cretella
Cole	Crumpacker
Corbett	Curtis, Mass.
Coudert	Dague

Delaney	Keating	Radwan
Derounian	Kelly, N. Y.	Ray
Donohue	Killburn	Reed, N. Y.
Dorn, N. Y.	King, Pa.	Riehlman
Fino	Latham	Rogers, Fla.
Fogarty	Macdonald	St. George
Gary	Merrow	Saylor
Gavin	Miller, N. Y.	Taber
Hand	Morano	Taylor
Hébert	O'Brien, N. Y.	Teague, Calif.
Herlong	Osmer	Udall
Heselton	Ostertag	Utt
Hess	Patterson	Wainwright
James	Philbin	Wharton
Kean	Phillips	Williams, N. Y.
Kearney	Pillion	

NOT VOTING—70

Adair	Fascell	Mumma
Bailey	Fjare	Nelson
Barden	Frelinghuysen	O'Hara, Minn.
Barrett	Gamble	Passman
Bell	Garmatz	Patman
Berry	Graham	Perkins
Bolton,	Green, Pa.	Priest
Oliver P.	Gregory	Scherer
Bowler	Gubser	Scudder
Byrd	Gwinn	Shelley
Byrne, Pa.	Haley	Sheppard
Carlyle	Hoffman, Ill.	Shuford
Chatham	Hoffman, Mich.	Sieminski
Chudoff	Hollifield	Sikes
Cooley	Holt	Steed
Davidson	Jenkins	Teague, Tex.
Deane	Johnson, Calif.	Thompson,
Diggs	Lane	Mich.
Dodd	McCarthy	Thornberry
Donovan	Mack, Wash.	Velde
Doyle	Mailliard	Vinson
Durham	Miller, Calif.	Watts
Eberharter	Morrison	Winstead
Engle	Moulder	Wilson, Calif.

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs.

General pairs:

Mr. Chatham with Mr. Jenkins.
Mr. Barden with Mr. Adair.
Mr. Durham with Mr. Johnson of California.
Mr. Deane with Mr. Wilson of California.
Mr. Shuford with Mr. Velde.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Scudder.
Mr. Carlyle with Mr. Fjare.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Mack of Washington.
Mr. Haley with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.
Mr. Steed with Mr. Holt.
Mr. Fascell with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.
Mr. Donovan with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Gwinn.
Mr. Priest with Mr. Mumma.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Mailliard.
Mr. Winstead with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton.
Mr. Gregory with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Watts with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Engle with Mrs. Thompson of Michigan.
Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Scherer.
Mr. Byrd with Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Passman with Mr. Berry.

Mr. PATTERSON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be granted until midnight, Friday, May 25, 1956, to file a report on the legislative appropriation bill for 1957.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order on the bill.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1957

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year 1957, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WHITTEN, MARSHALL, DEANE, NATCHER, CANNON, H. CARL ANDERSEN, HORAN, VURSELL, and TABER.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 511) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That WILLIAM C. CRAMER, of Florida, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the Standing Committee of the House of Representatives on the Judiciary.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE CITADEL, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 261) authorizing the Secretary of the Army to make such transfers of supplies and equipment as may be available to The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out the preamble.

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert: "That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to donate to The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, such ordnance field pieces (tanks and guns) used in World War II or during the Korean conflict and captured enemy materiel as are available and determined by him to be appropriate for use by that college for memorial purposes."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Army to donate surplus supplies and equipment for memorial purposes to The Citadel, Charleston, S. C."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

Mr. ARENDS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Louisiana if this was not a unanimous report from our committee originally?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It is unanimous.

Mr. ARENDS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LATE WILLIAM PRICE ELMER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CARNAHAN].

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with sorrow that I announce to the House the passing of one of Missouri's truly great men, William Price Elmer, of Salem, Mo. Death overtook Mr. Elmer on May 11, 1956, and ended the life of Salem's oldest lawyer and one of Dent County's most prominent citizens for more than half a century. Mr. Elmer is a former Member of the House of Representatives and my immediate predecessor. He served the Eighth District of Missouri and the Nation with capable distinction in the 78th Congress.

Greatness in a man, as in a mountain, sometimes requires distance to be seen properly. This, however, was not the case with Bill Elmer. He was one of those rare individuals whose talents and many accomplishments were recognized and highly respected while he was living. Following is an editorial from Bill Elmer's hometown newspaper, the Salem Post, which adequately expressed the deep feeling of loss that pervades the Salem community since he has departed from their midst:

Dent County this week mourns the loss of William Price Elmer, probably the best-known resident of the county as a result of his long political activity and leadership in the Republican Party. Bill Elmer was known to hundreds of Missourians from the Boot heel to the Iowa line as a result of his services in the State legislature, in Congress, and in countless political campaigns.

A man of strong convictions, no one ever had to wonder where W. P. Elmer stood on any matter of public interest. He loved to talk and to express his opinions. Those opinions he backed to the limit. He expected others to fight for their beliefs and a political argument to him was no cause for the disturbance of a personal friendship. The result was that he listed among his friends as many Democrats as Republicans, although he was a staunch Republican and never ceased to fight for his party. * * *

The county has lost a leader in the death of W. P. Elmer. The country has lost a booster and a friend.

I have a very high personal regard for Mr. Elmer. He and I were both seeking election when I first came to Congress. He campaigned hard as he did everything he undertook. Yet everything was above board. The race was so close that a count of the absentee vote was necessary to determine the outcome. No personal attacks were ever injected and Mr. Elmer was the first to extend congratulations and sincerely offer me any possible help in adjusting to the new job.

I came to Washington a few weeks ahead of the opening of the 79th Con-

gress. The office space to which I was assigned was not available since the previous Congress was still in session. Mr. Elmer invited me to share his office. I shall always remember and appreciate this pleasant and helpful association with him.

I join his family and friends in pleasant memories, and extend condolences in their irreparable loss.

(Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, recently while delivering some commencement addresses in Missouri, I learned of the death of our good friend and former colleague, Hon. William Price Elmer.

Though Mr. Elmer had been ill for several weeks and was 85 years of age, he died very suddenly while having dinner with his family in Salem, Mo. He had lived a long, useful, and fruitful life, but we are never quite prepared to give up those who are near and dear to us.

Bill Elmer was a colorful—and at times a controversial figure. He was colorful because of his versatility and interests in so many human activities, and was controversial because he never hesitated to take a firm and definite stand on any public issue.

Mr. Elmer was admitted to the practice of law before I was born, and tried many important cases in our State. He was admired and respected by members of the bar whether he aided or opposed them. Never did Bill Elmer stultify his conscience, prostitute his mind, or degrade his soul by compromising with principle. Always he was frank and outspoken and no one could doubt as to where he stood on burning questions or controversial issues. Even his opponents respected him for his honest convictions to which he adamantly adhered.

There have been few men in the history of Missouri who possessed more civic pride or public spirit than Bill Elmer. He served not only on the Salem School Board, but was a member of the board of curators of the University of Missouri. He advertised "Salem in Dent County" wherever he went, and loved the people in his home town and county. They also loved him.

He took particular interest in his hometown chamber of commerce and appreciated his membership in that little organization as much or more than he did in the State legislature or the United States Congress.

Mr. Elmer served 6 terms in the Missouri legislature and was author of many important bills. He was a strong backer of State highways and was the author of old-age pensions in Missouri. When a Member of this House, he served faithfully and diligently and never hesitated for one moment to express his opinion or cast his vote on any public issue. He was a staunch Republican—and while loyal to his party and fearless in defending it, he was always courteous to those who disagreed with him.

Members of this body will remember him, but thousands of Missourians all over our great State will forever cherish his memory. He was a loyal Baptist and

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

May 25, 1956
May 24, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 86

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to increase CCC borrowing authority. Conferees received permission to file report on USDA appropriation bill by Fri. midnight. Rep. Reece defended CCC cheese transactions and administration's action in raising price supports for dairy products. House committee reported bill to authorize use of CCC grain for feeding wild birds. Senate passed bill to extend housing program. Senate passed bill to stabilize fishery industry. Senate committee reported general government matters and independent offices appropriation bills. Rep. Hope introduced bill to increase Public Law 480 authorization.

HOUSE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11132, to increase the borrowing authority of CCC (H. Rept. 2211). p. 8000

Rep. Reece defended the actions of CCC in the cheese transactions under investigation by the Government Operations Committee and the actions of the Department in raising the support level for dairy products. p. 7988

The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7641, to provide for the use of CCC surplus grains to feed certain wild birds in an effort to prevent waterfowl depredations (H. Rept. 2210). p. 8000

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees on H. R. 11177, the USDA appropriation bill for 1957, received permission to file a conference report by Fri. midnight. p. 7975

3. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Dixon inserted a newspaper editorial explaining the features of modernized parity and discussed the favorable outlook for farmers predicted in USDA "Agricultural Outlook Digest." p. 7991

4. POSTAL SERVICE. A Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported to the full committee, amended, S. 1871, to provide for reimbursement to the Post Office Department for registration fees on Government

mail transmission. p. D530

5. PERSONNEL. Received from the HEW Department a proposed bill "...to include, within the provisions of law providing punishment for killing or assaulting Federal officers on official duty, officers and employees of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare engaged in enforcing the food and drug or public health laws of the United States"; to the Judiciary Committee. p. 8000
6. MONOPOLY. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1840, to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Act and amend the antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination (H. Rept. 2202). p. 8000
7. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Richards received permission for the Foreign Affairs Committee to file a report on H. R. 11356, the mutual security bill, by Fri. midnight. p. 7988
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following schedule for next week: Mon., D. C. bills, the Legislative appropriation bill, and the conference report on the USDA appropriation bill; Tues., "undetermined"; Wed., adjourned; Thurs., defense production bill and farm credit bill; and the foreign aid bill is to be considered on June 6. p. 7977
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 28. pp. 7977, 7999

SENATE .

10. HOUSING LOANS. Passed with amendments S. 3855, to extend the housing program (pp. 8015, 8033, 8043, 8059). A greed to an amendment by Sen. Lehman to extend the veterans housing loan program for 1 year beyond July 25, 1957. (p. 8042). For provisions of interest to this Department, see Digest 81.
11. FISHERIES. Passed with amendments S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation, and use of fisheries resources, and to create and prescribe the functions of a U. S. Fisheries Commission. p. 8082
12. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments the following bills: p. 8003
H. R. 9536, the general government matters appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept. 2042); and
H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept. 2041)
Made H. R. 10721, the State-Justice appropriation bill, its unfinished business to be considered today. p. 8090
13. ROADS. Majority Leader Johnson announced that H. R. 10660, the road bill, would probably be reported today, and taken up on Mon. p. 8090
14. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Carlson inserted an analysis made by this Department of the new farm bill. p. 8011
15. LIBRARY SERVICES. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 2840, to promote the further development of public library services in rural areas. p. D527
16. MILK. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 1614, to revise the definition and standards for certain dry milk solids. p. D527

17. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Neuberger spoke on the importance of a joint study by the U.S. and Canada of water resources along the border, and inserted several articles and statements on the subject. p. 8009

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Rep. Knutson inserted an editorial giving one newsman's opinion on the farm surplus problem favoring reserves of crops like wheat and corn and asking "what happens when food surpluses turn into shortages...?" p. A4169
19. WATER. Rep. Brooks inserted a newspaper article expressing concern over negligence in taking adequate steps to prevent the "senseless dissipation and deterioration" of our water supplies. p. A4169
-
20. APPROPRIATIONS; SOIL CONSERVATION. Speech in the House of Rep. Andersen during debate on H. R. 11177, this Department's appropriation bill for 1957. p. A4169
-
21. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Knutson inserted an editorial, "Will The Farmers Beat Eisenhower?", and stated that the editor of the paper thinks it is a good approach to the coming elections and that "these facts are substantiated by mail which is being received in the congressional offices of Members from the farm-belt States." p. A 4171
Rep. Hays, Ohio, inserted an article, "Ezra's Changing Image", discussing the "election-year farm-price supports." p. A4191
Rep. Wharton stated that the elimination by the farm bill conferees of the sale of surplus wheat for low-priced livestock feed and the growing of wheat to be used on the farm without penalty "removes any doubt as to the desirability of the bill and I can claim consistency at least in voting against the conference report." p. A4192
22. RECLAMATION. Rep. Brooks, La., inserted Rep. Aspinall's recent address before the Rivers and Harbors Congress on the merits of reclamation programs. p. A4173
Rep. Udall inserted an article, "Republican Giveaways: The Charges and The Facts," discussing the conservation policies of our country. p. A4177
Rep. Saylor criticized and inserted a Bureau of Reclamation report on the recent authorization of the Colorado River storage project. p. A4209
23. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Smith, Kan., opposing foreign aid appropriations and inserting a newspaper article on the subject claiming "the greatest rathole into which our hard-earned dollars are poured goes under the name of 'foreign aid'." p. A4185
Rep. Bentley inserted an article, "Ike's Aid Program Slaughtered in Committee." p. A4185
Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted an article, "Pressure Is On For Foreign Aid," questioning the need for maintaining the foreign aid program on the scale proposed by the administration. p. A4187
24. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Radwan inserted an editorial commenting on the "political deadlock" on the proposed Niagara Falls development program. p. A4186
Rep. Beamer inserted an article criticizing action by the House in voting permission to TVA to use revenues from the sale of electric power to build and expand steam generating facilities. p. A4186
25. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Speech of Rep. Cramer urging approval of his bill H. R. 11367, to provide a maximum additional period of 36 months for World War II

veterans to obtain guaranteed home loans. p. A4208

Rep. Rogers, Mass., inserted a statement by Omar Ketchum, Veterans of Foreign Wars, claiming that the report of the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions "is impractical, contrary to national tradition, and replete with distortions and exaggerations." p. A4220

26. DAIRY PRICES. Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted a constituent's letter commenting on the dairy situation and stated that "my constituents make out a very good case to show that they are getting short-changed in their farm operations." p. A4211
27. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Celler inserted his statement before the Senate Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee in favor of H. R. 9424, requirement for notification of corporate mergers. p. A 4213
28. SMALL BUSINESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Thompson, N. J., stating that "The backbone of the American economic system is without question the small-business segment of our economy," p. A4219

BILLS INTRODUCED

29. PERSONNEL. H. R. 11439, by Rep. Buckley and H. R. 11442, by Rep. Griffiths, to provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
30. LAND TRANSFER. H. R. 11440, by Rep. Chenoweth, to provide for the exchange of certain lands between the United States and the State of Colorado; to Agriculture Committee.
31. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H. R. 11443, by Rep. Hope, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, so as to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title I of the act; to Agriculture Committee
32. FLOOD CONTROL. H. R. 11450, by Rep. Philbin, to increase and make certain revisions in the general authorization for small flood-control projects in the Flood Control Act of 1948; to Public Works Committee.
33. HEALTH; RESEARCH. H. R. 11451, by Rep. Rivers, to provide for research and technical assistance relating to the control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public health importance and mosquito vectors of human disease; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
34. PROPERTY. H. R. 11455, by Rep. Smith, to provide for payments in lieu of taxes to State and local authorities with respect to certain real property subject at the time of its acquisition by the United States to real property tax committed to the discharge of bonded indebtedness for any improvement; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
35. POULTRY. H. R. 11458, by Rep. Williams, to amend the Meat Inspection Act to provide for the inspection of poultry to be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce; to Agriculture Committee.

With all humility, I would like to suggest the following steps which, if taken by the Government and supported by the industry, offer hope for a modern American merchant marine, adequate in all respects to serve our commerce and national security in this new era in world civilization.

First, I suggest that there be a redetermination made as to the size, composition, and quality of an American merchant marine adequate to meet our initial mobilization requirements in the immediately foreseeable future to carry our domestic waterborne commerce and at least 50 percent of our foreign waterborne commerce. The importance of such a goal cannot be underestimated. Only through the establishment of a previously determined program can we know for what we strive. There is not now any tangible target of this kind.

Secondly, I suggest the initiation and adoption of a long-range program similar to that called for by section 210 of the original 1936 act. That program, excellent and adequate though it was for the times in which it was adopted, has been virtually completed, even though there still remain some few essential routes or services not served by American-flag vessels.

Thirdly, in developing such a program there should be no hesitancy in departing from traditional concepts if they offer adequate promise.

Fourthly, when the goal and the program have been determined—we should then proceed to take whatever action is necessary to assure the accomplishment of the program. If new blood and sound new ideas can be brought into our merchant marine, all necessary assistance should be provided by the Government.

We should not be inflexible. For example, in insistence upon private financing, which would prevent the birth of a new venture and the type of growth and expansion of the 16 existing subsidized operators. This is not an advocacy of getting the Government more deeply into the shipping business. On the contrary, some direct Government financial assistance to private enterprise embarking upon new ventures will, I am sure, make it less necessary for the Government to construct and operate ships that are needed to build up our mobilization potentials.

None of these recommendations are in any way revolutionary. They merely restate, in the context of 1956, what was contemplated in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. They urge that that act be carefully reexamined and viewed as a whole. They urge that the objectives and statement of policy of the act, which are as sound as ever, should override restrictive influences which are of only incidental importance in relation to the goal we are trying to achieve.

In closing, I firmly believe the basic principles of the 1936 act can produce the merchant marine we need just as they produced the merchant marine we have.

An Opinion Shared by All the Farmers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. COYA KNUTSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 24, 1956

Mrs. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Valley Journal of Halstad, Minn.:

Here's one newsman's opinion on the farm situation:

"How long does it take a surplus to turn into not quite enough to go around? Ten years? Five years? One year or a couple of months? Who knows? With all this discussion in the newspapers and magazines about what to do with food that is stored away, some people have come to believe that we'll never run short again as we did during World War II. So let's take a good look around.

"Look, for example, at what is happening to soybeans and flaxseed. A year ago many diverted acres diverted out of wheat and corn went into those two crops. A lot of farm experts began to fear that there would be a surplus. What has happened? Just the opposite. There's a big demand for export, because of poor crops in a number of countries. Now we're scraping the bottom of the bins for soybeans and flax. Prices have edged upward. Soybeans have hit \$3 a bushel, flaxseed is nudging at the \$4 mark. It shows for one thing, that nobody can ever predict the future for sure.

"That same thing could happen to other crops. Almost overnight it might happen. There's drought now in a big section of the country. It might get worse. Let's hope it won't. But the truth is we don't know.

"So all of us ought to be thankful for one thing we do know about—the big reserves of crops like wheat and corn that we've got stored away. Plenty is cheap when there's danger of scarcity. Of course, there's no danger we'll be hungry as a Nation. Farmers will see that we have plenty to eat by bettering their already fabulous efficiency record.

"But what happens when food surpluses turn into shortages, when there is barely enough to go around, even with careful scrimping? Every housewife knows the answer. Prices go up. It costs more to fill family dinner plates. The wage earner's paycheck doesn't go as far. We are sure that won't happen, but farm prices can't continue to go down and down forever. They're down about 30 percent now from 1951. All that time we've had a steady inflation in prices of manufactured goods, in rents, services, wages, clothing, and so forth. Low farm prices have hidden that inflation—balanced it off. The cost of living hasn't changed, because farmers have been carrying the cost of consumer price stability on their backs."

Water: Our Valuable Resource

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OVERTON BROOKS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 24, 1956

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, a very fine editorial on the Perilous Water Waste appeared in the Evening Star of Wednesday, May 18, 1956. This editorial extols the activities of the 43d annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which was held in Washington, D. C., on May 11, 1956. I take pleasure in presenting this editorial to the Congress:

PERILOUS WATER WASTE

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress last week evidenced justified concern over the continuing waste of our most important resource, water. Our negligence in taking adequate steps to prevent the senseless dissipation and deterioration of our once-abundant water supplies could lead to grave

shortages in the foreseeable future. Senator SYMINGTON, of Missouri warned that unless prompt conservation measures are adopted on a nationwide scale the Nation within two decades will face a critical water scarcity.

Senator SYMINGTON proposed a six-step remedial program that, while involving nothing new, is nevertheless worth reviving and adopting now. Some of the plans already are being carried out, although usually through a piecemeal approach. Others are awaiting action by Federal, State or local authorities. Mr. SYMINGTON urged the Rivers and Harbors Congress to give vigorous support for these resolute steps: (1) Development of a coordinated program of flood control, water storage and power production through multipurpose reservoirs wherever feasible; (2) a cooperative national and State program to control rainfall runoff; (3) a strong antipollution program, calling for interstate teamwork and Federal grants-in-aid for sewage treatment plants; (4) reclamation of used water; (5) tapping of new underground water reservoirs; (6) a national research enterprise to study means of including rainfall artificially, desalting of sea water and development of fresh-water substitutes in industry and agriculture.

The threat of a water scarcity is too serious to permit of the brushing off of such proposals as "old stuff." We have been indifferent too long to a national resource which generations of Americans have been inclined to take for granted. Recent reports on the extent of river and stream pollution, shoreland erosion and falling water tables should be sufficient warning against further neglect of an element that is just as vital to life as the air we breathe.

Agricultural Appropriations for 1957

SPEECH

OF

HON. H. CARL ANDERSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1956

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, I would first like to commend the chairman of the subcommittee for a very good statement on this bill.

May I ask the chairman one question for the RECORD. I believe we should make this record positively clear in case there is need for interpretation.

You will note that on page 5 of the report we use this language under the heading "Soil Conservation":

In this bill, the committee has exceeded the budget for the Soil Conservation Service by \$5 million, to assure adequate technical assistance to an increasing number of soil conservation districts, and to accelerate the watershed protection and flood prevention programs of the Department.

Further, on page 9 we use this language which could be construed as contradictory. This is under the heading of "Soil Conservation Service":

The committee has substantially increased funds for soil conservation technicians to enable this organization to meet the additional responsibilities which will result from the new soil bank program.

I am sure the chairman joins me in the interpretation that despite the need for the soil bank program the increased funds here made available are definitely for additional technical help to soil conservation districts for this nationwide operation.

Mr. WHITTEN. The gentleman is right. Our reference to the soil bank and to the problems that would come from it was an indication that that would increase the need for technicians and all that within the regular existing service. Of course, actually the soil bank is not yet the law and we have had no intention of trying to implement that law through any separate organization. This merely implements the existing Soil Conservation Service so that it can meet its existing problems and such other work as may be referred to it in the future.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct. I appreciate the gentleman's interpretation, which is in agreement with mine.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the bill we have before us. As is customary, the subcommittee chairman has just presented a detailed analysis of the various appropriation items. In the years in which I have served as chairman of the subcommittee it has been my responsibility to make such a presentation to set the stage, so to speak, for debate and approval of our bill. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has done his usual excellent job, and little remains to be said other than by way of emphasis.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

As has been indicated, we recommend a total of \$49,972,000 for research. This is \$10,816,845 above the appropriation just last year. It is also an increase of over \$18 million over 1953, an increase of 56 percent in just 4 years. That is a most significant increase, and it reflects an important trend both in agricultural appropriations and in the administration of the Department of Agriculture.

Personally, I am pleased with this trend and am proud to have been party to it. Agricultural research, like most research, is designed to find answers to problems. American agriculture is faced with a complex array of problems ranging all the way from falling commodity prices to invasions of our forest lands by gypsy moths and our fields by alfalfa aphids. Research takes time and money. Time is always running against us and our only hope to catch up is through expenditure of more money on vital research—and this bill out of our committee makes that additional money available.

As the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has said, we have shown our confidence in the research personnel of the Department of Agriculture by leaving them rather wide discretion in the budgeting and use of the funds proposed for research. We have approved

the full budget estimate of \$29,503,708 for payments to the States, representing an increase of \$4,750,000 or about 20 percent above the funds provided last fiscal year. This expansion of research in partnership with the States is most encouraging to those of us interested in concrete results from our research dollars.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Our committee has taken into consideration the fact that research by itself is no end unless the results of such research are given practical application, and we have accordingly materially expanded the appropriation for the Extension Service. We recommend \$49,615,000 for payments to the States and Territories. This is an increase of \$5,125,000 over last year, and is more than \$17 million above 1953—an increase of 54 percent in 4 years.

You will note the close relationship between the increases for extension and those for research. In the last 4 years, we have provided a total of 54 percent in increases for extension and 56 percent in increases for research. There is a very sound reason for this. From a purely practical standpoint, research is wasted if the results are not applied in actual practice. Primarily, it is the job of the Extension Service to convey research findings to the farm people who need them and thus complete the research process. The Extension Service—all the way from the land-grant college to the county agent and his assistants—bridges the gap between the scientists and the men and women on the soil. That is why I have through the years urged approval of increased appropriations for the Extension Service not only to help our farm people help themselves but also to protect our investment of tax dollars in important agricultural research.

The men and women who make up the Extension Service throughout the Nation have done an outstanding job in their field, and I can assure you that this is one of the wisest possible expenditures of agricultural dollars. I cannot too strongly urge approval of the full amount we propose for this purpose.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

We are recommending \$67,500,000 for conservation operations—an increase of \$4,557,255 over last year of which \$2,285,000 is above the budget estimate. As one of the more persistent advocates of an expanded and effective Soil Conservation Service, perhaps I owe a brief explanation of my personal position on the subject.

While most of the agricultural programs included in this overall appropriation are for the immediate benefit of agriculture and farm people, the work being carried forward by the Soil Conservation Service is not only of benefit today but represents a permanent contribution to the physical wealth and well-being of our Nation. Many of the problems of agriculture could be solved tomorrow almost as well as today, but this is not true when it comes to conserving our precious soil and water resources. Topsoil is not replaceable. Once it has washed away and been de-

posited in the Gulf of Mexico or the bottom of the great rivers and tributaries, it is lost forever.

Our scientists have found substitutes for almost everything else, but so far they have not presented us with satisfactory substitutes for soil and water. It therefore behooves us, as a Nation looking to the future, to take steps now to conserve for our own time and for the generations yet to come these irreplaceable resources.

As has been established in the exchange a few moments ago between the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and myself, we fully intend that these increases be made available to the Soil Conservation Service without any contingency upon soil bank or any other legislation which may be subsequently enacted. Reference has been made in our report to the pending soil bank legislation, but that is purely explanatory and has no real bearing upon the funds we propose to appropriate in this bill.

The increases over last year fall in three major categories. As I said earlier, \$4,557,255 of the increase is for conservation operations. This will provide for more technicians in the present conservation districts and also for the staffing of new districts as they are organized. We have also suggested to the Department that clerks be employed where needed to relieve highly skilled and higher salaried technical personnel from clerical duties. By this provision of additional technical guidance and leadership to farmers interested in conservation, we fully expect to obtain many, many times the cost of the program in actual conservation practices.

The second major category is watershed protection, and we propose an increase of \$5,505,935 in this field. This is an increase of \$1,500,000 over the budget estimate. I have a deep personal interest in the watershed protection program as evidenced by my joint authorship of the Andersen-Hope pilot program and active support of Public Law 566 which came the following year.

The watershed programs have been widely accepted and are proving to be extremely popular not only with farm people but also with municipalities seeking protection from flood damages. In my own congressional district, I have seen townspeople join enthusiastically with their neighboring farmers in efforts to advance the watershed projects. I am happy to report that later this year we will start actual construction on one of the major watershed treatment projects in my district and the people in that area are giving it their all-out support.

The appropriation proposed for flood prevention is an increase of \$2 million over last year and an increase of \$1,300,000 over the budget estimate. We hope by increased appropriations and emphasis on this important work to make a further contribution to efforts to reduce the devastating effects of floodwaters on the upper streams with collateral benefits on the main channels themselves.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

We propose an advance authorization of \$250 million for the 1957 program and an appropriation of \$217,500,000. If this

appropriation is insufficient, the committee is agreed that it will recommend more money as needed. We also feel that this program serves an extremely important purpose in its own right and should be continued whether or not a soil bank program is enacted. The fundamental purposes of the two programs are quite different and the enactment of the soil bank would have no bearing on ACP as a conservation program.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Research and related marketing services are vital to our agricultural economy. We propose an appropriation of \$26 million to be divided equally between research and marketing services. This is an increase of \$1,672,860 above last year. Personally, I would like to see even more funds made available for this important work if overall budget conditions permitted.

The very substantial increase we propose will facilitate expansion of crop and livestock reporting services and increased marketing research. As the hearings will show, our committee has impressed upon those responsible for research in the Department of Agriculture the desirability of placing increased emphasis on utilization and marketing research to develop new outlets and uses for agricultural products and to expand the old. Proper emphasis on such research can do much to solve the perplexing problem of surpluses of some commodities.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

As in previous years, we have materially increased above the budget the appropriation for the school lunch program. We propose \$100 million for the next fiscal year—an increase of \$16,764,788 over last year.

Personally, I recognize the urgent need for even greater increases in this item and we propose to meet that need in part at least by increased distribution of surplus foods and perishables under the section 32 program. Despite past increases in the Federal contribution to the school-lunch program, the Federal share of the cost of individual meals served in the public schools has been shrinking each year. This is attributable to both increased school enrollment and improvements in the quality of the meals.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

We recommend \$3,600,000 for the Foreign Agricultural Service, an increase of \$157,000 over last year. I am sure our colleagues are well aware of the intense interest our committee has demonstrated insofar as the Foreign Agricultural Service is concerned. We have nurtured it through the years and now we believe it to be on the threshold of outstanding service to American agriculture. With a staff of men and women who excel in their field, this agency is now moving our agricultural products in increasing volume into markets throughout the world. Today, we are not only recapturing old markets lost through inept handling or neglect in previous years, but we are also opening up new markets we never enjoyed before. It is to the advantage of this Nation as well as our customers to move our abundance of food and fiber

into world trade channels for the good of all. We are much encouraged by the progress that has been made and look with confidence to the future of this program.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

For electrification loans, we have approved the entire budget estimate of \$145,300,000 in regular funds and have increased the contingency funds from the budget estimate of \$25,000,000 to \$68,700,000. This will make available a total loan authority of \$214,000,000, if necessary, to meet the maximum demand anticipated by the REA co-ops.

The REA program has shown good progress in recent years and we want to assure sufficient loan authority to maintain that progress. Among the encouraging developments in recent months was the approval of a loan to the Elk River Cooperative in Minnesota to facilitate the construction of an atomic-energy generating plant. Here we have demonstrated the pioneering of REA co-ops and in the months and years ahead this new plant is expected to contribute not only to the area it serves but also to the badly needed experience and know-how of this new source of power.

We have also approved the budget estimate of \$49,500,000 in regular loan funds for the telephone loan program plus contingency funds of \$50,500,000 for a total loan authority of \$100,000,000 if needed. Again, we are pleased with the progress that is being made and want to assure sufficient loan authority so that no deserving application will be denied or delayed.

The repayment experience in both loan programs has been so outstanding as to warrant the full confidence of the Congress in them. I strongly urge the approval of our recommendations on these items.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

We have approved the entire budget estimates for loan authorizations of the Farmers' Home Administration. These include \$19 million for farm ownership loans; \$140 million for production and subsistence loans; and \$5,500,000 for soil and water conservation loans—a total loan authority of \$164,500,000.

Both farm mortgage and short-term debt have been rising sharply in recent years. Accompanied by continuing declines in farm commodity prices and farm income, credit has gradually tightened in farming areas. As a result, it may well be that many farmers who previously had little or no difficulty in obtaining necessary credit from commercial sources will find it necessary to turn to the Farmers' Home Administration for credit.

This credit problem is being met in two ways. First, I have introduced bills to materially liberalize the credit operations of the Farmers' Home Administration. If enacted, these bills will permit the consolidation of existing indebtedness and also the refinancing of both unsecured and mortgage obligations. A number of other bills have been introduced along the same general lines, hearings have been held by the House Committee on Agriculture, and I hope

that such legislation will be enacted at this session.

The other step we are taking is the provision in the bill before us of a contingency fund of \$50 million to meet these anticipated needs as they arise. This additional credit may mean the difference between survival and failure for many good farmers throughout the Nation.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The committee will note that on page 19 of the report we have made available for restoration of the capital fund of the Commodity Credit Corporation the total sum of \$929,287,178. That constitutes about one-half of the money in this bill.

The point I should like to call to the attention of the committee at this time is that basic commodities, concerning which we have had all the fuss and furor in the Congress recently, have consumed only \$194 million of this \$929 million. In other words, the only loss chargeable to the five basics which could possibly be shown on the books of the Commodity Credit Corporation amounts to approximately one-fifth of the total figure.

If you will refer to the bottom of page 18, you will see that we have expended \$441 million that could be construed as a loss on dairy products, a mandatory nonbasic commodity, and on other nonbasic commodities we have entailed a loss of \$162 million. This, with about \$135 million in administrative expenses makes up the total of \$929 million restored to the Commodity Credit Corporation in this bill.

I would think the fact that we have found it necessary to restore only \$194 million properly attributable to basics, in itself would be clear proof that the 90 percent of parity price-support program on the basic commodities has not been prohibitive as far as the taxpayers of the United States are concerned. Advocates of flexible price supports would do well to consider that it was necessary to practically give away \$441 million worth of dairy products in this past fiscal year, largely because the Secretary reduced price supports on dairy products from 90 percent to 75 percent. Why, Mr. Chairman, dairy products represent more of a loss to the taxpayers of the Nation than the so-called potato fiasco. But, the point I am emphasizing here now is that in the face of these facts and figures certainly no one can make out a good case for flexible price supports.

Will the Farmers Beat Eisenhower?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. COYA KNUTSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 24, 1956

Mrs. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial from the Kittson County Enterprise which the editor of that paper thinks

is a good approach to the coming election. These facts are substantiated by mail which is being received in the congressional offices of Members from the farm-belt States.

WILL THE FARMERS BEAT EISENHOWER?

From the shaky end of a limb, some political statisticians began forecasting last December that a revolt among farm votes could produce a long-shot Democratic victory next November, even over President Eisenhower.

They based their projection on the size of the farm swing vote in Harry Truman's upset victory in 1948, and they offered three premises for a repeat performance in 1956. First, the farmer is mad. Second, the farmer blames his troubles on Ike. Third, farm prices will skid still lower during record fall marketings of cattle and hogs next September, within 60 days of the election.

When such forecasts first appeared 4 months ago, they had been wishful thinking. Today, judging by Midwest opinion polls, primary election voting, and a sampling of congressional mail, a major switch of Republican votes to the Democrats in the farm belt is no longer questioned. Some careful vote analysts, after receiving the April farm forecasts which indicate beef will slump next October to its lowest price in 10 years, are quietly predicting a switch of half the farm belt States to the Democrats.

The argument of the analysts runs like this. In 1952 President Eisenhower carried all of the 12 Midwest States—North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio—and the 3 adjoining States—Colorado, Idaho, and Oklahoma. These 15 States represent 155 electoral votes. Four years earlier Harry Truman won 120 of these electoral votes. These are the swing States that elect or defeat candidates.

Assume, the analysts suggest,—that the Democrats hold the 89 electoral votes captured by Adlai Stevenson in 1952. Add to this the 120 farm State votes which Truman carried in 1948, and also the 4 Southern States which went to Eisenhower in 1952—Florida, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. This adds up 89, plus 120, plus 57, for a total of 266. That is the exact number required to elect a President.

Under these assumption the Republicans could take New York, Pennsylvania, California, and Michigan, and still lose the election. Or conversely, if Democrats carry any one of the big industrial States they could lose several States to the Dixiecrats, and still recover the White House.

Evidence to prove that events in 1956 are moving toward this political outcome is admittedly fragmentary, but the evidence is growing and is impressive when set against the pattern of 1948.

In 1948 farm prices began to drop in January, and the decline continued for 2 years, until reversed by the Korean war boom. Farm income dropped 10 percent in the election year of 1948. Several developments caused the farmer to blame his troubles on the Republicans. For example, in the spring of 1948 the Republican-controlled 80th Congress passed a law forbidding the Commodity Credit Corporation from building any more Government storage bins for grain. When the bumper crops of 1948 were harvested—more than a billion bushels of wheat in the spring, more than 3 billion bushels of corn in the fall—there was not enough storage space, and since a farmer can get a price-support loan on his grain only if it is properly stored, most farmers could not qualify. Their crops were sold for cash, causing the price of corn to skid from \$1.78 a bushel in September 1948 to \$1.38 in October, to \$1.21 in November. That was election month.

In the midst of this disastrous grain market slide, Harry Truman traveled tirelessly

around the Midwest, denouncing the 80th Congress. One of his noted speeches of the campaign was delivered at the national plowing contest in Dexter, Iowa, on September 18. He told an audience of 90,000, gathered in a cornfield:

"These Republican gluttons of privileges are cold men. They have already done their best to keep price supports from working. Many growers have sold wheat this summer at less than support prices, because they could not find proper storage. How many times do you have to be hit on the head before you find out what's hitting you? This Republican Congress has already stuck a pitchfork in the farmer's back."

When the voting was over, Harry Truman owed his reelection to the windfall of farm votes in the six Corn Belt States of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

Compare this pattern, then, with 1956. Farm prices have been declining for 4 years—that is, since the last year of the Democratic administration, but at an accelerating pace during the Eisenhower years. In 1955 farm prices dropped more than in any other year of this century. Hogs dropped within 2 Eisenhower years from a high of 25 cents a pound liveweight to less than 10 cents at the close of 1955, which is actually below the break-even point. Since then hog prices have recovered moderately this spring, because of scarcity, but another big run of hogs to market, normally accompanied by a price slump, will begin in September.

Fat beef cattle are another principal form in which Midwest farmers send their corn crop to market. Cattle dropped during the Eisenhower years from a high of about 38 cents a pound liveweight to a present top of about 22 cents. This year farmers have put a record number of cattle into the feed lot, partly as an escape from the disastrous hog market. Those cattle will begin to flood the market in September. By election day the top price of fat cattle will sink, according to present forecasts, to the lowest top price since V-J Day, probably 18 or 19 cents a pound. That is below the break-even point for the farmers who do the feeding.

Thus the election campaign of 1956 will be fought against a background of acute farm distress in the Corn Belt, just as it was in 1948.

The farmer who feeds his corn neither to cattle nor hogs can get a price support loan from the Government. There will be no acute shortage of storage space as in 1948. But the politics of the Government farm program will take another form. Since the President vetoed the 1956 farm bill, Democratic candidates will blame the President for the existing low level of crop loans. It was President Eisenhower who denounced the bill. It was Vice President Nixon who cast the deciding Senate vote against 90 percent supports.

The politics of farm prices has begun to change the farmer's vote, 7 months before the general election. This was brought into the open in the Minnesota primary of March 20. Total Democratic votes in the primary exceeded Republican votes on a ratio better than 2 to 1, whereas President Eisenhower had carried the State in the 1952 election by a margin of 5 to 4. To some extent the percentages are affected by the fact that President Eisenhower did no campaigning in Minnesota, whereas both Stevenson and Kefauver traveled extensively in the State.

Nevertheless, the genuineness of the shift away from the Republicans was borne out by a Minneapolis Tribune poll taken in mid-March but published after the election. In a "trial heat" Minnesota farmers favored Kefauver over President Eisenhower 52 to 45 percent, while in the cities Ike led 56 to 40 percent.

The Wall Street Journal, after interviewing Minnesota farmers for a week following the election, concluded that 3 out of every 5 who voted for Eisenhower in 1952 would vote Democratic this November.

Farmers gave various explanations for their political shift. A Blue Earth, Minn., corn-hog farmer, Richard Quaday, told one of the Journal reporters: "This is a real farmers' rebellion against Ike, his hired man Benson, and their farm program. You bet I'm voting Democratic this fall. I never knew I would hurt myself so much when I voted Republican in 1952."

Another Blue Earth farmer, Francis O'Neil, commented at his 240-acre farm: "I switched over from Ike to the Democrats last October when I got as low as \$9.25 a hundred for 250 hogs I marketed."

A farmer from Ortonville, unloading hogs at the South St. Paul yards, told the reporter: "I don't know what some folks got against Mr. Benson. I wish I had a hired man that good. He does everything the boss tells him to do." This farmer said he voted for Ike in 1952, for KEFAUVER in the 1956 primary, and will support any Democratic candidate in November.

In the Wisconsin primary of April 3 farm opposition again hurt President Eisenhower and helped Senator KEFAUVER. KEFAUVER made his largest gains among the corn-hog farmers along the Iowa and Illinois borders, and among the smaller dairy farmers in the northern part of the State. The fact that cyclones struck the State on election day held down the rural vote considerably.

A clearer indication of how Wisconsin farmers feel about the administration farm program was presented in a State-wide poll of the Wisconsin Agriculturalist on March 1, a month before the primary. Directed only to farmers, the poll obtained the following opinion on how Secretary Benson is doing:

	July 1953	September 1954	September 1955	January 1956
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Doing good job.....	30	14	12	4
Doing fair job.....	42	38	34	26
Doing poor job.....	13	37	45	55
No answer.....	15	11	9	15

The poll indicates a rapid increase in hostility during the closing months of 1955 when hog prices dropped to the lowest level since World War II.

In North Dakota the decision of the Non-Partisan League to break away from the Republican Party after a four-decade affiliation and file this year with the Democrats, an action announced March 29, was prompted in part by the bitterness of farmers within the league.

In the same State a poll of Stutsman County taken by the Jamestown (N. Dak.) Sun, in connection with the regular township elections on March 20, asked this question: "If the following men were the Republican and Democratic nominees for President, which one in the group would you vote for?" The results:

(A) Eisenhower, 225; Stevenson, 293.

(B) Eisenhower, 145; Kefauver, 446.

In 1952 this same county favored Eisenhower over Stevenson by more than 2 to 1, and even in 1948 it supported Dewey rather than Truman by a closer margin.

C. J. Barry, administrative assistant to Representative USHER L. BURDICK, Republican, of North Dakota, offered this comment on the Stutsman County poll:

We know there are plenty of Republicans planning to vote Democratic. In 6 years of reading a Congressman's mail, I have never seen people so mad. I can recognize a phony protest when I see one, but these people are heated up. We can only hope that the voters

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Conferees filed report on USDA appropriation bill. Senate received USDA proposed bill for Great Plains program. Senate committee reported road bill, and Majority Leader Johnson announced it would be taken up today. Senate passed State-Justice appropriation bill. Sen. Langer urged quick passage of emergency farm credit bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. The conferees filed the conference report on H. R. 11177, the agricultural appropriation bill for 1957 (p. D536). A statement on the actions of the conferees is attached to this Digest.

SENATE

2. SOIL CONSERVATION. Received from this Department a proposed bill to provide for a Great Plains conservation program; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 8092
3. ROADS. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10660, the road bill (S. Rept. 2054) (p. 8093). Majority Leader Johnson announced that this bill would be debated today (p. 8136).
4. FARM LOANS. Sen. Langer urged consideration and early passage of emergency farm loan legislation. p. 8098
5. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 10721, the State, Justice, judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill for 1957. Agreed to a committee amend-

ment authorizing \$935,000 to conduct studies in connection with the Passamaquoddy tidal power survey. The bill includes contributions to various international organizations, including \$1,994,863 for the Food and Agriculture Organization, \$210,000 for the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, \$17,150 for the International Sugar Council, and \$27,415 for the International Wheat Council. Senate conferees were appointed. p. 8101

6. EXPORT CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported with an amendment H. R. 9052, to extend the Export Control Act of 1949 for two years. p. D535
7. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Finance Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 7225, amending and extending the Social Security Act. p. D535
8. RESEARCH. Sen. Hennings inserted his statement and letter urging that the proposed animal disease laboratory for this Department be located at St. Joseph, Mo. p. 8099
9. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Langer inserted a N. Dak. Bankers Assoc. resolution favoring larger acreage for small wheat farmers, a suitable premium on milling grades of hard spring wheat, the retention of FHA title I loans without change, and favoring the Hoover Commission recommendations on merging the Production Credit Assoc., and Federal intermediate credit banks. p. 8092
Sen Murray inserted a letter and newspaper editorial urging continued efforts to raise the price of farm commodities. p. 8097
10. RECESSED until Mon., May 28. p. 8159

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Lehman inserted his address before the Electric Consumers Conference discussing the proposed Niagara River power development program. p. A 4225
Speech in the House of Rep. Hays, Ark., during debate on the public works appropriation bill for 1957. p. A4231

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. LANDS. S. 3926, by Sen. Murray (by request), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to charge for special services to purchasers of timber from Indian lands; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
S. 3927, by Sen. Murray, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to Indian tribes certain federally owned buildings, improvements, or facilities on tribal lands or on lands reserved for Indian administration; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
13. RESEARCH. S. 3933, by Sen. Magnuson, to extend the authority of the National Science Foundation with respect to awarding scholarships and fellowships; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

14. FOREIGN AID. H. R. 10082, to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. House Foreign Affairs Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Summary of Appropriations and REA and FHA Loan Authorizations, 1957, Compared with Appropriations and Loan Authorizations, 1956, and Budget Estimates, 1957

[Note.--Amounts for 1956 include all supplemental appropriations to date and are adjusted for comparability with appropriation structure proposed in the 1957 Agricultural Appropriation Act.]

Agency or Item	: Appropriations : : and Loan : : Authorizations, : : 1956 :	: Budget : : Estimates, : : 1957 :	: Appropriations, : : 1957 :	: Increase (+) or Decrease (-), : Appropriations, 1957, : Compared With	
				: Appropriations : : and Loan : : Authorizations, : : 1956 :	: Budget : Estimates, : 1957
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR REGULAR ACTIVITIES:	:	:	:	:	:
Agricultural Research Service:	:	:	:	:	:
Research, including research on	:	:	:	:	:
foot-and-mouth disease	\$41,600,155:	\$53,965,000:	\$53,472,000:	\$+11,871,845:	\$-493,000
Plant and animal disease and pest:	:	:	:	:	:
controls, and meat inspection .	a/ 37,271,920:	a/ 40,695,000:	b/ 41,944,000:	+4,672,080:	+1,249,000
Payments to State Experiment	:	:	:	:	:
Stations	24,753,708:	29,503,708:	29,503,708:	+4,750,000:	- -
Animal disease laboratory facilities	250,000:	18,915,000:	- -	-250,000:	-18,915,000
Extension Service (principally pay-	:	:	:	:	:
ments to States)	49,105,000:	53,830,000:	53,515,000:	+4,410,000:	-315,000
Soil Conservation Service	84,936,810:	92,147,000:	97,232,000:	+12,295,190:	+5,085,000
Agricultural Conservation Program	:	:	:	:	:
Service	214,500,000:	225,000,000:	c/ 227,500,000:	+13,000,000:	+2,500,000
Agricultural Marketing Service:	:	:	:	:	:
Marketing research and service .	25,327,140:	27,781,000:	27,380,000:	+2,052,860:	-401,000
School lunch program	83,235,212:	83,236,000:	100,000,000:	+16,764,788:	+16,764,000
Foreign Agricultural Service	3,443,000:	3,890,000:	3,750,000:	+307,000:	-140,000
Commodity Stabilization Service:	:	:	:	:	:
Agricultural adjustment programs	39,150,000:	41,463,000:	41,200,000:	+2,050,000:	-263,000
Sugar Act program	59,600,000:	67,600,000:	67,600,000:	+8,000,000:	- -
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:	6,209,985:	6,210,000:	6,210,000:	+15:	- -
Rural Electrification Administration	:	:	:	:	:
(Salaries and expenses)	8,135,785:	8,700,000:	8,600,000:	+464,215:	-100,000

Conference Report -- Agricultural Appropriations for 1957
(Reported May 25, 1956)

Funds and Principal Language Changes

		: Increases and Decreases	
Amend-		: Senate Bill:	Conference
ment	Agency and Item	: Compared :	Action
No.		: With :	Compared With
		: House Bill :	House Bill
: AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE:		:	:
: Salaries and expenses:		:	:
: Research:		:	:
1	: <u>Senate</u> reduced House Bill	: -\$235,600:	- -
	: Senate decrease includes a general re-	:	:
	: duction of \$1,250,000, and increases	:	: (Senate receded
	: totalling \$1,014,400 as follows:	:	: on total
	: Restoration of Budget estimate	:	: amount. (See
	: for national seed storage	:	: also comments
	: facility	: +150,000:	: in report)
	: Fruit and vegetable utili-	:	:
	: zation laboratory	: +310,000:	:
	: Poultry brooder house	: +75,000:	:
	: Production research to aid	:	:
	: low-income farmers	: +230,000:	:
	: Transfer of Squaw-Butte	:	:
	: Experiment Station from	:	:
	: Department of the	:	:
	: Interior	: +39,400:	:
	: Research on mechanization	:	:
	: of prune harvesting	: +60,000:	:
	: Construction of horticul-	:	:
	: tural, soil and water	:	:
	: research laboratory	: +150,000:	:
2	: <u>Senate</u> restored House cut of \$250,000	:	:
	: in limitation on amount available	:	:
	: for construction of buildings and	:	:
	: acquisition of land, and increased	:	:
	: limitation \$350,000 above budget	:	:
	: estimate	: (+600,000):	(+550,000)
3, 4	: Plant and animal disease and pest control:	:	:
and 5	: <u>Senate</u> provided increases as follows:	: +4,071,000:	+3,700,000
	: Restoration of House cut for transfer	:	: (See also com-
	: to Bureau of Customs for baggage in-	:	: ments in report)
	: spection	: (+356,000):	(+300,000)
	: Restoration of House cut for eradica-	:	:
	: tion of gypsy moth	: (+750,000):	(+500,000)
	: Eradication of Khapra beetle	: (+465,000):	(+400,000)
	: Increases for items not considered by	:	:
	: House:	:	:
	: For control program for Mediterranean	:	:
	: fruitfly	: (+2,175,000)	(+2,175,000)
	: Survey and identification work on	:	:
	: the burrowing nematode in Florida	: (+325,000)	(+325,000)
	: Meat inspection:	:	:
6	: <u>Senate</u> restored the House cut	: +245,000:	+150,000

Amend- ment No.	Agency and Item	Increases and Decreases	
		Senate Bill: Conference	
		Compared :	Action
		With :	Compared with
		House Bill :	House Bill
	: AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE: (Cont'd)	:	:
	: Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and	:	:
	: Puerto Rico:	:	:
7 and	: <u>Senate</u> provided increase for payments	:	:
8	: under the Hatch Act, as amended	: +1,250,000:	- -
	:	:	: Senate receded..
	:	:	: (See also com-
	:	:	: ments in report)
	: Animal disease laboratory facilities:	:	:
9	: <u>Senate</u> eliminated language and funds for	:	:
	: this item	: -10,000,000:	-10,000,000
	:	:	: (See also com-
	:	:	: ments in report)
	: EXTENSION SERVICE:	:	:
	: Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and	:	:
	: Puerto Rico:	:	:
10 and	: <u>Senate</u> restored House cut in amount for	:	:
11	: payments under Smith-Lever Act	: +500,000:	+250,000
	:	:	: (See also com-
	: Federal Extension Service, Administration	:	: ments in report)
	: and Coordination:	:	:
12	: <u>Senate</u> partially restored House cut ...	: +35,000:	- -
	:	:	: (Senate receded)
	: AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE:	:	:
13	: <u>Senate</u> restored House cut and provided	:	:
	: increase of \$25,000,000 over budget	:	:
	: estimate	: +32,500,000:	+10,000,000
	:	:	: (See also com-
	:	:	: ments in report)
14 and	: <u>Senate</u> restored House cut in administrative	:	:
15	: expense limitation	: (+198,000)	(+198,000)
	:	:	:
	: AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE:	:	:
	: Marketing research and agricultural	:	:
	: estimates:	:	:
16	: <u>Senate</u> partially restored House	:	:
	: reduction	: +265,000:	+200,000
	: Marketing services:	:	:
17	: <u>Senate</u> restored House reduction and	:	:
	: added \$4,000 over budget estimate	: +20,000:	+20,000
	:	:	: (See also com-
	: <u>Senate Report</u> directed that the \$20,000	:	: ments in report)
	: increase be used to inaugurate livestock:	:	:
	: market news service for Arizona, and	:	:
	: that \$3,500 be used for Federal share	:	:
	: of pecan market news service in the	:	:
	: Southeast.	:	:
	: Payments to States, territories and	:	:
	: possessions:	:	:
18	: <u>Senate</u> restored House cut	: +100,000:	+60,000

		Increases and Decreases	
Amend-	Agency and Item	Senate Bill:	Conference
ment		Compared	Action
No.		With	Compared with
		House Bill	House Bill
FCREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE:			
19 and	Senate restored House cut in limitation on		
20	representation allowance and restored		
	Budget language which provides for ex-		
	tending courtesies to representatives of		
	foreign countries	(+5,000):	- -
			Senate receded
21	Senate partially restored House cut	+150,000:	+150,000
22	House inserted language limitation requiring:		
	that \$400,000 be used for study of foreign:		
	production and competition.		
	Senate deleted	Senate	Conferees
	Conferees restored	struck	restored
		language	language
COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHCRITY:			
23	Senate restored House cut	+7,400:	+7,400
COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE:			
Agricultural adjustment programs:			
24	Senate partially restored House cut	+200,000:	+200,000
25	Senate partially restored House cut in		
	limitation on the amount which may be		
	transferred to Administrative Expenses,		
	Section 392	(+343,100):	(+343,100)
	Sugar Act program:		
26	Senate restored House cut	+5,000,000:	+5,000,000
27	Senate restored House cut in limitation on:		
	amount which may be transferred to		
	Administrative Expenses, Section 392 ...	(+173,000):	(+173,000)
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION:			
Loan authorizations:			
28	Senate eliminated reserve loan authoriza-		
	tions proposed by the House of		
	\$68,700,000 for electrification loans		
	and \$50,500,000 for telephone loans		
	and increased the new regular loan		
	authorizations by like amounts	+119,200,000:	+119,200,000
			including re-
	Summary of New Authorizations		serve author-
	(In millions)		ization of
	House Senate Confer-		\$25,000,000 for
	Budget Bill Bill ence		electrification
Electrifica-			loans and
tion loans:			\$20,000,000 for
Regular ...	\$145.3 \$145.3	\$214.0	\$214.0, of
Reserve ...	25.0 68.7	- -	which \$25 M
			shall be :
			placed in:
Total New			Reserve.
Authoriza-			
tions	170.3 214.0	214.0	214.0
In addition carry-over funds of \$39.7 are available.			

						Increases and Decreases	
Amend-						Senate Bill:	Conference
ment	Agency and Item					Compared :	Action
No.						With	Compared with
						House Bill	House Bill
:RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION: (Cont'd):							
28 --	Loan authorizations: (Cont'd)						
Cont'd	Summary of New Authorizations						
	(In millions)						
		House	Senate	Confer-			
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Bill</u>	<u>Bill</u>	<u>ence</u>			
	Telephone						
	loans:						
	Regular ...	\$49.5	\$49.5	\$100.0	\$100.0 of		
					which \$20		
	Reserve ...	- -	50.5	- -	million :		
					shall be:		
					placed in		
					Reserve :		
	Total New						
	Authoriza-						
	tions ...	49.5	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	In addition carry-over funds of \$30.5 are available.						
	Salaries and expenses:						
29	<u>Senate</u> restored House cut					+200,000:	+100,000
:FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION:							
Loan authorizations:							
30, 31	<u>Senate</u> deleted language inserted by House :						
and 32	providing contingency authorization of :						
	\$50,000,000 to meet unforeseeable loan :						
	needs, and provided increases as follows:						
	Farm ownership loans, +\$5,000,000; pro-						
	duction and subsistence loans,						
	+\$40,000,000; soil and water conserva-						
	tion loans, +\$5,000,000					+50,000,000:	+30,000,000,
							together with
	Summary of Authorizations						reserve auth-
	(In millions)						orization of
		House	Senate	Confer-			\$15,000,000 for
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Bill</u>	<u>Bill</u>	<u>ence</u>			production and
	Farm owner-						subsistence
	ship	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$24.0	\$24.0		loans.
	Soil and						
	water	5.5	5.5	10.5	5.5		
	Production						
	and sub-						
	sistence .	140.0	140.0	180.0	165.0		
	Reserve	- -	50.0a/	- -	15.0b/		
	Total	164.5	214.5	214.5	209.5		
	a/ Reserve applicable to all loan programs.						
	b/ Reserve applicable to production and subsistence loans only.						
	Salaries and expenses:						
33	<u>Senate</u> increased					+400,000:	+345,000

		Increases and Decreases	
Amend-:		Senate Bill:	Conference
ment :	Agency and Item	Compared :	Action
No. :		With :	Compared with
:		House Bill :	House Bill
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL:			
34	Senate restored House cut	+62,700:	+40,000
LIBRARY:			
35	Senate restored House cut	+48,000:	+10,000
GENERAL PROVISIONS:			
36	Section 501:		
	Senate inserted language requiring that of:		
	the 645 passenger motor vehicles auth-		
	orized for acquisition, 622 shall be		
	for replacement only	Senate	Conferees
		revised	agreed with
			Senate
			action.

Excerpts from Statement of the Managers on the Part of the House

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2--Research: Appropriate \$49,972,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$49,736,400 as proposed by the Senate, including \$1,850,000 for construction of buildings instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,900,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to by the conferees includes an additional \$550,000 above the House allowance for the various construction programs, together with an additional \$50,000 for flax research, an additional \$39,400 for the Squaw-Butte Experiment Station, and an additional \$15,000 for research on mechanization of prune harvesting.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4--Plant and animal disease and pest control: Appropriate \$26,294,000 instead of \$22,594,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,665,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide \$4,400,000 for the contingency fund instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,465,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase above the House figures includes the following: \$500,000 for gypsy moth control; \$300,000 for baggage inspection by the Customs Bureau; \$400,000 for expansion of Khapra beetle eradication work; \$2,175,000 for eradication work on Mediterranean fruitfly; and \$325,000 for survey and identification work on the burrowing nematode in Florida.

The conferees wish to fully endorse the statement in the House committee's report concerning the desirability and necessity of preventing travelers from leaving foreign ports with contaminated articles in their possession. Preembarkation inspection, together with adequate advance notice as to prohibited articles, should be undertaken to the fullest extent possible in carrying out the baggage-inspection program.

The amounts provided for the Mediterranean fruitfly, the gypsy moth and the burrowing nematode are made available with the expectation that the States will provide funds in an amount at least equal to that provided by the Federal Government.

* * *

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8--Payments to States, etc.: Appropriate \$29,503,708 as proposed by the House instead of \$30,753,708 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement with the long-range objective of a "two-to-one ratio" between the Department of Agriculture and the State experiment station research funds, subject to annual review by Congress.

Amendment No. 9--Animal disease laboratory facilities: Eliminates House proposal to appropriate \$10,000,000. The conferees agree that this item will again be considered when a final decision has been made as to the location of this facility. They are of the opinion that it should not be located at Beltsville, Md.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11--Payments to States, etc.: Appropriate \$49,865,000 instead of \$49,615,000 as proposed by the House and \$50,115,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees believe that the increased amount should be used to strengthen existing activities of the Extension Service rather than to create a separate organization for work in low income areas.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$227,500,000 instead of \$217,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$250,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed on a program for 1956 of \$250,000,000, comprised of \$227,500,000 in the accompanying bill and the use of balances from the 1954 program.

The Department is urged to review and modify its requirements on conservation practices to encourage farmer participation, and to institute changes in practices to liberalize the program.

The balance from the 1954 program clearly indicates the need for the Department to revise its procedures in making and revising program fund allocations to counties to meet changes in local conditions, as well as to compensate farmers in counties where conservation practices have exceeded the amounts heretofore allowed.

The Department should correct such problems and use such carry-over funds as may be necessary to carry out in 1956 the full program of \$250,000,000 announced by the Congress.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15: Authorize \$24,698,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$24,500,000 as proposed by the House; and provide \$4,773,800 for Washington office and State administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,600,000 as proposed by the House.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

* * *

Amendment No. 17--Marketing services: Appropriates \$13,020,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,000,000 as proposed by the House. The amount agreed to includes the two additional market news offices added by the Senate, as well as the locations set forth in the House report. The items added by the House are included in view of the strong local support as evidenced by the availability of matching funds from local sources.

* * *

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

May 29, 1956
May 28, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 88

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HIGHLIGHTS: President signed farm bill. House received conference report on USDA appropriation bill. House received USDA proposed bill for Great Plains program. House committee reported (May 25) mutual security bill. Senate received USDA proposed bill to authorize certain points-of-order items now carried in appropriation bill. (continued on page 7)

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 11177, the agriculture appropriation bill for 1957, after it had been reported on May 25 (H. Rept. 2214). pp. 8230, 8236
The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11473, the legislative appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 2212). p. 8236
2. SOIL CONSERVATION. Received from this Department a proposed bill to provide for a Great Plains conservation program; to the Agriculture Committee. p. 8236
3. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported on May 25, without amendment, H. R. 11356, to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (H. Rept. 2213). p. 8236
4. WATERSHEDS. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau certain plans for works of improvement prepared pursuant to sec. 5 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and the House Agriculture Committee. pp. 8162, 8235

5. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. As reported (see Digest 86), H. R. 11132 increases the borrowing power of CCC from \$12 billion to \$14 billion and amends the penal provisions of the CCC Charter Act to make it a Federal offense to willfully steal or convert property mortgaged or pledged to a lending agency under a CCC program and to reduce from a felony to a misdemeanor certain offenses involving property of a value of \$500 or less.

As reported (see Digest 86), H. R. 7641 authorizes the Interior Department to requisition from CCC such wheat, corn, and other grains as CCC certifies to be available from its price-support inventories for the purpose of feeding migratory waterfowl such as ducks and geese; provides that Interior will reimburse CCC for expenses of packaging and transportation; and authorizes appropriations to reimburse CCC for its investment in the grain.

SENATE

6. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from this Department a proposed bill to authorize certain point-of-order items now carried in USDA appropriation bills relative to the control and eradication of certain animal diseases, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the agricultural attache program, to facilitate the operations of FHA, FCIC, and FS, and for other purposes; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 8161

The appropriations subcommittee ordered reported with amendments to the full committee H. R. 10003, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1957. p. D539

7. ROADS. Began debate on H. R. 10660, the road bill. Agreed to a unanimous-consent agreement to limit debate, beginning today, to 1 hour on any amendment, and to 2 hours on the final passage of the bill. p. 8172

Several Senators submitted amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. p. 8164

8. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to provide for the payment of travel and transportation cost for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in the continental U. S. and Alaska; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. pp. 8162, 8236

9. NOMINATIONS. Received the nomination of Frederick A. Seaton to be Secretary of Interior. p. 8227

10. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. In reporting this bill, H. R. 9536 (see Digest 86), the Appropriations Committee increased Council of Economic Advisers to the full budget estimate of \$365,700, restored the full budget estimate of \$400,000 for the President's management improvement fund, and recommended an increase from \$50 to \$75 in the limitation on per diem rates of consultants under this fund.

11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. In reporting this bill, H. R. 9739 (see Digest 86), the Appropriations Committee restored \$250,000 of the House reduction of \$335,500 in the Civil Service Commission, decreased the payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund by \$159,562,000 below the House figure, restored the full budget estimates for the Federal Civil Defense Administration (including the item of \$6,000,000 for civil defense functions delegated by FCDA to various Federal agencies, including this Department), added \$613,970 to the House item of \$6,000,000 as an addition to the President's disaster relief fund (including a provision that not over \$6,000,000 shall be expended in any one State), increased Public Buildings Service by \$5,390,300 (\$513,500 below the budget estimate), increased Federal Supply Service by \$150,000 (\$1,068,600 below

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM CREDIT
ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

MAY 25, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WHITTEN, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 11177]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 7, 8, 12, 19, 20, and 22.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 14, 15, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, and 36, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,850,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$26,294,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$15,650,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$48,370,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$49,865,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$227,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$13,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,160,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert \$214,000,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000,000 shall be placed in reserve to be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the

extent that such amount is required during the fiscal year 1957 under the then existing conditions for the expeditious and orderly development of the rural electrification program; and rural telephone program, \$100,000,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall be placed in reserve to be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such amount is required during the fiscal year 1957 under the then existing conditions for the expeditious and orderly development of the rural telephone program ; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$165,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert \$5,500,000; and an additional amount not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such additional amount is required during fiscal year 1957 under the then existing conditions for the expeditious and orderly conduct of the loan program under Title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$26,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,740,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$735,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 5.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
FRED MARSHALL,
WM. H. NATCHER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
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Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
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LISTER HILL,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
JOE MCCARTHY,
KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2—*Research*: Appropriate \$49,972,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$49,736,400 as proposed by the Senate, including \$1,850,000 for construction of buildings instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,900,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to by the conferees includes an additional \$550,000 above the House allowance for the various construction programs, together with an additional \$50,000 for flax research, an additional \$39,400 for the Squaw-Butte Experiment Station, and an additional \$15,000 for research on mechanization of prune harvesting.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4—*Plant and animal disease and pest control*: Appropriate \$26,294,000 instead of \$22,594,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,665,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide \$4,400,000 for the contingency fund instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,465,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase above the House figures includes the following: \$500,000 for gypsy moth control; \$300,000 for baggage inspection by the Customs Bureau; \$400,000 for expansion of Khapra beetle eradication work; \$2,175,000 for eradication work on Mediterranean fruitfly; and \$325,000 for survey and identification work on the burrowing nematode in Florida.

The conferees wish to fully endorse the statement in the House committee's report concerning the desirability and necessity of preventing travelers from leaving foreign ports with contaminated articles in their possession. Preembarkation inspection, together with adequate advance notice as to prohibited articles, should be undertaken to the fullest extent possible in carrying out the baggage-inspection program.

The amounts provided for the Mediterranean fruitfly, the gypsy moth and the burrowing nematode are made available with the expectation that the States will provide funds in an amount at least equal to that provided by the Federal Government.

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 6—*Meat Inspection*: Appropriates \$15,650,000 instead of \$15,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,745,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8—*Payments to States, etc.*: Appropriate \$29,503,708 as proposed by the House instead of \$30,753,708 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement with the long-range objective of a "two-to-one ratio" between the Department of Agriculture and the State experiment station research funds, subject to annual review by Congress.

Amendment No. 9—*Animal disease laboratory facilities*: Eliminates House proposal to appropriate \$10,000,000. The conferees agree that this item will again be considered when a final decision has been made as to the location of this facility. They are of the opinion that it should not be located at Beltsville, Md.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11—*Payments to States, etc.*: Appropriate \$49,865,000 instead of \$49,615,000 as proposed by the House and \$50,115,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees believe that the increased amount should be used to strengthen existing activities of the Extension Service rather than to create a separate organization for work in low income areas.

Amendment No. 12—*Administration and coordination*: Appropriates \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,035,000 as proposed by the Senate.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$227,500,000 instead of \$217,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$250,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed on a program for 1956 of \$250,000,000, comprised of \$227,500,000 in the accompanying bill and the use of balances from the 1954 program.

The Department is urged to review and modify its requirements on conservation practices to encourage farmer participation, and to institute changes in practices to liberalize the program.

The balance from the 1954 program clearly indicates the need for the Department to revise its procedures in making and revising program fund allocations to counties to meet changes in local conditions, as well as to compensate farmers in counties where conservation practices have exceeded the amounts heretofore allowed.

The Department should correct such problems and use such carry-over funds as may be necessary to carry out in 1956 the full program of \$250,000,000 announced by the Congress.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15: Authorize \$24,698,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$24,500,000 as proposed by the House; and provide \$4,773,800 for Washington office and State administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,600,000 as proposed by the House.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Amendment No. 16—*Marketing research and agricultural estimates*: Appropriates \$13,200,000 instead of \$13,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,265,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17—*Marketing services*: Appropriates \$13,020,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,000,000 as proposed by the

House. The amount agreed to includes the two additional market news offices added by the Senate, as well as the locations set forth in the House report. The items added by the House are included in view of the strong local support as evidenced by the availability of matching funds from local sources.

Amendment No. 18—*Payments to states, etc.*: Appropriates \$1,160,000 instead of \$1,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$20,000 for representation allowances as proposed by the House instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Deletes the Senate proposal to extend the use of representation allowances.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$3,750,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Restores House language earmarking funds for special studies of foreign agricultural production.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$787,400 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$780,000 as proposed by the House.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

Amendments Nos. 24 and 25—*Agricultural adjustment programs*: Appropriate \$41,200,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$41,000,000 as proposed by the House, and provide \$6,343,100 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 26 and 27—*Sugar Act program*: Appropriate \$67,600,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$62,600,000 as proposed by the House, and authorize \$1,873,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,700,000 as proposed by the House.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 28—*Loan authorizations*: Authorizes \$214,000,000 for the rural electrification program, of which \$25,000,000 is placed in reserve to meet unforeseen requirements, and provides \$100,000,000 for the rural telephone program of which \$20,000,000 is placed in a similar reserve.

Amendment No. 29—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$8,600,000 instead of \$8,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 30—*Loan authorizations*: Authorizes \$24,000,000 for farm tenancy loans as proposed by the Senate instead of \$19,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 31—*Loan authorizations*: Authorizes \$165,000,000 for production and subsistence loans instead of \$140,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$180,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32—*Loan authorizations*: Authorizes \$5,500,000,000 for soil and water conservation loans as proposed by the House instead of \$10,500,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provides an additional \$15,000,000 for production and subsistence loans to meet unforeseen requirements.

Amendment No. 33—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$26,750,000 instead of \$26,405,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,805,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$2,740,000 instead of \$2,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,762,700 as proposed by the Senate.

LIBRARY

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$735,000 instead of \$725,000 as proposed by the House and \$773,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 36—*Section 501*: Provides that 622 of the 645 new motor vehicles to be purchased shall be for replacement, as proposed by the Senate.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
FRED MARSHALL,
WM. H. NATCHER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
C. W. VURSELL,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.



House of Representatives

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1956

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Cannon Donald C. Means, rector, St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Altoona, Pa., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, we commend to Thee, all who are engaged in the government of this Nation, and more especially, the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States assembled; grant to them integrity of purpose, wisdom of good judgment, and unfailing devotion to the ideals of good government. May all their deliberations and resultant legislation be such as will promote the welfare of all the people of this country; that upholding what is right and just, and following what is true, they may obey Thy holy will and fulfill Thy divine purpose.

We remember this day those who have given their lives in the service of this Nation, knowing that Thou hast received them unto Thyself. Grant that we may continue to dedicate ourselves to the unfinished work they so nobly advanced, and give increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that our government of the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Grant that this Nation may always be in the vanguard of nations that shall always strive to achieve and cherish a just, honorable, and lasting peace in our land and among the nations of the earth. And, we beseech Thee that Thou wilt never fail to bestow Thy blessing upon this good land which Thou hast promised to that people whose God is the Lord. In all humility of heart, but with strength of purpose, we ask Thee to grant our petitions which we offer in the name of Thy son Jesus Christ our Lord who with Thee and Thy holy spirit livest and reignest ever one God world without end.

Remember, O Lord, a Member of Congress and grant that increasing in love of Thee he may grow from strength to strength in the life of perfect service in Thy heavenly kingdom. Grant that those members of his family, casting every care upon Thee, may know the consolation of Thy love and grace. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 24, 1956, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 746. An act to provide for the return to the former owners of certain lands, including

Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with the Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands;

S. 3275. An act to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes; and

S. 3855. An act to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing, the elimination and prevention of slums, and the conservation and development of urban communities, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 10721. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2822. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer approximately 9 acres of land in the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Ariz., to School District No. 8, Mohawk County, Ariz.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 135) entitled "Joint resolution for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that District of Columbia business in order for today may be in order tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCormack). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their own remarks in the Appendix of the Record today and include extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MILITARY PERSONNEL CLAIMS ACT, 1945—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FORRESTER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 3996, an act to further amend the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2216)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3996) to further amend the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Page 1, strike out lines 3, 4, and 5 and insert "That section 1 (a) of the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 225), as amended, is further amended by striking out '\$2,500' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$6,500.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

E. L. FORRESTER,
HAROLD D. DONOHUE,
WILLIAM E. MILLER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PRICE DANIEL,
JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
HERMAN WELKER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3996) to further amend the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to such amendment, namely:

The bill as passed the House would remove the \$2,500 limitation upon the amount which may be recovered under the act. It also proposed to permit the recovery of the full amount of any claim in excess of \$2,500 in the case of an individual whose claim may have been settled in the interim period after July 3, 1952, and prior to the date that this proposed legislation would be enacted and become effective.

The Senate amendment would limit the settlement to \$4,000, and at the conference the amount of \$6,500 was agreed upon.

E. L. FORRESTER,
HAROLD D. DONOHUE,
WILLIAM E. MILLER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957— CONFERENCE REPORT

Pursuant to permission granted on Thursday, May 24, 1956, Mr. WHITTEN, on Friday, May 25, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2214)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 7, 8, 12, 19, 20, and 22.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 14, 15, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, and 36, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,850,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$26,294,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$48,370,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$49,865,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$227,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$13,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,160,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "\$214,000,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000,000 shall be placed in reserve to be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such amount is required during the fiscal year 1957 under the then existing conditions for the expeditious and orderly development of the rural electrification program; and rural telephone program, \$100,000,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall be placed in reserve to be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such amount is required during the fiscal year 1957 under the then existing conditions for the expeditious and orderly development of the rural telephone program"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$165,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "\$5,500,000; and an additional amount not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such additional amount is required during fiscal year 1957 under the then existing conditions for the expeditious and orderly conduct of the loan program under Title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$26,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,740,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$735,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 5.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
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Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
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A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
JOE MCCARTHY,
KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Agricultural Research Service

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2—Research: Appropriate \$49,972,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$49,736,400 as proposed by the Senate, including \$1,850,000 for construction of buildings instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,900,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to by the conferees includes an additional \$550,000 above the House allowance for the various construction programs, together with an additional \$50,000 for flax research, an additional \$39,400 for the Squaw-Butte Experiment Station, and an additional \$15,000 for research on mechanization of prune harvesting.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4—Plant and animal disease and pest control: Appropriate \$26,294,000 instead of \$22,594,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,665,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide \$4,400,000 for the contingency fund instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,465,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase above the House figures includes the following: \$500,000 for gypsy moth control; \$300,000 for baggage inspection by the Customs Bureau; \$400,000 for expansion of Khapra beetle eradication work; \$2,175,000 for eradication work on Mediterranean fruitfly; and \$325,000 for survey and identification work on the burrowing nematode in Florida.

The conferees wish to fully endorse the statement in the House committee's report concerning the desirability and necessity of preventing travelers from leaving foreign ports with contaminated articles in their possession. Preembarkation inspection, together with adequate advance notice as to prohibited articles, should be undertaken to the fullest extent possible in carrying out the baggage-inspection program.

The amounts provided for the Mediterranean fruitfly, the gypsy moth, and the burrowing nematode are made available with the expectation that the States will provide funds in an amount at least equal to that provided by the Federal Government.

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 6—Meat Inspection: Appropriates \$15,650,000 instead of \$15,500,000

as proposed by the House and \$15,745,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8—Payments to States, etc.: Appropriate \$29,503,708 as proposed by the House instead of \$30,753,708 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement with the long-range objective of a "two-to-one ratio" between the Department of Agriculture and the State experiment station research funds, subject to annual review by Congress.

Amendment No. 9—Animal disease laboratory facilities: Eliminates House proposal to appropriate \$10,000,000. The conferees agree that this item will again be considered when a final decision has been made as to the location of this facility. They are of the opinion that it should not be located at Beltsville, Md.

Extension service

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11—Payments to States, etc.: Appropriate \$49,865,000 instead of \$49,615,000 as proposed by the House and \$50,115,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees believe that the increased amount should be used to strengthen existing activities of the Extension Service rather than to create a separate organization for work in low income areas.

Amendment No. 12—Administration and coordination: Appropriates \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,035,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Agricultural conservation program service

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$227,500,000 instead of \$217,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$250,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed on a program for 1956 of \$250,000,000, comprised of \$227,500,000 in the accompanying bill and the use of balances from the 1954 program.

The Department is urged to review and modify its requirements on conservation practices to encourage farmer participation, and to institute changes in practices to liberalize the program.

The balance from the 1954 program clearly indicates the need for the Department to revise its procedures in making and revising program fund allocations to counties to meet changes in local conditions, as well as to compensate farmers in counties where conservation practices have exceeded the amounts heretofore allowed.

The Department should correct such problems and use such carryover funds as may be necessary to carry out in 1956 the full program of \$250,000,000 announced by the Congress.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15: Authorize \$24,698,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$24,500,000 as proposed by the House; and provides \$4,773,800 for Washington office and State administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Agricultural marketing service

Amendment No. 16—Marketing research and agricultural estimates: Appropriates \$13,200,000 instead of \$13,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,265,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17—Marketing services: Appropriates \$13,020,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,000,000 as proposed by the House. The amount agreed to includes the two additional market news offices added by the Senate, as well as the locations set forth in the House report. The items added by the House are included in view of the strong local support as evidenced by the availability of matching funds from local sources.

Amendment No. 18—Payments to States, etc.: Appropriates \$1,160,000 instead of \$1,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Foreign agricultural service

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$20,000 for representation allowances as proposed by the House instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Deletes the Senate proposal to extend the use of representation allowances.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$3,750,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Restores House language earmarking funds for special studies of foreign agricultural production.

Commodity exchange authority

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$787,400 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$780,000 as proposed by the House.

Commodity stabilization service

Amendments Nos. 24 and 25—Agricultural adjustment programs: Appropriate \$41,200,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$41,000,000 as proposed by the House, and provide \$6,343,100 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 26 and 27—Sugar Act program: Appropriate \$67,600,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$62,600,000 as proposed by the House, and authorize \$1,873,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,700,000 as proposed by the House.

Rural Electrification Administration

Amendment No. 28—Loan authorizations: Authorizes \$214,000,000 for the rural electrification program, of which \$25,000,000 is placed in reserve to meet unforeseen requirements, and provides \$100,000,000 for the rural telephone program of which \$20,000,000 is placed in a similar reserve.

Amendment No. 29—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$8,600,000 instead of \$8,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Farmers' Home Administration

Amendment No. 30—Loan authorizations: Authorizes \$24,000,000 for farm tenancy loans as proposed by the Senate instead of \$19,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 31—Loan authorizations: Authorizes \$165,000,000 for production and subsistence loans instead of \$140,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$180,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32—Loan authorizations: Authorizes \$5,500,000,000 for soil and water conservation loans as proposed by the House instead of \$10,500,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provides an additional \$15,000,000 for production and subsistence loans to meet unforeseen requirements.

Amendment No. 33—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$26,750,000 instead of \$26,405,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,805,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of the General Counsel

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$2,740,000 instead of \$2,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,762,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Library

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$735,000 instead of \$725,000 as proposed by the House and \$773,000 as proposed by the Senate.

General provisions

Amendment No. 36—Section 501: Provides that 622 of the 645 new motor vehicles to be purchased shall be for replacement, as proposed by the Senate.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
FRED MARSHALL,
WM. H. NATCHER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
C. W. VURSELL,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CRAMER, for 3 days, beginning Monday, May 28, extending through Wednesday, May 30, 1956, on account of official business.

Mr. HALE (at the request of Mr. McIntire) for week of May 28 to June 1, inclusive, on account of personal business.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 746. An act to provide for the return to the former owners of certain lands, including Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with the Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 3275. An act to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on May 25, 1956, present to the President, for his approval, a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 5862. An act to confer jurisdiction upon United States district courts to adjudicate certain claims of Federal employees for the recovery of fees, salaries, or compensation; and

H. J. Res. 261. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Army to donate surplus supplies and equipment for memorial purposes to The Citadel, Charleston, S. C.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore:

H. R. 4656. An act relating to the Lumbee Indians of North Carolina;

H. R. 7678. An act to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibitions at the 11th Annual Instrument-Automation (International) Conference and Exhibit, New York, N. Y., and the Americas' New Frontiers Exposition, to be held at Oklahoma City, Okla., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 9429. An act to provide medical care for dependents of members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced his signature to bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 767. An act for the relief of certain aliens.

S. 1111. An act to waive certain subsections of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens;

S. 1883. An act for the relief of Pietro Rodolfo Walter Stullin and Renate Karolina Horky;

S. 1970. An act for the relief of Kim Boksoon and Anke Naber;

S. 2822. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer approximately 9 acres of land in the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Ariz., to School District No. 8, Mohave County, Ariz.;

S. J. Res. 135. Joint resolution for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming.

THE LATE MISS LUCINDA RAYBURN

(Mr. BURLESON asked and was given permission to address the House.)

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Texas delegation, I rise to formally announce to the House the death of Miss Lucinda Rayburn, sister of our beloved Speaker.

"Miss Lu," as she was affectionately known at home and in Washington, passed away Saturday, May 26 at her home and the home of the Speaker, in Bonham, Tex. As the House knows, Speaker RAYBURN left Washington just a week before to be with his sister in her final days.

Mr. Speaker, we can all well understand that Speaker RAYBURN is at this time carrying a great burden of sadness, and I know I speak for the entire membership of this House, from north to south and east to west, in saying that our thoughts are with our beloved Speaker in his deep sorrow, and that we hope divine power will sustain him and strengthen him in his bereavement.

All we mortals can do is to extend our sympathies to the Speaker and other members of the family, and to convey to him our feelings.

Miss Lu was very close to Speaker RAYBURN. She served for many years as his official hostess in Washington, and during her visits here, endeared herself to thousands who came to know her. She will be missed in Washington as a charming lady of the old school, who radiated graciousness and personality, and always warmed the hearts of those about her.

In this hour and in the days to come when the shock is so great to Speaker RAYBURN, I know you join me in asking that God's blessing be with him and that God may keep him.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURLESON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I want to join with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON], chairman of the Texas congressional delegation, in paying tribute to the memory of Miss Lu. Like many of the members of the delegation, I have visited the home of the Speaker and Miss Lu in Bonham, and we have known Miss Lu here in Washington as she has come from time to time as the hostess of the Speaker. We know how much she meant to the Speaker; and since the Speaker has meant so much through the years

to the Nation and to the world, we must give a great share of the credit to Miss Lu. I join my colleagues and others in paying tribute to her memory. She will be remembered as one of the great women of the Southwest.

I lack adequate words to express my deep sympathy to the Speaker and the members of the family in this hour of great sadness and sorrow.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURLESON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in expressing my deep sympathy to our distinguished friend, Speaker RAYBURN, on the death of his beloved sister, Miss Lucinda Rayburn, lovingly called Miss Lu, I know I express the feeling of all my colleagues and of the countless friends Speaker RAYBURN has throughout the country.

The close attachment that existed between the Speaker and his beloved sister is well known. They lived for each other. For many years, as you know, his sister maintained the Speaker's home in Washington, serving as his official hostess during much of the Speaker's long and honorable career here.

Miss Lu was so proud of her distinguished brother. The life of Miss Rayburn was a beautiful one, an example and inspiration for all others to follow. In her passing the Speaker and his brothers and sisters can derive great consolation in the beauty of her life.

To the Speaker and his brothers and sisters, Mrs. McCormack and I extend our deep sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURLESON. I yield to my colleague from Texas.

Mr. DIES. I wish to join with my distinguished colleague and my other colleagues from Texas in expressing deep sympathy to the Speaker in his great loss and in paying tribute to Miss Lu for her many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURLESON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, all of us, from both sides of the political aisle, express to the distinguished Speaker of the House [Mr. RAYBURN] our deepfelt sympathy in this, his hour of bereavement. We do so because of our great affection and respect for our Speaker.

It was my privilege to become acquainted with his wonderful sister on some of her visits to Washington and to visit with this charming lady. I know the love and closeness between the Speaker and his sister. I know her passing is a great loss, not only to her distinguished brother but to all who were privileged to know her.

Words are lacking to express the deep feeling within our hearts, as we extend to the Speaker the sympathy of this Congress in the loss he has sustained.

Mr. IKARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURLESON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. IKARD. Mr. Speaker, as has been stated here, those of us who were privileged to know Miss Lu find it difficult and really impossible to put into words our real feeling of sadness today and the deepness of our sorrow and regret.

I join with my colleagues in expressing to the Speaker my heartfelt sympathy and to say that the life of Miss Lu will be an eternal monument to one who lived for others.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURLESON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I join with those who have spoken before me in expressing sympathy to the Speaker on the loss of one who was loved by all who knew her. It was my experience last year to bring my family by Mr. RAYBURN's house on our way back to Washington. We stopped for a little while. I went in first to see if the Speaker was there and in position to see us. While I was talking to him Miss Lu went out to the car and brought Mrs. Rogers and the children into the house unbeknown to me. When I got back to the front part of the house she was entertaining them and all of the children had apparently fallen in love with her. We had such a wonderful visit with her and the Speaker.

Since that visit those children have continually referred to Miss Lu as the nice lady at Mr. RAYBURN's house. I do not know of any higher compliment that could be paid anyone than for a child to call them a nice lady or a nice man, and for them to be so remembered after this life. I think we all felt that way about Miss Lu, and will all remember her as the nice lady at the Speaker's house.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks at this point in the Record on the life and character of Miss Lu Rayburn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, our hearts are heavy today. Our beloved Speaker's sister and companion, Miss Lu, died on Saturday after an illness of more than 6 weeks.

Miss Lu, as she was affectionately known in official Washington for many years, was more than a sister to her brother. She was an associate on whom he leaned heavily in his great responsibilities. She served as his hostess at official functions and she was his constant counselor and adviser.

In addition to her activities in official Washington, Miss Lu found time to interest herself in numerous other activities. She took great interest in promoting girl's activities and in garden club work.

I know I express the views of all Members when I say our hearts in this hour are with the Speaker. Miss Lu is going to be missed by all of us.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, all of us share today the sadness that has come to

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

May 31, 1956
May 29, 1956
Sixth-2nd, p. 89

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on USDA appropriation bill. Ready for President. House conferees appointed on Interior appropriation bill. House passed legislative appropriation bill. Rep. Vursell commended USDA research on poultry production and care. House received USDA proposed bill to authorize certain (continued on page 6)

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11177, the agricultural appropriation bill for 1957 (pp. 8301, 8245). The House concurred in the Senate amendment making \$1,250,000 immediately available for control and eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly, with a technical amendment (p. 8246). The Senate then concurred in the technical amendment (p. 8301). This bill is now ready for the President.

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 9390, the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1957 (including Forest Service items). p. 8239 Senate conferees were appointed on Apr. 23.

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10721, the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill for 1957. p. 8239 Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.

Passed with amendment H. R. 11473, the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1957. p. 8247

Received from this Department a proposed bill to authorize certain point-of-order items now carried in USDA appropriation bills relative to the control and eradication of certain animal diseases, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the agricultural attache program, to facilitate the operations of FHA, FCIC, and FS, and for other purposes; to the Agriculture Committee. p. 8259

2. RESEARCH. Rep. Vursell commended the USDA program of research on poultry, swine, and dairying production and the contributions which have been made to these fields. p. 8255
3. POSTAL SERVICE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11380, to readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for the determination of postal rates (H. Rept. 2237). p. 8260
4. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6268, to provide for the use of appropriated funds by the Secretary of Interior in contracts for the construction of drainage works and other minor items in Federal reclamation projects. p. 8247 This bill is now ready for the President.
5. TAXATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the conferees on H. R. 6143, to repeal the transportation tax on poultry and of tax on livestock sold on account of drought, agreed to file a report. p. D547
6. FOREIGN AID. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 11356, to extend the Mutual Security Act of 1954. pp. 8241, 8259
7. PERSONNEL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 11040, to provide for certain supergrade positions with scientific or professional qualifications in the Departments of Defense, Interior, and Commerce. pp. 8241, 8259
8. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the Federal Power Commission copies of publications entitled "Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, 1954, Privately Owned," and "Typical Electric Bills, Cities of 50,000 Population and More, January 1, 1956"; to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. p. 8259
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that on June 5, the Consent Calendar would be called and motions to suspend the rules would be in order. p. 8245
10. ADJOURNED until May 31. p. 8259
11. FOREIGN AID. As reported (see Digest 88), H. R. 11356, the proposed "Mutual Security Act of 1956," includes the following provisions:
Authorizes appropriation of \$3,563,475,000 to carry forward the mutual security program, which is \$1,109,000,000 less than the Executive request. Authorizes \$243,000,000 for development assistance; combines the present program, the fund for Asian economic development, and the special authorization for the Middle East and Africa; and authorizes development assistance in the form of loans except when funds are used to finance sales of surplus agricultural commodities. Authorizes use of funds under Title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480, 83rd Cong.) to cover the expense of ICA in the performance of technical and advisory functions in connection with programs financed by Public Law 480 foreign currencies. Authorizes appropriations for three technical assistance programs as follows:
Bilateral technical assistance, \$140,500,000; U. N. expanded technical assist-program, \$15,500,000; and Organization of American States program, \$1,500,000. Amends Sec. 402 of the Act, which relates to earmarking of funds for financing the export and sale for foreign currencies of surplus agricultural commodities, by providing that not less than \$250,000,000 of funds authorized to be made available under the Act for fiscal year 1957 may be used only for such purpose. Authorizes \$14 million to pay the ocean freight on U. S. surplus agricultural

Fluorides produce tastes in water and render it corrosive

In the concentration of 1 p. p. m. employed in fluoridation, none of the chemicals has any effect on the taste of the water, nor do they render it corrosive.

*The Delaney Committee Report*¹⁵

The Delaney committee was a House Select Committee To Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Foods and Cosmetics of the 82d Congress. It held hearings in New York City and Washington in January, February, and March of 1952. Toward the end of its hearings it received testimony for and against fluoridation. The committee made no attempt to check the professional competence of witnesses to testify in a scientific inquiry and, as a result, a great deal of irrelevant and incompetent material was introduced. At the conclusion of its hearings, the committee described fluoridation as a calculated risk. It is important to remember that this observation represents only the personal opinion of a majority of a small congressional committee and has no official standing or meaning, and remember also that it has been completely refuted by the great mass of contrary evidence. It is significant to note that the city of Washington, D. C., adopted and began the practice of fluoridation after the Delaney committee hearings had been concluded.

COMMENT

Space does not permit consideration of all of the arguments which have been advanced against fluoridation. It has been characterized, for example, as a plan to make profits for the Aluminum Company of America and other large chemical companies. It has been claimed that it will produce sterility in human beings. It has been said that individual variations are such that it is not possible to state that any amount of fluoride is safe. It has been claimed that it is an unnecessary procedure since caries can be controlled by reducing the amount of sugar and carbohydrates in the diet of children. The answers to all of these questions, and many others, may be found in the references which have been cited, to the list of which must be added the excellent fluoridation kit of the American Dental Association. Finally, it should be said again that "this reduction in the incidence of dental caries gives promise of being one of the landmarks in the history of public health, not only in this generation but in this century."

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Tuesday, May 22, 1956, on page 7827, line 14, second column, I made the statement that Mr. T. Coleman Andrews was now employed by the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. This is an error and should read "The American Fidelity & Casualty Co." instead of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

¹⁵ Fluoridation of water. Hearings before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. House of Representatives, 83d Congress, 2d session, on H. R. 2341. A bill to protect the public health from the dangers of fluoridation of water, May 25-27, 1954. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1954.

CONSTITUTION WEEK

(Mr. HEISTAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HEISTAND. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a resolution to designate the 7-day period beginning September 17 each year as Constitution Week. Last year we passed this resolution for 1955. Considering the importance to us of "the greatest document ever written," as Gladstone called it, I think it entirely fitting and proper that this be an annual celebration. If we now so declare it, proper celebration plans can be made far enough in advance to make it an annual nationwide and highly celebrated event.

Back in 1832 Daniel Webster, in his matchless eulogy on General Washington, declared:

We must defend our heritage against enemies, foreign and domestic.

Now, 114 years later, we quote him to the House:

Other misfortunes may be borne, or their effects overcome. If disastrous wars should sweep our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhaust our Treasury, future industry may replenish it; if it desolate and lay waste our fields, still, under a new cultivation, they will grow green again, and ripen to future harvests.

It were but a trifle even if the walls of yonder Capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall, and its gorgeous decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley. All these may be rebuilt.

But who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government?

Who shall rear again the well-proportioned columns of constitutional liberty?

Who shall frame together the skillful architecture which unites national sovereignty with State rights, individual security, and public prosperity?

No, if these columns fall, they will be raised not again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon, they will be destined to a mournful and a melancholy immortality. Bitter tears, however, will flow over them than were ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art; for they will be the monuments of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw, the edifice of constitutional American liberty.

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries may sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR AND SUSPENSION OF THE RULES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Consent Calendar on Monday, June 4, be dispensed with; and that it may be in order on Tuesday, June 5, to call the Con-

sent Calendar; and that it may be in order on June 5 for the Speaker to recognize Members for motions to suspend the rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

STATUS-OF-FORCES TREATY

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a United Press news report from Tokyo brings word that an American Air Force captain, who fired four Japanese civilians from their jobs on an Air Force base in Japan, is being held liable for their wages. He has been ordered by a Japanese civil court not only to reinstate these four workers, who he had every reason to believe are Communists, but he has also been ordered by the same Japanese civil court to pay each of them 4 months' back wages out of his own pocket.

I submit that this is another good reason why the Status of Forces Treaties, agreements, and secret agreements with foreign countries providing for trial of Americans in foreign courts ought to be thrown into the discard without further loss of time.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 25, 1956.)

[Mr. CANNON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, in my discussion with the Department of Agriculture I have determined that the Department is agreeable to locating the new animal disease facility away from the Washington-Beltsville area. There has been no question in Congress about the need for this facility.

The whole question has been as to the site.

There are a number of outstanding land-grant colleges having strong veterinary medical schools and which are presently engaged in extensive research and teaching on livestock problems in the central part of the United States. Selection of one of these locations would, first; facilitate the exchange of research information between the schools and the laboratory; second, assist in the training of new research personnel; third, provide for better coordination and cooperation of research on livestock problems; fourth, provide the use of reference material from additional library facilities; and, fifth, be situated in the center of the livestock industry.

Before arriving at a final decision on the specific location, in my opinion, the Department should seek recommendations from the beef, dairy, swine, and poultry producers, the veterinary medical profession, land-grant colleges, State departments of agriculture and livestock sanitary commissions having livestock regulatory responsibilities, and other segments of the livestock industry.

If the Department will use this means in arriving at the selection of a site, I think the money required for the new facility should be provided. I hope the Department will make a new request as soon as possible on this basis. We can include this item in the final supplemental appropriation bill of the session, once the site selection has been made.

We cannot afford further delay in this matter. Over 55 percent of the gross farm income is derived from the sale of livestock and livestock products. Livestock disease losses are estimated at over \$2 billion a year. These losses do not include large sums which are being spent by producers for pharmaceuticals, disinfectants, and so forth, used as treatments or preventatives. A highly effective research program can cut these tremendous livestock losses significantly as it has done so many times in the past. The new laboratory would provide space for comprehensive research on animal diseases and for diagnostic and testing work for control and regulatory activities. It would be designed to permit the study of 25 animal diseases simultaneously in completely isolated units under conditions providing for safety to the livestock industry and to the workers.

In Minnesota alone, for example, cash receipts to farmers from sales of dairy products in 1955 amounted to \$234.7 million, cattle and calves \$206.1 million, hogs \$234.7 million, and poultry and eggs \$165.4 million. Total cash receipts from sales of livestock and livestock products in Minnesota were \$838.9 million. Livestock production in Minnesota is almost a billion-dollar industry, and in the United States as a whole returned cash receipts of almost \$16 billion in 1955.

Now, might I ask my chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], whether he is not in agreement with my statement in substance.

Mr. WHITTEN. I would say to the gentleman we are all in agreement in

thinking that attention should be given to putting this laboratory in such section of the United States as would remove the dangers which we pointed out would exist if it were put at Beltsville. I think it is highly important that the Department seek the advice of the organizations and of the people the gentleman has mentioned in his statement. Taking into consideration the time element, we do face something of an emergency, or so it is insisted by the Department. In view of that, they would probably have to limit themselves to some degree as to how thoroughly they could go into all of these various aspects with all the organizations, if we were to have the money in the supplemental bill in the present session.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Would the gentleman from Mississippi agree with me that, if the Department announces it will make the selection after following the procedure I have outlined, we could, without knowing the exact site, allocate the money in the final supplemental bill?

Mr. WHITTEN. I would personally not wish to reserve all right to determine exactly where the location is to be. I am not trying to get into the locating business.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am not either, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. On the other hand, I do think the conference report which was agreed on did say that they should reach some conclusion as to where they were going to put it, and, if they could do that, we would put it in the supplemental bill. I do not want to take issue with our own report, but certainly there is merit in the gentleman's contention and I think they can work it out.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I feel certain that the gentleman from Mississippi feels as I do and that there is no inclination from either side of our subcommittee to hold up this laboratory.

Mr. WHITTEN. Certainly not.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. We do not, however, want it in the Beltsville-Washington area because of the possible danger in locating such an animal-disease laboratory there.

Mr. WHITTEN. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that our colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MACK] may extend his remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, during the debate in the House on the Agriculture appropriation bill, I opposed the location of the Animal Disease Laboratory at Beltsville, Md. I did this because I was convinced that the Beltsville site was not an appropriate place to locate this type of permanent research facility. When this matter was being con-

sidered in the other body, the \$10 million item of appropriation for this laboratory was deleted. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I want to make it very clear that I am not opposed to this type of facility as this research is seriously needed. It is my understanding that an appropriation will be requested for this purpose when an agreement can be reached between the Department of Agriculture and the committees of Congress as to where such facilities should be located.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge that the Department of Agriculture consider locating this Animal Disease Laboratory in the Midwest. It would seem to me that the logical location would be in an area where the livestock is being produced, where the animals are available, and not too far removed from the livestock and packinghouse centers. I do not believe that such a facility need necessarily be located adjacent to any of the present research facilities but I do believe it should be located in an area where it is accessible.

It is my understanding that the Department of Agriculture is considering several sites in Illinois. It would appear that such a facility could logically be located in this area near the center of population, perhaps near Springfield, Ill., and the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the Agricultural Research Service. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest that the Department of Agriculture consider the appropriateness of sites available in Illinois, especially the suggested sites between Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. I feel that this area would fully meet the requirements of the Department of Agriculture and would have facilities of the Department of Agriculture available as well as facilities such as the Research Center at the University of Illinois. Four agencies of the Department of Agriculture are located in Springfield, Ill., including the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the Agricultural Research Service.

I would like to emphatically state that my opposition was predicated on the inadequacy of the proposed site at Beltsville, and I am in no way opposed to the development of an Animal Research Laboratory per se. I believe the action taken in re-evaluating proposed sites is most constructive. I strongly support this facility with the hope that it will be located in the Middle West.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: On page 3, line 25, insert "Provided further, That \$1,250,000 of such \$4,465,000 shall be immediately available for expenditure for control and eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of

the Senate numbered 5, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$4,465,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$4,400,000."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FACILITATING CONSTRUCTION OF DRAINAGE WORKS AND OTHER MINOR ITEMS ON FEDERAL RECLAMATION AND LIKE PROJECTS

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6268) to facilitate the construction of drainage works and other minor items on Federal reclamation and like projects, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House May 23, 1956.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11473) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to not to exceed 1 hour, the time to be divided and controlled equally between the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] and myself.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 11473, with Mr. METCALF in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, before proceeding to summarize the bill before the Committee today, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my thanks to the members of the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations for the support and assistance they have given in writing and handling this bill. Messrs. KIRWAN and ROONEY, on the majority side, and Messrs. HORAN and BOW on the minority side, have been extremely cooperative and helpful. It is a pleasure to work with such a fine group of men.

I would also like to thank our efficient and very able clerk, Paul Wilson, for the splendid assistance rendered to the committee.

Mr. Chairman, this is a bill that we have all agreed to. The majority and the minority side are both in complete agreement. Our chairman [Mr. CANON] was there at the time, and Mr. TABER was there.

There is no disagreement on this bill whatsoever, and due to the fact that the House will probably have other matters before it today I shall extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and yield the balance of my time to others.

Mr. Chairman, the legislative branch appropriation bill as reported carries a total of \$88,976,450 for 1957. Following the custom of some years standing, the bill omits any appropriation for the other body. Those items will be added when the bill reaches the Senate. The bill is \$4,288,453 below the estimates of \$93,264,903. It is, however, \$16,707,692 above comparable appropriations to date for 1956. The bill includes \$35,499,240 for the House of Representatives; \$2,575,295 for such joint activities as the Police Force, Office of the Legislative Counsel, education of pages, and the like; \$27,843,000 for items under the Architect of the Capitol; \$253,000 for the Botanic Garden; \$10,614,915 for the Library; and \$12,190,400 for congressional printing and binding and for the Office of the Superintendent of Documents.

The committee has tried to make reasonable provision for the various offices and services covered by the bill. I believe we have a pretty good bill. The large increase over 1956 is practically all in two items, one for continuing the work of extending the east front of the Capitol Building and the other for further work on the additional House Office Building. Other than those two items, there is really only very minor items involved. We do recommend a few additional clerical positions in the Library of Congress and Office of the Superintendent of Documents, and I think just one additional position under the Architect of the Capitol.

The details of the bill are set out rather fully in the committee report and hearings so I shall not dwell at length on them. But I would like briefly to outline the highlights under each segment of the bill. As I indicated a moment ago, the sum of \$35,499,240 is provided for the House of Representatives. This is \$110,415 below the estimates and only \$48,040 above the appropriations for 1956. We have recommended a small item of \$7,500 for temporary clerical as-

sistance in the Office of the Sergeant at Arms for use in case of emergencies, such as illness in the small staff they now have in the bank. We thought the Sergeant at Arms ought to have a small fund limited, as I say, to emergencies, so that the important work of the Office can be assured of moving forward in an orderly and efficient manner. It may be that not much of it will be used.

The committee was, as usual, approached on the matter of adjustments in compensation for certain employees, but has adhered to its policy of not getting into that sort of thing, which is, of course, not a matter within jurisdiction of the committee. We have, of course, provided the funds to implement various and sundry position and salary adjustments authorized in the past several months by a number of specific resolutions adopted by the House.

For the various joint offices, a total of \$2,575,295, the budget estimate, is recommended. This compares with appropriations in 1956 of \$2,466,080. Practically all of the increase above the current year is for penalty mail costs which are paid over to the Post Office Department.

For all the items coming under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, \$27,843,000 is recommended, a reduction of \$4,015,700 below the estimates, but, as I indicated, it is \$16,137,300 above 1956. The bill includes \$10 million for the additional House Office Building project and \$12 million for the extension of the east front. We have suggested a fairly modest reduction of \$4 million in the request for the east front project, based on the testimony of the Architect that the \$12 million plus \$5 million that was appropriated in 1956 will be quite ample to cover everything that can possibly be accomplished under the most favorable time schedule in the fiscal year 1957. Aside from these two items, we have provided for a number of maintenance and repair projects which come along just about every year, and will probably continue to do so if we are to keep our physical plant here on Capitol Hill in reasonably good condition. All of that is covered in detail in the printed hearings.

At the request of the Architect and with the approval of the House Office Building Commission, it was also necessary to include in the bill 1 or 2 language changes. They are necessary and they are explained in the report.

For the Library of Congress, the bill includes \$10,614,915, which is \$62,338 below the estimates but \$354,407 above 1956. We have gone along with practically all of the requests of the Library which were quite modest. We have allowed a few additional employees, mostly in the lower clerical grades to enable the Library to catch up on some of its backlog processing and also to improve some of its reference services. For the Legislative Reference Service, the committee has approved an amount sufficient to continue the present staff. We have also allowed a few additional positions in the Copyright Office and in the catalog card program, both of which

are substantially self-supporting. And for the program of books for the blind, we have approved the full amount requested.

For items under the Government Printing Office, we have allowed \$9,200,000 for congressional printing and binding and also provided a supplemental amount of \$400,000 for that purpose for 1956. The other item is the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, which is a service organization, and there we decided to approve the requests for 11 additional clerical jobs to handle an expected increase in volume of publication sales. That also is self-sustaining.

There is one particular provision of the bill in which I am sure Members of the House generally will be very much interested. You will note by looking at the bill that the committee has included, as section 105 beginning on page 22, a provision which would abolish, insofar as the House of Representatives is concerned, the present joint recording facility and establish in lieu thereof a separate House recording studio. This is of course a matter which is not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations and is a matter which therefore would not normally appear in this bill. However, the committee was requested to include it and has done so. The language is based primarily on a draft presented to the committee amended, however, to comport with what the committee is advised is the desired plan as regards the manner of operation and supervision of the proposed House recording studio. The committee also struck from the draft presented to it all references to establishing a similar separate facility for the other body, in harmony with the general practice of omitting any provision for appropriations or other matters pertaining to the Senate.

As indicated in the report, the sum of \$90,000 is recommended for personnel to operate the separate House Studio. This is only slightly below the amount suggested by the Clerk of the House.

Information available indicates that a rather large number of Members of the House apparently feel that better service would be available to Members under an arrangement as is provided in the bill. The plan would be for the studio to be operated by the Clerk of the House under the direction and supervision of a 3-member committee to be appointed by the Speaker, 2 members of which would be from the majority side and 1 member from the minority side. Administrative matters, such as employment of personnel, rates charged for services rendered, disbursements, and the like would be subject to such regulations and rules as the 3-member committee would prescribe. It will be necessary in order to provide for a self-contained facility, to add a few additional employees to the House rolls inasmuch as several of those presently employed are carried under Senate items. I do not, of course, know what the Senate may do as regards a facility for its Members, but there is some indication that they may set up a separate facility on that side.

As I say, we would normally not have anything in the bill like this, but we were requested to do so, and I believe I am correct in saying that it was agreed by all concerned, including the leadership of the legislative committee concerned, that the appropriation bill should be used as the vehicle to bring about the desired rearrangement of the recording facility.

(Mr. NORRELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to take this time to say that we are completely unanimous in this report, and in this bill. I have no requests for time on this side.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield me 5 minutes?

Mr. HORAN. Yes, surely.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I have read these hearings with a great deal of interest, and there are a few questions I should like to ask.

I note that there are two elevators to be provided for the benefit of the other body. I have had the experience of taking visitors around the Capitol, as all of you have. I have gone over in that wing of the Capitol and I have waited, and waited, and waited for a public elevator to take my constituents and guests to another floor. I am sure that has been the experience of many others. I should like to ask some member of the committee if these two new elevators in the Senate wing of the Capitol are to be private or public elevators?

Mr. ROONEY. I might say to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa that as far as I know they are to be public elevators, although I do not recall that specific question being asked at the hearings. Therefore, I am not sure.

There unquestionably is great need for the installation of two more elevators. \$285,000 was appropriated and allocated for this purpose in the current fiscal year and the committee in this bill provides that \$60,000 of this allocation be carried over into the coming fiscal year for completion of the work. Everybody was in agreement that there was and is a necessity for these two additional elevators in the Senate wing of the Capitol.

Mr. GROSS. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman that there is necessity for them, but had the gentleman said that these two elevators were to be private elevators I would have been inclined to offer an amendment to strike out the appropriation for the purpose of providing them because it seems to me that there are already enough private elevators in operation on that side and that the public is entitled to at least a little consideration in the matter of transportation from one floor to another of this, their Capitol Building.

Mr. ROONEY. Surely the distinguished gentleman from Iowa does not have any trouble using the elevators marked "Private" or "For Senators only" in the other body even if he has some constituents or guests with him, does he?

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from Iowa has never been informed of any private right to use such elevators.

Mr. ROONEY. By comity between the two bodies the gentleman from Iowa is just as much entitled to use them as a Member of the other body. He is likewise entitled to enter upon the Senate floor, use the facilities of the restaurant of the other body and other facilities; in effect, he is a Member of the other body when it comes to the use of such facilities.

Mr. GROSS. Let me say to the gentleman from New York that even had the gentleman from Iowa known of his right to use private elevators in the Senate wing he would still have pursued the same course, for he feels that visitors, who may not be accompanied by a Member of Congress, are entitled to every consideration in the matter of elevators whether on this side or the other side of the Capitol. I am glad to have the gentleman's statement that they are to be public elevators.

I understand there is an item of \$64 million in this bill for a new House Office Building. That is a lot of money. As far as I am concerned personally I can see no need for a new House Office Building at this time when this Nation is \$280 billion in debt and paying \$7 billion a year in interest and various carrying charges on that debt. At the proper time I propose to offer an amendment to cut the \$10 million to \$3 million which I believe will take care of the construction of a cafeteria which is needed in the court of the New House Office Building, and a garage in the court of the New House Office Building. I believe those two items total more than \$2 million. I propose to offer an amendment to cut the \$10 million, which is a foot in the door for the New House Office Building, to that extent.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the distinguished gentleman from Iowa understand that not only is the foot in the door but the whole body is already in the door? The gentleman may possibly recall that last year there was appropriated in a supplemental appropriation bill for the legislative branch \$5 million toward the erection of this badly needed additional House Office Building.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I am well aware of that fact, but I know of no reason why if we have previously made a mistake we should not attempt to correct it at this time. In my opinion, we made a mistake. I may say for the information of the gentleman from New York that I opposed even the first toe in the door so far as the construction of a new House Office Building is concerned as well as a new building on the other side of the Capitol. I was very much alone in that effort, but I still oppose it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inquire about the wording in one portion of the bill referring to the radio facility. I note that we are going to divide the joint

For this survey has been in the law. It is contained in the Highway Act of 1954, but there is no directive to the Secretary to perform. The amendment of the Senator from Maine would require the Secretary of Commerce to make a complete report as expeditiously as possible. I think it is a wonderful proposal.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I thank the distinguished Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I, too, wish to join my colleagues in wholehearted support of the amendment which the chairman of the Public Works Committee has indicated his willingness to accept.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a very excellent editorial entitled "Congress and Highway Deaths," published in the Boston Herald of May 25, 1956, paying high and well-deserved tribute to my senior colleague, the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH].

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONGRESS AND HIGHWAY DEATHS

Maine's energetic lady Senator, MARGARET CHASE SMITH, is fighting for a two-part study of our highway death problem.

Senator SMITH feels the matter is so urgent that she is urging the Senate Public Welfare and Labor Committee to undertake one study, and the Secretary of Commerce to do a second.

The response she has been getting from her fellow Members of Congress has not been exactly overwhelming so far. Indeed it has been downright apathetic.

But by all rights there should be strong response to the Smith proposals. We hope Massachusetts' congressional delegation will line up solidly behind them.

For 40,000 useless deaths and 300,000 equally useless injuries—and there will undoubtedly be more when the next year's statistics roll in—mean something beside the numerous personal tragedies for the country as a whole.

These 840,000 casualties represent a frightful waste of our precious manpower resources. And there is an almost equally fantastic waste of the millions of tons of expensive steel, copper, chromium, glass, lead, rubber, paint, plastic, fabric and all the rest that goes into the manufacture of the automobile.

Consider also the thousands of hours spent by doctors and nurses patching up and attempting to save the victims—doctors and nurses who are needed elsewhere—and the tedious hours mechanics devote to repairing smashed vehicles—hours which could be better utilized to turn out new machinery.

Certainly a highway safety study is as important to the country as most of those which have been undertaken in recent years. Highway safety is as important as juvenile delinquency, crime, the stock market, narcotics, pornographic literature, coffee, lobbying and influence peddling, and the Voice of America. There have been investigations made of all these. It is time the spotlight was focused on the highway.

Highway safety concerns everybody—the urban dweller, the farmer, the suburbanite, rich man, poor man. It is a bipartisan issue—can you by any stretch of the imagination blame the Republicans or the Democrats (or even the Communists) for our bloody road record?

The fact is we can't blame anybody or anything at this point because we don't know who or what to blame. We desperately need to find out. Congress ought to get to work on it.

Mr. PAYNE. I urge the committee not only to take the amendment to conference, but to do everything possible to hold it in conference, so that the study may be undertaken.

I thank my distinguished colleague for yielding.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I thank my Maine colleague for his kind and generous remarks. I now yield to the junior Senator from Oregon.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I wish to join in commendation of the distinguished Senator from Maine. I remember reading about her work in behalf of highway safety before I ever came to the Senate.

I should like to ask a question, if I may, for the purpose of the legislative history with respect to her amendment. We all recognize her leadership in this field.

Many of us are interested in highway beautification, and in protecting the scenery along our highways. Is it possible that roadside distractions, which catch the eye of the driver and take it off the road ahead of him, might possibly come within the scope of the study proposed to be authorized by the amendment of the Senator from Maine? I refer to such things as unsightly signs, and so forth.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I am sure my amendment would cover anything that constituted a driving hazard and a threat to safe driving. Whether such a provision should be included in this amendment or in a separate amendment would be for the Senate to decide. I want to express my appreciation to the junior Senator from Oregon who shares my concern about saving lives and who repeatedly is so generous in his statements about me.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator very much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Do both sides yield back the unused time?

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I am very glad to yield back my unused time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the opposition yield back the unused time?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I yield back the time on our side, and accept the amendment of the Senator from Maine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been exhausted or yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] to the amendment of the Committee on Public Works.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, it is the purpose of the acting majority leader—and he wishes to advise Members of the Senate accordingly—to proceed past the dinner hour in the hope of concluding consideration of the pending bill tonight. Apparently there remains only one more controversial amendment. It does not seem likely that we shall reach that con-

troversial amendment, which relates to apportionment, for at least an hour or an hour and a half. When that amendment is reached, I shall suggest the absence of a quorum and have a complete call, in order that Senators may have an opportunity to return to the chamber.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of May 28, 1956, p. 8230, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on a certain amendment of the Senate to the bill H. R. 11177 entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes," which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
May 29, 1956.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 to the bill (H. R. 11177) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes," and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$4,465,000" named in said amendment, insert: \$4,400,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment numbered 5.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I submit for the RECORD a comparative statement of appropriations and authorizations for 1956, and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1957, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Comparative statement of appropriations and authorizations for 1956, and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1957

REGULAR ACTIVITIES

(TITLE D)

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956 ¹	Budget estimates, 1957	House bill, 1957	Senate bill, 1957	Conference allowance, 1957
Agricultural Research Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Research.....	\$39,655,155	² \$50,011,400	\$49,972,000	² \$49,736,400	\$49,972,000
Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	20,652,920	³ 26,200,000	22,594,000	³ 26,665,000	³ 26,294,000
Meat inspection.....	15,369,000	15,745,000	15,500,000	15,745,000	15,650,000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	75,677,075	91,956,400	88,066,000	92,146,400	91,916,000
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.....	24,753,708	² 29,503,708	29,503,708	30,753,708	29,503,708
Diseases of animals and poultry—Research.....	1,945,000	3,993,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Animal disease laboratory facilities.....	250,000	⁴ 18,915,000	10,000,000		
Total, Agricultural Research Service.....	102,625,783	144,368,108	131,069,708	126,400,108	124,919,708
Extension Service:					
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.....	44,490,000	⁵ 50,115,000	49,615,000	50,115,000	49,865,000
Federal Extension Service:					
Administration and coordination.....	1,980,000	2,065,000	2,000,000	2,035,000	2,000,000
Penalty mail.....	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000
Total, Extension Service.....	48,120,000	53,830,000	53,265,000	53,800,000	53,515,000
Farmer Cooperative Service.....	427,000	⁶ 577,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
Soil Conservation Service:					
Conservation operations.....	62,942,745	65,215,000	67,500,000	67,500,000	67,500,000
Watershed protection.....	11,994,065	16,000,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000
Flood prevention.....	10,000,000	10,700,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Water conservation and utilization projects.....		232,000	232,000	232,000	232,000
Total, Soil Conservation Service.....	84,936,810	92,147,000	97,232,000	97,232,000	97,232,000
Agricultural Conservation Program Service.....	214,500,000	225,000,000	217,500,000	250,000,000	227,500,000
Agricultural Marketing Service:					
Marketing research and service:					
Marketing research and agricultural estimates.....	11,652,630	⁴ 13,565,000	13,000,000	13,265,000	13,200,000
Marketing services.....	12,674,510	13,016,000	13,000,000	13,020,000	13,020,000
Total, marketing research and service.....	24,327,140	26,581,000	26,000,000	26,285,000	26,220,000
Payments to States, Territories and possessions.....	1,000,000	⁵ 1,200,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,160,000
School lunch program.....	83,235,212	83,236,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Total, Agricultural Marketing Service.....	108,562,352	111,017,000	127,100,000	127,485,000	127,380,000
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	3,443,000	⁶ 3,890,000	3,600,000	3,750,000	3,750,000
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	775,000	787,400	780,000	787,400	787,400
Commodity Stabilization Service:					
Agricultural adjustment programs.....	39,150,000	41,463,000	41,000,000	41,200,000	41,200,000
Sugar Act program.....	59,600,000	67,600,000	62,600,000	67,600,000	67,600,000
Total, Commodity Stabilization Service.....	98,750,000	109,063,000	103,600,000	108,800,000	108,800,000
Federal crop insurance, administrative expenses.....	6,209,985	6,210,000	6,210,000	6,210,000	6,210,000
Rural Electrification Administration, salaries and expenses.....	8,135,785	8,700,000	8,500,000	8,700,000	8,600,000
Farmers' Home Administration, salaries and expenses.....	26,339,480	26,405,000	26,405,000	26,805,000	26,750,000
Office of General Counsel.....	⁶ 2,657,000	2,762,700	2,700,000	2,762,700	2,740,000
Office of Secretary.....	⁷ 2,489,805	2,510,500	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Office of Information.....	⁸ 1,298,600	1,348,100	1,325,000	1,325,000	1,325,000
Library.....	699,950	773,000	725,000	773,000	735,000
Total, regular activities.....	709,970,550	787,888,808	783,061,708	817,880,208	793,294,108
Title II, corporate expenses, restoration of capital impairment.....	1,634,659	929,287,178	929,287,178	929,287,178	929,287,178
Title III, special activities.....	184,513,109	271,165,682	271,163,682	271,163,682	271,163,682
Total.....	896,118,318	1,989,841,668	1,983,512,568	2,018,331,068	1,993,744,968

¹ Includes funds contained in the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956."² Includes additional funds contained in H. Doc. 326, and \$39,400 for the Squaw Butte Experiment Station carried in budget estimate for Department of the Interior.³ Includes \$2,500,000 contained in H. Doc. 383, and \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. 403, and \$1,500,000 in H. Doc. 407, of which \$1,250,000 to be immediately available.⁴ Contained in H. Doc. 383.⁵ Includes additional funds contained in H. Doc. 326.⁶ Includes \$401,000 transferred from other appropriations.⁷ Includes \$113,345 transferred from other appropriations.⁸ Includes \$17,100 transferred from other appropriations.

Permanent authorizations

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	House bill, 1957	Senate bill, 1957	Conference allowance, 1957
Agricultural Marketing Service:					
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund.....	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities.....	166,761,959	199,525,000	199,525,000	199,525,000	199,525,000
Total, Agricultural Marketing Service.....	167,221,959	199,985,000	199,985,000	199,985,000	199,985,000
Commodity Stabilization Service: National Wool Act.....	187,684	25,390,728	25,390,728	25,390,728	25,390,728
Total, permanent appropriations.....	167,409,643	225,375,728	225,375,728	225,375,728	225,375,728

Loan authorizations

(TITLE I)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1956	Estimates, 1957	Recommended in House bill for 1957	Recommended in Senate bill 1957	Conference allowance 1957
Rural Electrification Administration:					
Electrification.....	\$160,000,000	\$145,300,000	\$145,300,000	\$214,000,000	² \$214,000,000
Telephone.....	75,000,000	49,500,000	49,500,000	100,000,000	³ 100,000,000
Total, Rural Electrification Administration.....	235,000,000	194,800,000	194,800,000	314,000,000	314,000,000
Farmers Home Administration:					
Farm ownership and housing.....	¹ 24,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Production and subsistence.....	137,500,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	180,000,000	⁴ 165,000,000
Soil and water conservation.....	11,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	10,500,000	5,500,000
Total, Farmers Home Administration.....	173,000,000	164,500,000	164,500,000	214,500,000	194,500,000
Total, loan authorizations.....	408,000,000	359,300,000	359,300,000	528,500,000	508,500,000

¹ Includes \$5,000,000 contained in the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956," under authority of title I, Housing Act of 1949, as amended.

² Of which not to exceed \$25,000,000 shall be placed in reserve.

³ Of which not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall be placed in reserve.

⁴ Includes authorization for an additional \$15,000,000.

Corporate expenses

(TITLE II)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House bill, 1957	Senate bill, 1957	Conference allowance, 1957
Federal crop insurance:					
Transfer from premium income.....	(\$1,500,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)
Commodity Credit Corporation:					
Restoration of capital impairment.....	1,634,659	929,287,178	929,287,178	929,287,178	929,287,178
Administrative expense limitation.....	(30,750,000)	(31,000,000)	(31,000,000)	(31,000,000)	(31,000,000)
Total, corporate expenses.....	1,634,659	929,287,178	929,287,178	929,287,178	929,287,178

Special activities

(TITLE III)

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1956 ¹	Budget estimates, 1957	House bill, 1957	Senate bill, 1957	Conference allowance, 1957
Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials.....	\$314,000	\$316,000	\$314,000	\$314,000	\$314,000
Reimbursements to Commodity Credit Corporation for non-price-support activities:					
Animal disease eradication.....	5,788,897	13,060,954	13,060,954	13,060,954	13,060,954
Grading and classing.....		367,740	367,740	367,740	367,740
Special commodity disposal programs.....	178,410,212	257,420,988	257,420,988	257,420,988	257,420,988
Total, reimbursements to Commodity Credit Corporation.....	184,199,109	270,849,682	270,849,682	270,849,682	270,849,682
Total, special activities.....	184,513,109	271,165,682	271,163,682	271,163,682	271,163,682

Farm Credit Administration

(ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS)

(TITLE IV)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	House bill, 1957	Senate bill, 1957	Conference allowance, 1957
Farm Credit Administration.....	\$2,320,000	\$2,230,000	\$2,230,000	\$2,230,000	\$2,230,000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	550,000	(¹)	550,000	550,000	550,000
Federal intermediate credit banks.....	1,825,000	1,932,000	1,932,000	1,932,000	1,932,000
Production credit corporations.....	1,595,000	1,644,000	1,644,000	1,644,000	1,644,000
Total, Farm Credit Administration.....	6,290,000	5,806,000	6,356,000	6,356,000	6,356,000

¹ Indefinite authorization.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT
OF 1956

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10660) to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways; to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide additional revenue from the taxes on motor fuel, tires, and trucks and buses; and for other purposes.

No. 89—9

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 44, line 15, it is proposed to strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$12,500,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, both the House bill and the committee amendment provide for an authorization of \$10 million for the construction, im-

provement, and maintenance of roads on Indian reservations. I desire to stress the point that these funds are to provide for both construction and maintenance. This is not true with respect to the funds authorized for the road and parkway program of the National Park Service, amounting to \$23,500,000. A separate appropriation is made annually for the maintenance of the road and parkways system of the Park Service. For the fiscal year 1957 this amounts to over \$4,500,000. On the other hand, of the

\$10 million authorized for Indian roads for fiscal year 1957, \$2,200,000 will have to be used for maintenance of the existing road system.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am offering an amendment to increase this authorization from \$10 million to \$12,500,000. This increase is fully warranted to accelerate road construction on all reservations to meet the growing need for a system of improved roads adequate to the social and economic needs of the residents on these Indian lands.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains a road program and is responsible for Indian roads on 132 reservations serving 337,966 Indian people and with a total area of 51,488,258 acres, or 80,450 square miles, an area larger than that of all of the 6 New England States.

The need for more and better roads is illustrated by the Navaho-Hopi Reservation, which is an area almost as large as the State of West Virginia, and is served only by Bureau roads except for State highways along the outer edges. Due to the discovery of uranium and oil, the area is involved in an industrial development and requires more and better roads to serve the greatly increased traffic. Congress recognized the need of the Navaho-Hopi people in the Navaho-Hopi Rehabilitation Act of April 19, 1950, by including \$20 million for a 10-year road-construction program. Even with increased appropriations the Indians will be fortunate if that congressional promise is made good in 20 years.

There are over 75,000 Navaho Indians residing on their reservation in Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico, over half of whom have not learned to speak the English language primarily because lack of roads has isolated them from contact with English speaking people. Lack of roads has prevented the operation of reservation schools, with the result that there are now more than 5,000 Navaho children of school age who have never been in school. Inadequate transportation is one of the main reasons why within the past 3 years more than 5,000 Indian children have been taken from the reservation to attend public school in the adjacent cities and towns where they have been provided with board and lodging.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I have examined the amendment which the distinguished Senator from Arizona has offered, and I have also conferred with other members of the committee. The amendment is agreeable to them and it is agreeable to me. I accept the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. GORE. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I call up my amendment "5-28-56-Q."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 42, line 20, it is proposed to strike out "\$22,500,-

000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$33,750,-000."

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I yield myself 10 minutes.

At long last it looks as though we are going to get a highway bill. As everyone knows our highways deteriorated terribly during the last world war. I doubt, however, if it is fair to lay all the blame for the outrageous condition of our Federal-aid highway system to the delay occasioned by the war. The fighting ended 10 years ago; yet the big end of the job of modernizing our outmoded and antiquated national road system remains to be done.

While present-day cars are designed for the atomic age, comparatively speaking, the roads they must travel are of the horse and buggy days. That is precisely why we have 100 people killed and 3,000 injured every day of the year on these obsolete highways. However, as I said before, it appears now that before many years roll by we can look forward to a highway system worthy of the name of our great country. That will be true, Mr. President, of all but one segment of our complex network of highways.

There is an old saying that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. I wish to say something about that weak link in our national highway system. I refer now, Mr. President, to our forest highways. The system has been the orphan of the highway program for years on end. It still is. Compared with the rest of the system, the condition of the forest highways on the whole have been simply terrible for many years. Under this new program as now proposed they may even be worse. These particular highways in many cases have been not only inadequate and outmoded but dangerous and deplorable as well. Sad to relate there is no hope for improvement of these particular highways in this bill.

All our highways except forest highways are handsomely taken care of in this bill. We can look forward to tremendous progress on the primary, the secondary, the urban, and the Interstate System, but at present the case of the forest highways looks hopeless.

Under the 1948 act, \$202 million was authorized annually for the primary, \$135 million for the secondary, and \$112.5 million for the urban system. Under the present Senate bill it is exactly twice that amount for each—\$404 million for the primary, \$270 million for the secondary, and \$225 million for the urban system. I have no objection whatever to a 100-percent increase in these funds. I certainly agree with the statement in the Senate committee's report on page 5:

By increasing the funds for the primary, secondary, and urban systems above the level now in effect, the committee desired to avoid an unbalanced program that would permit further deterioration of the primary, secondary, and urban systems, so vital to our economy. As great as the need for completing the Interstate System may be, it should not be undertaken at the expense of the secondary and farm-to-market roads.

The Interstate System is set up in a grand way. In both the House and the Senate bills, about \$25 billion of Federal funds are made available for interstate roads over the next 13 years. But what about the forest highway system? The

Senate bill provides \$22,500,000 for the forest highways. That represents a 12½ percent increase over the 1948 act. It is true that the House provided \$25 million for forest highways, but I can establish the point that even that figure is only about half as much as should be authorized. Forest highways are of tremendous importance to the people of the country, particularly to the people of the Western States. About 86 percent of our national forest area is located in the 12 Western States and our national Forests comprise about one-tenth of the land area of this country. That the whole country is interested in our national forests and in the highways leading into them is self-evident by reason of the fact that more than 100 million people visited the forests last year. It might be pointed out, also, that a great portion of the transcontinental traffic moves through our national forests and, in fact, it is almost impossible to travel to the west coast by car without using a forest highway. While our forest highways are, therefore, of tremendous importance to the motoring public, yet for defense purposes alone it must be borne in mind that our forest highways are vital connecting links in our vast highway system.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARRETT. I am glad to yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I wish to commend the Senator from Wyoming for his diligence and his interest in bringing up the matter of forest highways. I shall support his amendment. I wish the RECORD to show, however, that the figure of \$22,500,000 for forest highways and trails represents an increase over the amount provided for forest roads and trails prior to 1955. In 1954 we increased the authorization from \$17½ million to \$22½ million. In addition to that, we wrote into the law the language which appears in the pending bill as section 109, and which is also contained in the Highway Act of 1954. It provides:

Any funds authorized herein for forest highways, forest development roads and trails, park roads and trails, parkways, Indian roads, and public lands highways shall be available for contract for 1 year in advance of year for which authorized.

We did that—and I know the Senator from Wyoming is familiar with this fact—because for many years the appropriations were not coming up to the level of the authorizations. They ranged from \$9,892,000 in 1949 to \$13 million, \$14 million, and \$16 million a year. In other words, there was a gap between the authorizations and the appropriations. By inserting this contract authority, we made it possible to provide for forest highways and trails the money which the committees have felt should be provided.

Mr. BARRETT. I may say to the distinguished Senator from South Dakota that I am aware of that fact. I also wish to say that the contract authority was added to the bill by the distinguished Senator Mr. CASE, and I commend him for it. I certainly agree that it was the greatest single factor in forest highway improvement in a long time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I appreciate what the Senator has said. If he

Public Law 554 - 84th Congress
Chapter 355 - 2d Session
H. R. 11177

AN ACT

All 70 Stat. 229.

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, namely:

Department of
Agriculture and
Farm Credit Ad-
ministration Ap-
propriation Ac-
t, 1957.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to perform agricultural research relating to production and utilization, to control and eradicate pests and plant and animal diseases, and to perform related inspection, quarantine and regulatory work, and meat inspection: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of the appropriations hereunder shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed three, of which two shall be for replacement only: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 5 U. S. C. 565a for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (except headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed \$7,500 and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$3,750 or two per centum of the cost of the building, whichever is greater: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 131):

58 Stat. 742.

60 Stat. 810.

58 Stat. 742.

68 Stat. 1114.

Research: For research and demonstrations on the production and utilization of agricultural products, and related research and services, including administration of payments to State agricultural experiment stations; \$49,972,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,850,000 shall be available for construction of buildings and for the acquisition of necessary land therefor by donation, or exchange, and not to exceed \$75,000 for alterations of buildings, without regard to limitations prescribed herein;

Limitation.

Plant and animal disease and pest control: For operations and measures to control and eradicate pests and plant and animal diseases and for carrying out assigned inspection, quarantine and regulatory activities, as authorized by law; \$26,294,000, of which \$4,400,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and plant diseases under the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the Act of August 13, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 148), to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions: *Provided further*, That \$1,250,000 of such \$4,400,000 shall be immediately available for expenditure for control and eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly: *Provided further*,

52 Stat. 344.

68 Stat. 717.

That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed as a result of plant insect and disease control activities except potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweet-potato weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been made available by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode Act;

Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food products and the applicable provisions of the laws relating to process or renovated butter; \$15,650,000.

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For payments to agricultural experiment stations to carry into effect the provisions of the Hatch Act, approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), as amended by the Act approved August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 671), including administration by the United States Department of Agriculture, \$29,003,708; and payments authorized under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act, the Act approved August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623), \$500,000; in all, \$29,503,708.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

Eradication activities: For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of destruction of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, when there has been compliance with all lawful quarantine regulations, and for foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may deem necessary, but not to exceed \$1,550,000 for eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine, to be available only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That, except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February 28, 1947, the payment for animals may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United States shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject to applica-

62 Stat. 442.
7 USC 150 note.

7 USC 150c.

7 USC 361a-
3611.

60 Stat. 1089.

61 Stat. 7;
23 Stat. 31.
21 USC 114c.

Appraisement
basis.

ble provisions contained in the item "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Research Service".

Research: For expenses necessary for research authorized by the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U. S. C. 113a), \$3,500,000. 62 Stat. 198.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For payments for cooperative agricultural extension work under the Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1953 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and the Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 683-4), \$48,370,000; and payments and contracts for such work under section 204 (b)-205 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623-1624), \$1,495,000; in all, \$49,865,000: *Provided*, That funds hereby appropriated pursuant to section 3 (c) of the Act of June 26, 1953, shall not be paid to any State, Hawaii, Alaska, or Puerto Rico prior to availability of an equal sum from non-Federal sources for expenditure during the current fiscal year. 67 Stat. 83.
7 USC 347a,
348.
60 Stat. 1089.
7 USC 343.

FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Administration and coordination: For administration of the Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1953 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and the Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 683-4), and extension aspects of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621-1627), and to coordinate and provide program leadership for the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions. \$2,000,000. 67 Stat. 83.
7 USC 347a,
348.
60 Stat. 1087.

Penalty mail: For costs of penalty mail for cooperative extension agents, \$1,650,000.

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

For necessary expenses to carry out the Act of July 2, 1926 (7 U. S. C. 451-457), \$550,000. 44 Stat. 802.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs); operation of conservation nurseries; classification and mapping of soils; dissemination of information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and furnishing of subsistence to employees; \$67,500,000: *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such building and with the exception of buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, 49 Stat. 163.
Cost of buildings.

Restrictions.

49 Stat. 163.

58 Stat. 742.

60 Stat. 810.

That in the State of Missouri, where the State has established a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior approval of such central State agency before they shall become effective as to such district: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations under the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed at per diem rates to perform the technical planning work of the service.

WATERSHED PROTECTION

68 Stat. 666.

49 Stat. 163.

For expenses necessary to conduct surveys, investigations, and research and to carry out preventive measures, including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use of land, in accordance with the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, approved August 4, 1954 (16 U. S. C. 1001-1007), and the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), to remain available until expended, \$17,500,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for watershed protection purposes.

FLOOD PREVENTION

49 Stat. 1570.

33 USC 701a-701h.

58 Stat. 742.

60 Stat. 810.

For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (33 U. S. C. 701-709), as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department, to perform works of improvement, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem, to remain available until expended, \$12,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood prevention purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such lands are situated.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

54 Stat. 1119.

64 Stat. 769.

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (63 Stat. 277), and September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), relating to water conservation and utilization projects, to remain available until expended, \$232,000, which sum shall be merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated to said Department for the purpose of said Acts.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; \$227,500,000, to remain available until December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1956, carried out during the period July 1, 1955, to December 31, 1956, inclusive: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$24,698,000 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$4,773,800 shall be transferred to the appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice or practices and has complied with all other requirements as conditions for such payments and that the statements and information contained in the application for payment are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1957 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$250,000,000, including administration, and no participant shall receive more than \$1,500, except where the participants from two or more farms or ranches join to carry out approved practices designed to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community); but the payments or grants under such programs shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made in conformity with farming practices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the allocation for the 1957 agricultural conservation program for any county may, on the recommendation of such county committee and approval of the State committee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the participating counties, and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single account for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any

49 Stat. 1148.

69 Stat. 51.

52 Stat. 69.
7 USC 1392.

62 Stat. 683.

50 USC app.
601 note.

49 Stat. 1148.
16 USC 590g-
590q.

49 Stat. 1150.

purpose other than technical and other assistance in such counties, and in addition, on the recommendation of such county committee and approval of the State committee, not to exceed 1 per centum may be made available to any other Federal, State, or local public agency for the same purpose and under the same conditions: *Provided further*, That for the 1957 program \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation practices related directly to flood prevention work in approved watersheds: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming material, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary under programs provided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of any Member or through the proper official channels.

Restriction.

53 Stat. 1147.
5 USC 118k note.
62 Stat. 792.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

For expenses necessary to carry on research and service to improve and develop marketing and distribution relating to agriculture as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621-1627) and other laws, including the administration of marketing regulatory acts connected therewith: *Provided*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 5 U. S. C. 565a for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of erecting any one building shall not exceed \$7,500 and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$3,750 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building, whichever is greater:

60 Stat. 1087.

58 Stat. 742.

Marketing research and agricultural estimates: For research and development relating to agricultural marketing and distribution, for analyses relating to farm prices, income and population, and demand for farm products, and for crop and livestock estimates; \$13,200,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$350,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation shall be available to continue to gather statistics and conduct a special study on the price spread between the farmer and the consumer: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple production for other than the commercial crop.

Marketing services: For services relating to agricultural marketing and distribution, for carrying out regulatory acts connected therewith, and for administration and coordination of payments to States; \$13,020,000, including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment at rates

not to exceed \$50 per diem, except for employment in rate cases for which \$100 per diem may be paid, pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in carrying out section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291) and section 203 (j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

58 Stat. 742.
60 Stat. 810.
52 Stat. 36.
60 Stat. 1088.
7 USC 1622.

PAYMENTS TO STATES, TERRITORIES, AND POSSESSIONS

For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and departments of markets and similar agencies for marketing activities under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623 (b)), \$1,160,000.

60 Stat. 1089.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760), \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said Act.

60 Stat. 230.
42 USC 1754.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural Service, including carrying out title VI of the Agricultural Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 908), and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including not to exceed \$20,000 for representation allowances, \$3,750,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$400,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation shall be available to obtain statistics and related facts on foreign production and full and complete information on methods used by other countries to move farm commodities in world trade on a competitive basis.

7 USC 1761-1768.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$787,400.

49 Stat. 1491.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to formulate and carry out acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), \$41,200,000, of which not more than \$6,343,100 shall be transferred to the appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

52 Stat. 38.

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160), \$67,600,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,873,000.

61 Stat. 922.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

For operating and administrative expenses, \$6,210,000.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924), as follows:

49 Stat. 1363.

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural electrification program, \$214,000,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000,000 shall be placed in reserve to be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such amount is required during the fiscal year 1957 under the then existing conditions for the expeditious and orderly development of the rural electrification program; and rural telephone program, \$100,000,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall be placed in reserve to be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such amount is required during the fiscal year 1957 under the then existing conditions for the expeditious and orderly development of the rural telephone program.

7 USC 907, 903.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$8,600,000.

58 Stat. 742.

60 Stat. 810.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031); the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535; 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439); the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x-3), for the development of facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483), relating to financial assistance for farm housing; the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444); the items "Loans to farmers, 1948 flood damage" in the Act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 1038), and "Loans to farmers, property damage" in the Act of May 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 82); the collecting and servicing of credit sales and development accounts in water conservation and utilization projects (53 Stat. 685, 719), as amended and supplemented (16 U. S. C. 590y, z1 and z10); and the Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain mineral interests, approved September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), as follows:

50 Stat. 522.

60 Stat. 711.

50 Stat. 869;

68 Stat. 735.

63 Stat. 432.

64 Stat. 98.

53 Stat. 1418;

54 Stat. 1119.

64 Stat. 769.

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and

50 Stat. 531.

7 USC 1024.

advances incident to the acquisition and preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing several authorities): Title I and section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$24,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 may be distributed to States and Territories without regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land; title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$165,000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, \$5,500,000; and an additional amount not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such additional amount is required during fiscal year 1957 under the then existing conditions for the expeditious and orderly conduct of the loan program under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

50 Stat. 522,
530.
7 USC 1001-1006,
1017.

50 Stat. 524.
7 USC 1007-1009.
50 Stat. 869; 68
Stat. 735.
16 USC 590r-590x-3

65 Stat. 240.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For making, servicing, and collecting loans and insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to Farmers' Home Administration, and other administrative expenses, \$26,750,000, together with a transfer of not to exceed \$550,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1005 (b)), and section 10 (c) of the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended.

7 USC 1005b.
68 Stat. 736.
16 USC 590x-3.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$2,740,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; expenses of the National Agricultural Advisory Commission; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising of bids, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131), and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture; \$2,500,000.

68 Stat. 1114.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordination of informational work and programs authorized by Congress in the Department, \$1,325,000, of which total appropriation not to exceed \$537,000 may be used for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty

34 Stat. 690.
Yearbook of
Agriculture.

28 Stat. 612.

58 Stat. 742.

60 Stat. 810.

copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241): *Provided*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

LIBRARY

For necessary expenses, including dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, \$735,000.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

61 Stat. 584.

31 USC 849.

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1957 for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: *Provided*, That the direct costs of loss adjusters for crop inspections and loss adjustments may be considered as nonadministrative or nonoperating expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,000,000 of administrative and operating expenses may be paid from premium income.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

RESTORATION OF CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT

52 Stat. 107.

To restore the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1955, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), \$929,287,178.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

68 Stat. 1114.

64 Stat. 765.

31 USC 665.

Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$31,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation including uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (5 U. S. C. 2131), as amended: *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of this authorization shall be available only to expand and strengthen the sales program of the Corporation pursuant to authority contained in the Corporation's charter: *Provided further*, That not less than 7 per centum of this authorization shall be placed in reserve to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for use only in such amounts and at such time as may become necessary to carry out program operations: *Provided further*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

For expenses necessary to carry out section 7 (b) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$314,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained in the item "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Research Service".

REIMBURSEMENTS TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR ADVANCES FOR ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION ACTIVITIES

To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized transfers (including interest through June 30, 1956) as follows: (1) \$1,269,330 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry", fiscal year 1955, for eradication activities, pursuant to authority contained under such head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1955, and (2) \$11,791,624 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Research Service", fiscal year 1955, for brucellosis eradication, pursuant to section 204 (e) of the Act of August 28, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 397).

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR ADVANCES FOR GRADING AND CLASSING ACTIVITIES

For reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for sums transferred to the appropriation "Marketing research and service", fiscal year 1955 (including interest thereon through June 30, 1956), pursuant to the Act of August 31, 1951 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$367,740.

SPECIAL COMMODITY DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized costs (including interest through June 30, 1956), as follows: (1) \$101,130,155 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642); (2) \$88,628,927 for commodities disposed of for emergency famine relief to friendly peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1691-1694); (3) \$67,477,228 for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1691-1694); and (4) \$184,678 for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds to Federal land-administering agencies under the Act of July 26, 1954 (68 Stat. 529).

TITLE IV—FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed \$2,230,000 (from assessments collected from farm credit agencies) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses.

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed \$550,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses, including employment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services, and the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan

48 Stat. 344.

associations, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h); and said total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration, interest expense, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Provided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all cash funds in excess of the estimated operating requirements for the current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and paid into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may issue and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed \$1,932,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the banks shall be available for administrative expenses, including the purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and services performed for the banks by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration, and services performed by any Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury in connection with the financial transactions of the banks); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the banks or in which they have an interest.

Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,644,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the corporations shall be available for administrative expenses, including the purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and services performed for the corporations by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the corporations or in which they have an interest.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 501. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the Department under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed 645 passenger motor vehicles of which 622 shall be for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of the work of the Department outside the District of Columbia.

Employment of aliens.

SEC. 502. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens shall not apply to employment under the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Purchase of lands.

SEC. 503. Of appropriations herein made which are available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land.

Cotton price predictions.

SEC. 504. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be

issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same.

SEC. 505. Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Purchase of
twine.

SEC. 506. Not less than \$1,500,000 of the appropriations of the Department for research and service work authorized by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427, 1621-1629), and the Act of July 28, 1954 (Public Law 545), shall be available for contracting in accordance with said Acts.

60 Stat. 1082,
1087.
68 Stat. 574.
7 USC 427i.

SEC. 507. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

Publicity or
propaganda.

SEC. 508. Appropriations of the Department available for research and service work authorized by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427, 1621-1629) shall be available for expenses of any advisory committee established as provided in title III of said Act to assist in effectuating the research and service work of the Department.

Research and
service work.
60 Stat. 1082,
1087.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1957".

Short title.

Approved June 4, 1956.

